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A STANDARD HISTORY
OF
Georgia and Georgians

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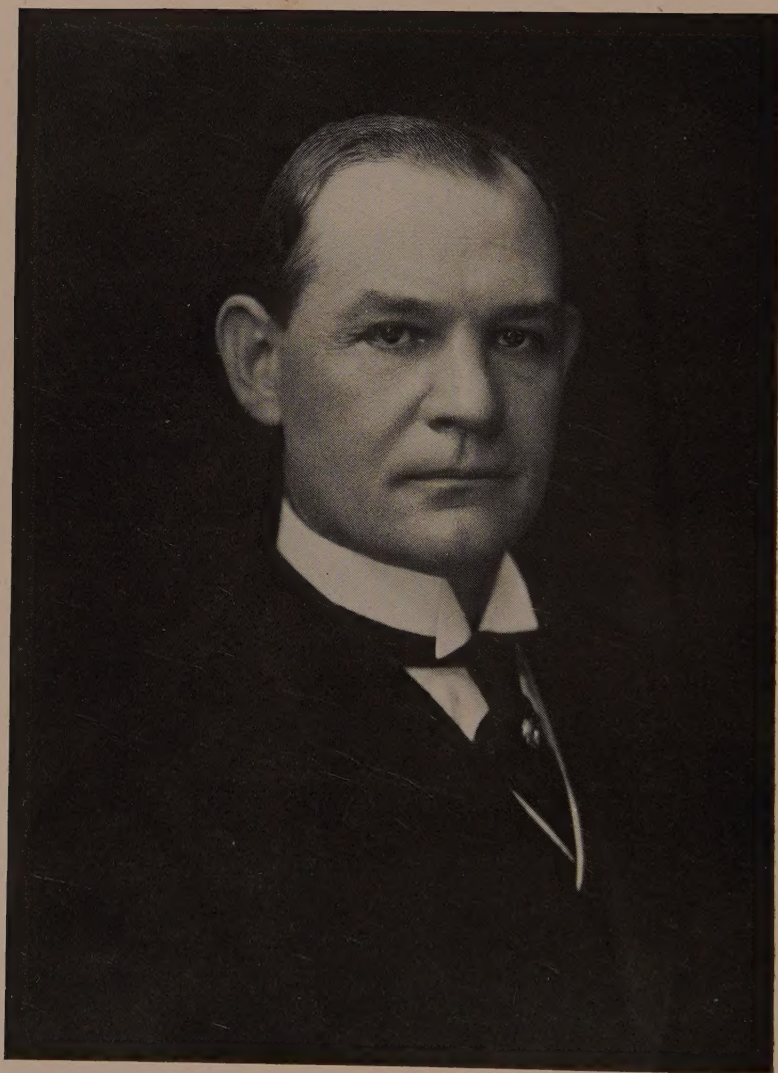
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A STANDARD HISTORY
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W. D. Hyde

Georgia and Georgians

W. C. LYLE, M. D. The great advances made in recent times in every department of science have resulted in a growing tendency to specialization, which is nowhere more manifest than in the medical profession, many able practitioners devoting themselves to one particular line of work. One of the leading specialists in Augusta is Dr. W. C. Lyle, who for several years past has given his attention to diseases of the eye and ear, in which line of practice he has already won considerable fame. Doctor Lyle was born in Carrolton, Georgia, August 15, 1871, the son of William Allen and Anna (Avery) Lyle. The parents, both natives of Georgia, are still living in Carrolton, where they were educated and married, and where William A. Lyle, now sixty-three years old, was formerly in the cotton business. Mrs. Lyle is of the same age as her husband. Three children were born of their marriage, namely: Dr. William C. Lyle, of Augusta; Joseph M., of Augusta, who is manager for the Atlantic Compress Company; and Charles A., who is cashier of the First National Bank of Carrolton, in which place he resides.

William C. Lyle acquired a practical education in the schools of Carrolton, and subsequently entered the medical department of the University of Georgia, at Augusta, where, after a thorough course of instruction, he was graduated in 1893, with the first honors of his class. He then began the general practice of his profession in this city, and so continued for a number of years, being very successful. In 1909 he took post-graduate work in the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, at New York, and in the following year was a student in the same line of work in Vienna, Austria, where he remained for twelve months. Returning home in 1910, he gave up general practice and has since devoted himself to his specialty—that of ophthalmology and otology—with marked success. Doctor Lyle holds various official positions. He is professor of otology and attending otologist and laryngologist at the University Hospital, and at the Children's Hospital of Augusta; a director of the University Hospital, vice dean of the medical department of the University of Georgia; a member of the County, State, Southern, and American Medical associations, being secretary and treasurer of the Georgia Medical Association; secretary to the board of directors of the city and state medical departments, and a member of the city board of health. A fellow of the American Academy-College of Surgeons, he received the degree of F. A. C. S. in 1914. His name is a familiar one in medical circles throughout the state, his ability being recognized and admired by his professional brethren. In politics the doctor is a democrat, while religiously he is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church. He is a popular member of several of the leading clubs of Augusta, including the Country Club, the Commercial Club and the Rotary Club. On November 7, 1895, Doctor Lyle was married to Miss Katheryn New, daughter of Dr. W. C. New, then a well known dentist of Carrolton, Georgia, who is now deceased. Doctor and Mrs. Lyle have no children.

JOHN P. JARDINE. Few manufacturers are more prominent or more widely known in South Georgia than is John P. Jardine, of the enterprising and progressive City of Douglas. He has been an important factor in business circles and his success in his undertakings has been so marked that his methods are of interest to the industrial world. Starting at the bottom of the business ladder, his energy, promptness, notable reliability, keen perception, honesty of purpose and a genius for devising and executing the right thing at the right moment, combined with every-day common sense, has brought him to a foremost position among men of business and to the proprietorship of one of Douglas' important enterprises, the Douglas Foundry and Machine Works.

Mr. Jardine was born in the City of Glasgow, Scotland, March 24, 1868, and is a son of J. M. and Elizabeth (Pinkerton) Jardine, natives of Scotland. In 1870 the family emigrated to the United States, settling first at Rutland, Vermont, where the home of the Jardines continued to be located until 1880. In that year the father brought his children to Georgia and settled in Ware County, the mother having died in Vermont at the age of forty years. After locating in Georgia, Mr. Jardine engaged in agricultural pursuits, in which he met with marked success, due to his native thrift, energy and industry, and finally, on reaching advanced years, retired from active pursuits. He is now living quietly, in hale and hearty old age, at his home in Douglas, being in his seventy-eighth year. He has had a long and useful career, and now, in the evening of life is enjoying the comforts that only a lifetime of useful activity will bring. Of the three children of J. M. and Elizabeth Jardine, John P. is the second in order of birth.

John P. Jardine attended the public schools of Rutland, Vermont, and was twelve years of age when brought by his father to Georgia, his education being completed in the district schools of Ware County. His studies completed, he turned his attention to farming, but this did not prove congenial to the youth, and two years later he started to learn the machinist trade. Having mastered this vocation he worked for a time as a journeyman, and then, with his father, organized a stock company, known as the Brunswick Foundry, Machine and Manufacturing Company. This concern had a successful career of ten years under the management of Mr. Jardine and his father, but in 1893 they disposed of their interests and moved to Nichols, in Coffee County. Here, also, they met with success, and continued to operate until 1903, when John P. Jardine came to Douglas, and, in company with Mr. Larsen, founded the Douglas Foundry and Machine Works. After four months Mr. Jardine purchased his partner's interests, and since that time has continued as sole proprietor.

The Douglas Foundry and Machine Works is typical of many of the concerns which, starting in a small way, have been developed into enterprises of industrial importance. From its inception its growth has been steady and consistent, and at the present time from eight to twelve experienced machinists are given regular employment in the manufacture, re-building and repairing of all manner of machinery. A brass plant is connected with the establishment, in which all the brass fittings used are manufactured. Mr. Jardine is a man of keen foresight, excellent managerial ability, marked enterprise and indefatigable industry. His resourceful ability has enabled him to overcome whatever obstacles have appeared in his path, and he has been quick to recognize and improve opportunities, while his judgment has been rarely at fault in an estimate of business openings and trade transactions. Politically, he is a democrat, and his fraternal connections are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. He has always been ready to give unselfishly of his time and abilities in the public service, and at the present time is a member of the Douglas City Council. He belongs to the Baptist Church.

Mr. Jardine was married to Miss Anna M. Owens, daughter of J. W. Owens, of Brunswick. She died September 8, 1908, having been the mother of four children: Miss Anna K., born in 1895, at Waynesville, Georgia, a graduate of the Douglas public schools; R. J. W., born in March, 1894, at Brunswick, a graduate of the Douglas schools and now engaged in business with his father as a machinist, a young man of much mechanical ability and talent; Miss Lola E., born in 1898, at Nahunta, Wayne County, a graduate of the Douglas schools; and George M., born in 1904, at Douglas, and now a student. In June, 1909, Mr. Jardine was again married, being united at Pearson, Georgia, with Miss Bettie Courson, daughter of L. J. Courson, of Coffee County, and to this union there has been born one son: Daniel, born in 1910, at Douglas.

JEREMIAH S. AYERS. After this well known Jefferson lawyer had completed his high school education, he was obliged to rely upon his own efforts to promote him further in the world, and qualifying for a state license as a teacher he spent several years in that vocation and used the earnings to pay his way through law school. Mr. Ayers has for many years been a lawyer with rising reputation and influence in Jackson County, and is a man of considerable landed property and city real estate.

He was born in Habersham County, Georgia, March 23, 1870, a son of R. W. and Mary (Guest) Ayers. In the maternal line the great-grandfather was Sanford Guest, who served as a captain of cavalry in the Revolutionary war, lived in South Carolina for a number of years and finally removed to Franklin County, Georgia, where he died. The grandfather was also Sanford Guest, a lifelong farmer of Franklin County, who married Elizabeth Addison. The paternal grandfather, Nathaniel Ayers, was born in Virginia and early in life removed to Georgia. He married Mackann Walters, and both died in Franklin County. R. W. Ayers was born in Habersham County and his wife in Franklin County. The father is now living in the Town of Cornelia at the age of eighty-five years. During the Civil war he enlisted from Habersham County, served as a private with the Thirty-seventh Georgia Regiment, and was wounded on the field of Manassas, and still carries the bullet in his shoulderblade. For many years he lived and prospered as a farmer at Ayersville Station. His wife is also living at the age of eighty-four. The nine children born to their union were: Joseph B. Ayers; Robert Pleasant Ayers; Mrs. Lucy Garrard; William J. Ayers; Mrs. Eliza King; Mrs. Cynthia Hughes; Jeremiah S.; George Ayers, deceased; and Mrs. Beulah Loudermilk. All are still living except George.

Jeremiah S. Ayers acquired his early education in Habersham County, and also attended school at Toccoa and Carnesville. Then came the interval during which he taught school and earned the money necessary to put him through the law department of the University of Georgia, where he was graduated LL. B. in 1895. After his admission to the bar he moved to Jefferson in Jackson County, and has been identified with the local bar for twenty years. During 1911-12 Mr. Ayers was honored by the people of Jefferson with the office of mayor, to which his administration lent dignity. He has recently been elected a member of the General Assembly of Georgia by the largest majority over his opponent and leading the ticket in the county over his associate elected at the same time.

Mr. Ayers is a member of the County Bar Association, and for many years has been prominent in fraternal circles. He is past master of the Blue Lodge, a member of the Royal Arch Chapter, is a past master of the Knights of Pythias, a past grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a past sachem of the Improved Order of Red Men. His church is the Baptist.

On December 12, 1905, he married Miss Eva McNeill, of a well known Henry County, Tennessee, family. Her father was N. W. McNeill, who served

with the rank of captain in the Confederate army. Her mother is still living. At their home in Jefferson three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ayers: Sanford, born in September, 1906, and attending school; Nathan, born in 1908, and also in school; and Richard Winston, born in November, 1910.

HON. WILLIAM LITTLE PHILLIPS. Thirty-eight years of continuous connection with the bench and bar of Jefferson County have made Hon. William Little Phillips, judge of the City Court of Louisville, one of the best known figures of the Middle Circuit and the dean of the legists still in active practice. A minister's son, he experienced the usual privileges accorded one with such family connections in being reared in a home of refinement, but, as is also usually the case, was compelled from the start to make his own way in the world. What success he has attained, and it is not inconsiderable, is therefore the result of his own efforts.

Judge Phillips, who has never left his native city, was born at Louisville, Jefferson County, Georgia, June 3, 1857, and is a son of the Rev. David Gardner and Julia (Little) Phillips. His father was born at a place known as The Rocks near Raleigh, Rowan County, North Carolina, February 1, 1817, and was graduated from Erskine College of Due West, South Carolina, subsequently completing a course in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at the same place. He entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church and began preaching at Louisville, Georgia, later filling various pastorates in Jefferson County. He was the organizer of the first church of the Presbyterian faith at Louisville, and his entire life was devotedly given to the work of his Master. For forty-two years he labored unselfishly in Jefferson and other counties of Southern Georgia, not alone as a minister but as a promoter of the cause of education, he for many years being county school commissioner for Jefferson County. He was not a success in the way that the world views material prosperity and never accumulated large means, but the work which he accomplished as pastor and educator cannot be overestimated, while the love and veneration in which he was held by his people furnished a reward far more sweet to him than worldly accumulations. He was successful in rearing eight children, who idolized him, and who have since grown to be credits to the communities in which their lives have been passed, and to the training of their revered parents. When he died in 1899, rounding out a life of eighty-three years, the whole community mourned. Like her husband, Mrs. Phillips led an ideal Christian life, and also like him she was held in the warmest affection by all who came in contact with her lovely character. She died in 1883. The children born to Reverend and Mrs. Phillips were as follows: Judge William Little, of this review; Eloise, who is the wife of J. W. White, editor of the News Farmer, the only paper published in Jefferson County; Martha, who is the wife of Thomas Hardeman; Rev. David Gardner, D. D., pastor of the A-R Presbyterian Church of Chester, South Carolina; Julia, who is the wife of W. W. Abbott, president of the First National Bank and of the Abbott Manufacturing Company, of Louisville, Georgia; John R., who is an attorney at law of Louisville; Lois, who is the wife of J. B. Polhill, architect, builder and merchant of Louisville; and Enoch Bothwell, a merchant of Bartow, Florida.

William Little Phillips was educated at Erskine College, a Presbyterian institution of Due West, South Carolina, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His legal studies were pursued under the preceptorship of Cain & Polhill, of Louisville, following which he was admitted to the bar by Hon. H. V. Johnson, then judge of the Superior Court and formerly governor of Georgia. In 1878 Judge Phillips began the practice of his calling at Louisville, and here he has continued through thirty-seven years of faithful devotion to the best tenets and ethics of his honored calling, being the dean in active practice of the Middle Circuit. He is attorney for

the Bank of Louisville, of which he was a founder, and is now vice president and a member of the board of directors. His professional connection is with the Georgia Bar Association. In 1911 he was given recognition of his abilities when he was appointed by Governor Joseph M. Brown to fill out the unexpired term of Judge R. L. Gamble, as city judge, to which office he was reappointed by Governor Slayton in 1912. At the present time he is filling his second term, one of the most dignified, impartial and learned jurists of the bench of the Middle Circuit. While his profession and his judicial position occupy his time to a large extent, he has also been interested in the cultivation of land, and at this time owns some 2,000 acres. During a period of a quarter of a century, Judge Phillips has been an elder of the Presbyterian Church.

In 1881, at Louisville, Judge Phillips was married to Miss Ella Skinner, who died in 1889, leaving one son: James Gardner, who is now successfully engaged in farming in Jefferson County. Judge Phillips was again married in 1891, when united with Miss Lena Everitt, daughter of John B. and M. Everitt, of Thomas County, Georgia, and they are the parents of two children: Mary, who is a graduate of the Due West Women's College; and Mildred, who is completing her education.

CAPT. WILLIAM A. FULLER was born in Henry County, Georgia, April 15, 1836. He left his father's farm at the age of nineteen and immediately entered the service of the Western & Atlantic Railroad, where he remained for about twenty years. He retired from the railroad in 1876, and entered the mercantile business in Atlanta, in which he continued until the year 1881. With the exception of a few months' service with the Georgia Pacific Railroad in the early '80s, Captain Fuller never re-entered active business life after his retirement in 1881. In 1863 Governor Joseph E. Brown commissioned him captain in recognition of his services in defeating the object of the Andrews raid of 1862, which was designed to burn the bridges of the Western & Atlantic Railroad between Atlanta and Chattanooga and cut the Confederate base of supplies. Captain Fuller died at his home in Atlanta, December 28, 1905.

ROBERT J. HENDERSON was born in Newton County on November 20, 1822. After being well educated he took up the work of his father as a farmer and miller, and was in prosperous circumstances prior to the Civil war. A prominent citizen of his section, he was a major in the State Militia before the Civil war came on. When that struggle opened he became colonel of the Forty-second Georgia Regiment, and was afterward promoted to be brigadier-general. His farms were devastated by Sherman's army and his mills destroyed. Returning from the army he rebuilt his flouring mills in Newton County, and resumed his former occupations. After many years of industrious effort he retired from business in 1892 and moved to Atlanta, where he died in February, 1894.

S. L. MOORE. Admitted to the Georgia bar twenty-five years ago Mr. Moore is one of the best known members of the Statesboro bar. He has rendered much public service and his long career as ordinary, an office he filled twelve years, is deserving of special mention.

He was born in Bulloch County, Georgia, February 22, 1863, a son of S. L. and Anna A. (Mingledorf) Moore. His mother was born in Chatham County and his father in Bulloch County, and the latter was a member of the Georgia Secession Convention at the beginning of the war between the states. He died at the venerable age of eighty-nine in 1902, while the mother passed away in 1914 aged eighty-seven.

Next to the youngest of their five children, S. L. Moore had the usual

experiences and opportunities of a Georgia boy reared in a fairly well-to-do family, and afterwards by his own efforts he gained a college education. He was graduated A. B. from Emory College in 1887 and then took up the study of law under Col. J. A. Brannen at Statesboro.

On being admitted to practice in 1891 he at once located at Statesboro and there is hardly a lawyer in that section of the state better known and more highly esteemed for his ability and worthy attainments. Many years ago Mr. Moore represented his home county in the State Legislature, was mayor of Statesboro in 1899, but rendered his most important service to the public in the office of ordinary, which he filled from 1900 to 1912, and has recently been elected for another four years' term in the same office, beginning January 1, 1917.

Besides his large law practice he is vice president of the Sea Island Bank of Statesboro and is one of the board of trustees of the First District Agricultural College. He is a democrat, a member of the County Bar Association and of the Masonic order. His church is the Methodist Episcopal.

On October 8, 1891, in Screven County, he married Miss Mary L. Edenfield, a daughter of the late Allen Edenfield. To their marriage have been born four children: C. L. Moore, who was born at Statesboro in 1894 and is now attending the medical college at Atlanta; Sadie M., born in 1899, and a student in the Milledgeville College; Mary Lou, born in 1905 and S. L., Jr., born in 1908, both attending the public schools of Statesboro.

ROBERT R. GUNN. The feeling of self respect arising from the consciousness of talents well employed, is, in itself, an assurance of success. When a choice of the law is made by a young man, it means not only years of the most careful and diligent study but the assumption, later on, of responsibilities which mean as his life work, the balancing of might and right and often of life and death. There is little ease in the life of a busy lawyer and when a youth deliberately puts aside the allurements of a life of leisure that wealth and social environment make possible in order to devote every effort to become a useful and vital factor in the great scheme of life, he deserves some measure of credit and usually is abundantly rewarded. Among the thus situated young attorneys of Crawfordsville, Georgia, is Robert R. Gunn.

Robert R. Gunn was born at Crawfordsville, September 23, 1893, and is a son of Ulysses S. and Olive Belle (Allford) Gunn. The father of Mr. Gunn was born in Georgia and for many years has been the leading merchant at Crawfordsville and a representative citizen. He is a member of the school board and is prominent in all local movements of moment. He married Olive Belle Allford and they have had six children, the eldest of whom was Robert R. and the other survivors, Mary Olive and Gladys, reside with their parents at Crawfordsville. On both sides the family connections are of high character, and the family home is a center of the pleasant social activities of the city.

Following his graduation from the Crawfordsville High School, in September, 1910, Robert R. Gunn entered the University of Georgia at Athens, and in June, 1914, was graduated from the law department with credit. He was admitted to the bar in the same year and on returning to Crawfordsville went into the offices of Alvin G. Golucke. He has demonstrated his legal ability on many occasions individually, and enjoys an honorable reputation as a lawyer, and controls an important law business of this part of the county.

Mr. Gunn is a Royal Arch Mason and belongs also to the Knights of Pythias. In college he enjoyed his connection with the Sigma Chi fraternity and retains his membership in the same. In politics he is identified with the democratic party but so far has given comparatively little attention to the field of politics, his profession closely claiming his time and interest. It is not too much to say that he seems to have a brilliant future before him.



E. G. Kelpbach.

COL. EDWIN G. KALBFLEISCH. The courage that makes one stand firmly to his purpose in spite of all discouragements is the very quintessence of character and it is character that counts in the battle of life. Hampered for many years by lack of education and ennobling environment, one of Augusta's well known men, now prominent in the law and a leader in civic affairs, retained that nature given proud spirit of courage that enabled him, through deep waters to swim to shore and find a solid foundation rock beneath him. Men of this type of experience never boast of what they have accomplished but their history, simply told, has a mighty influence in encouraging others similarly situated. It is not so difficult a voyage to a safe port when weather is fine and wealth has provided a sound ship, but to run the rapids in a leaky canoe without oars and still reach the haven is as remarkable as it is creditable.

Edwin G. Kalbfleisch, a representative member of the Augusta bar and officially identified for years with the city's most important public concerns, was born September 7, 1866, at Ninety Six, Greenwood County, South Carolina. His parents were John and Mary (Hobbs) Kalbfleisch. The father was a native of Germany and came to America with his parents when a child. He settled in Augusta when this city was but an inconspicuous village. For some years of his life he was a Government contractor but subsequently removed to a farm in Richmond County, Georgia, where he died at the age of sixty-five years. The mother was a native of Wilkes County, Georgia. She died in 1893 at the age of sixty.

Edwin G. Kalbfleisch was the elder of his parents' two children. He had few educational opportunities in boyhood, beginning at the early age of twelve years to provide for himself as a worker in the cotton mills. The environment he found so distasteful that he determined to escape from these bonds, finding his opportunity by way of a freight car, in which he traveled many miles before being discovered. It required ingenuity as well as courage for this child of thirteen years, uneducated and untrained, to make an honest living and in search of employment he visited many cities including Atlanta, Chattanooga, New Orleans, Cincinnati and Birmingham. It was in the last named place that he came to the end of his resources, having expended everything but his integrity and courage. This was his situation when he applied for work in a sash, door and blind manufacturing plant. When told there was no vacancy that he could fill he assured the proprietor that he must have some kind of a job in order to live honestly, and so impressed the manufacturer that work was provided for him and thus he entered upon the first steady job he ever had, this leading to his learning the carpenter trade and an acknowledged place, later on, in the greater industrial army. He secured employment with the Thompson Sash, Blind & Door Company of Augusta after returning here when eighteen years old.

In 1888 Mr. Kalbfleisch went to work for the Georgia Railroad Company as a carpenter in the mechanical department and remained with the railroad for a number of years. He was a skillful mechanic but he constantly felt an impulse to be much more and began to feel the disadvantages of lack of education. Confiding his ambition to a friend, a wise one as events proved, he accepted his advice and entered a night school and made rapid progress although his days were full of the hard work his occupation made necessary. He discovered that his inclination led him in the direction of the law and in 1904, at the age of thirty-eight, after study under the guidance of Judge Joseph Reynolds, he successfully passed the bar examination and in February, 1905, he started in the practice of his profession.

The fine courage which had enabled Colonel Kalbfleisch to overcome previous obstacles still accompanied him when he entered the arena of the law at Augusta in competition with old professional men of experience and thoroughly trained young men of fortune and family. And then he had faith in himself. Many of his first cases were in the branch of criminal law and had

he decided to pursue that line he undoubtedly would have met with great success but he soon discovered that such a course would involve him in undesired political trouble and he determined to make a specialty of advisory office work and title and probate law. He has developed a large business in this branch and is a recognized authority on titles.

On August 1, 1886, Colonel Kalbfleisch was married to Miss Maggie Tice, who was a daughter of Seyburn Tice, of Augusta, who died of tuberculosis in 1890. They had two children, the younger of whom is deceased. The surviving daughter, Ethel, married John W. Pierce, one of the largest plantation owners in the South and they have one son, John W. Pierce, Jr. On January 13, 1902, Colonel Kalbfleisch was married to Miss Emma Ivey. A new impulse entered into his life with this marriage and he attributes much to her devotion and encouragement during his years of struggle.

Colonel Kalbfleisch has always been a friend of the laboring man and has been most generous to this class in the way of professional service. For many years he has been president of the Federated Trades and president of the Carpenters' Union. He was largely instrumental in bringing about the settlement of the Georgia railroad strike and what one man said was the thought of many, "He is really too big for this town." He has been shown appreciation in numberless ways. He made the draft for the new Municipal Court Bill which recently was passed by the Legislature. He served as a member of the city council for one term. At the time of the disastrous flood, in 1898, he took full charge of the city offices, during the mayor's absence and re-established order out of chaos. While in the council he was chairman of the fire department and was exceedingly useful in its re-organization and in securing its equipment and apparatus, is a member of the police commission and of the city flood commission. He has been tendered many other civic offices but has accepted few. He was appointed a member of the National River and Harbor Committee by Governor Hoke Smith and is also a member of the Southern Commercial Congress.

Colonel Kalbfleisch is very popular with lovers of the great national game of baseball in this section. He re-established the Augusta team of which he has been president. The present outlook is that this team stands a fine chance of winning the pennant in the South Atlantic League.

GARNETT A. GREEN. It is specially gratifying to note the status of Hon. Garnett A. Green as one of the representative members of the bar of his native county and to record also that he is serving, in 1915-16, his second term as representative of Wilkes County in the State Legislature of Georgia. He is a scion, in both the paternal and maternal lines, of honored and influential pioneer families of Wilkes County, and here he is well upholding the prestige of a name that has been long one of prominence in this section of the state. He is engaged in the practice of his profession at Washington, the county seat, and Wilkes County has no citizen who is more loyal and progressive than this able and popular young lawyer.

Mr. Green was born in Wilkes County on the 5th of April, 1885, and is the only child of Theodoric M. and Metta (Andrews) Green, both of whom likewise were born and reared in this county. Theodoric M. Green was a son of John Bland Green and the maiden name of his mother was Leonard, she having been a native of Wilkes County, where she passed her entire life. John Bland Green was born in Virginia and was a representative of a family, of English origin, that was founded in the Old Dominion in the colonial period of our national history. Upon coming to Georgia he established his home at Washington, which now thriving and beautiful little city was then a mere village. He was a skilled carpenter and became a prominent contractor and builder of Wilkes County, many of the fine old residences still standing in Washington being monuments to his memory, and here being found also

a number of business buildings that were erected by this honored pioneer. The maternal grandparents of him whose name introduces this review were Judge Garnett Andrews and Amuelt (Ball) Andrews, both of whom were residents of Washington, Wilkes County, at the time of their death, Judge Andrews having been for many years one of the most prominent and influential members of the bar of this section of the state and having been judge of the Northern Circuit of the Superior Court of Wilkes County at the time of his demise.

The parents of Mr. Green were reared and educated at Washington, and here their marriage was solemnized. The father long held precedence as one of the leading merchants of Washington, where he built up a large and profitable business and where he ever held impregnable vantage-ground in popular confidence and esteem. He accorded gallant service as a soldier of the Confederacy during the Civil war, his youthful loyalty having prompted him to enlist when he was a lad of but sixteen years and his ability and valor having brought to him promotion to a lieutenancy in the Twenty-seventh Georgia Battalion of Light Infantry. He was a citizen of the highest civic loyalty, ever ready to aid in all normal undertakings advanced for the general good of the community, and his character was the positive expression of a strong and noble nature. His desire was not for political preferment of a personal order but he was a stalwart advocate of the cause of the democratic party. He was a zealous communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is also his widow, who still resides in the beautiful old homestead in Washington, a gracious gentlewoman who has been a leader in the representative social activities of the community and one whose circle of friends is coincident with that of her acquaintances. Theodorice M. Green died in 1913, at the age of sixty-seven years, and in his passing Wilkes County gave uniform recognition of its loss of one of its most honored and useful citizens.

Garnett A. Green continued to attend the public schools at Washington until he had completed the curriculum of the high school, in which he was graduated when sixteen years of age. In 1906 he was graduated in the law department of the University of Georgia, in which institution he had previously taken an elective course of two years in the academic or literary department. From the university he duly received his degree of Bachelor of Laws, but to fortify himself still more fully for his exacting profession he completed a course in the law school of historic old Yale University, from which he received the supplemental degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1907. Early in the following year he established himself in the practice of his profession at Washington, and here his success has been unequivocal and pronounced, his practice extending to all courts of the state and his representative clientage attesting his ability as an advocate and also as a counselor. He has appeared in connection with many important litigated causes and his reputation is based on results achieved. He is a member of the Wilkes County Bar Association and is a zealous worker in the ranks of the democratic party, as a candidate of which he was elected representative of Wilkes County in the State Legislature in 1912. He served during the General Assembly of 1913-14 with characteristic loyalty and efficiency, and the estimate placed upon his services was shown in his re-election in 1914, for the sessions of 1915-16.

Mr. Green is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias, is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and he resides with his widowed mother in the fine old homestead, which has long been a center of most gracious hospitality. Mr. Green is a director of the Exchange Bank and also of the Citizens' Bank, the two leading financial institutions of Washington, and Wilkes County can claim no citizen of greater popularity than this native son.

HERSCHEL P. COBB. The bar of Savannah is a body of brilliant men and one of its youngest members, Herschel P. Cobb, has, through sheer ability won recognition and in a comparatively short time built up a law practice that testifies to his industry and perseverance as well as to his sound knowledge of law.

Herschel Paschal Cobb was born in Stewart County, Georgia, April 29, 1884, and is a son of Abraham J. and Joanna (Peed) Cobb, both natives of Georgia and present residents of Savannah. Abraham J. Cobb was born in 1850, in Columbia County, and his wife some ten years later, at Butler, in Taylor County. For many years Mr. Cobb prospered as a farmer in Stewart County, in which section he was influential as a citizen. To Abraham J. Cobb and wife seven children were born, as follows: Hyman S., who is employed as a salesman at Savannah; George C., who is interested in the grocery business in this city; Herschel P.; Robert C., who holds a position with the Atlantic Coast Line Company; Mrs. Sally Lou Williams, who resides in Alabama; Belva, who lives with her parents in Savannah; and Bernice, who died in infancy.

When Herschel P. Cobb was yet a child his parents removed to Richland, Georgia, and there he attended the grade schools and the high school and still later enjoyed advantages in a business college at Macon, to which city he then went to make his home. During the following year he satisfactorily held a clerical position at Macon and prudently saved his earnings, having an ambitious end in view, this being the completion of his education in the University of Georgia at Athens. He matriculated in the literary department and passed his freshman year in the midst of congenial surroundings. He then found his resources exhausted but fortunately his courage and determination had not abated and after leaving the literary department of the university, Mr. Cobb went to Statesboro, the judicial center of Bulloch County, and became a court stenographer and assistant to the leading lawyers at that point. This addition to his income finally enabled him to return to the university and to continue his studies, working as secretary to Professor Snelling, the dean of the university. He not only proved useful and necessary to his employer but honorably earned the means with which to comfortably complete his course in law. In 1908 he was graduated and received his coveted degree of Bachelor of Law, with virtually concomitant admission to the bar of his native state. It is not surprising that a young man so determined, self-denying and industrious should have accomplished the end he had in view and this same determination has been one of the foundation stones in his professional success. Close application in his clients' interest has been comparatively easy for him for it has been one of the rules of his life.

Immediately after graduation Mr. Cobb started into practice at Statesboro, as junior member of the law firm of Strange & Cobb. His initial success was encouraging and justified his confidence in himself and he soon began to look for a wider field of work, finding it in Savannah, to which city he came after a year of practice in the courts of Bulloch County, in the autumn of 1909. Here he has displayed fine professional qualities, his thoroughness and accuracy, his quickness of deduction, his persistency have all won approval from bench and bar while his faithfulness to his clients has made him many personal friends. He has now a large and important law business extending into several counties in Southern Georgia and he has appeared in connection with a number of celebrated cases presented before the courts of Savannah.

At Columbia, South Carolina, on November 11, 1910, Mr. Cobb was united in marriage with Lillian Bigham, who is a daughter of John Bigham and wife and the youngest of their twelve children. She is a lady of many accomplishments and a favorite in the city's pleasant social life as well as a charming mistress of a hospitable home. Mr. Cobb owns valuable property at Savan-

nah and a fine farm in Chatham County. In politics he is a democrat but so far has not been exceedingly active in public affairs as the demands of his profession largely occupy his time and attention. Self-reliant and successful, Mr. Cobb has every reason to take pride in what he has accomplished and the example he has set for others who may find themselves similarly situated in their early manhood.

ENOCH CALLAWAY JONES. Some of Georgia's most prominent families of the planter class are represented in the above name. Enoch Callaway Jones, now a retired business man of Atlanta, has the distinction of being a veteran of the Confederate army, was for a number of years a farmer, successful both as a corn and cotton raiser and for more than twenty-five years a resident of Atlanta.

Enoch Callaway Jones was born in Meriwether County, Georgia, February 4, 1838, a son of John and Elizabeth (Strozier) Jones. The family is descended from one of those Welsh families of Jones which settled in Virginia about 1620. About that time there came to this country five young men: Anthony, Cadwallader, Peter, John and Philip Jones, the first three from Wales and the last two from England. John perished in the Indian massacre of 1622, Philip was dead in 1623, though it is not known whether or not he was killed in the Indian massacre, while Anthony, Cadwallader and Peter reared families, of which the descendants of Peter are far the most numerous. One of Peter's descendants, known as Col. Peter Jones, founded the City of Petersburg, Virginia. He was also known as "Sweat-house Peter," from a system of curing tobacco of which he was the inventor, and was one of the prominent men of his day. Willis Jones, grandfather of Enoch C., was supposed to be a native of Wilkes County, Georgia, but a greater probability is that he was born in Virginia and came to Wilkes County as a youth in that great tide of emigration which flowed in from Virginia and North Carolina between 1784 and 1800. The Strozier family was founded in Georgia by Reuben Strozier, a Dutchman, who came direct from the Netherlands to Wilkes County, Georgia, where he married Margaret Callaway, and had seven children. Reuben Strozier was the maternal grandfather of Enoch C. Jones. Through these lines there is a very extended relationship, and branches of the family stock are found in many of the Southern states. Enoch C. Jones had two uncles, Madison Jones and Early Jones, who went to Texas while that country was a republic. Another uncle, Willis Jones, died in Harris County, Georgia. One of his aunts, Matilda, married Simeon Poteat of Texas; his aunt Arthie married a Mr. Floyd, and another aunt married a Mr. McKenzie.

John Jones, father of Enoch C., was in his generation one of the largest planters in Georgia, and during the high tide of his activities grew as high as a thousand bales of cotton a year. His various plantations included one in Dougherty County of 2,500 acres, two in Baker County of 3,000 acres or more each, two in Meriwether County aggregating 3,000 acres, while his total land holdings approximated more than 12,000 acres. At the close of the war, when negroes were freed, he was the owner of 337 slaves. He marketed his cotton at Griffin, then a market for the wagon trade for a hundred miles around, and it was at Griffin that he acquired the sobriquet which stuck to him through life as "Cotton Jones," a title which distinguished him as one of the most extensive cotton raisers in all Georgia. By his marriage to Elizabeth Strozier there was a large family. The son Reuben, who died suddenly on the street in Atlanta and left four children, was a farmer, represented his senatorial district in the General Assembly, was active as a Mason, and his devotion to Sunday School work is indicated in the fact that he taught in Sunday School for thirty-five years without missing a Sunday. John, the second child, died at the age of twenty-one. Willis was a farmer, and his

grandson is Dr. Willis B. Jones of Atlanta. Anne V. married Carlton B. Callaway at Macon. Dr. Chandler D. Jones died at Atlanta leaving three children. The next child is Enoch C. Morgiana married Raeburn Phillips of Macon. Piamus W. was the owner of 2,500 acres of land in Baker County, and though not so large an operator was almost as famous a cotton grower as his father, having the reputation for years of putting the first bale of cotton on the market and growing more cotton to the plow than any man in Georgia; he represented Baker County for years in the General Assembly, and never married. Otis was a farmer and lawyer of Coweta County, and his son Otis also took up the law and practiced at Newnan. The youngest child, Orrie, married William Flanders of Macon, and was the mother of four children.

Enoch Callaway Jones during his youth attended Irvin College in Tennessee. At the age of twenty-one, in 1859, he married Indiana Callaway, daughter of Parker and Susan Callaway of Wilkes County, where her father was a large farmer and money lender. After his marriage Mr. Jones settled in Wilkes County with his father-in-law. His career had hardly begun when the war between the states broke out, and he enlisted in Company A, First Regiment, First Brigade of Georgia State Troops, one of those commands known as "Joe Brown's Pets." He went through the siege of Savannah, and then followed the fortunes of that remnant known as Hardee's Command, among other engagements participating in the battle at Honey Hill, South Carolina. After the war Mr. Jones settled on a 1,600-acre plantation owned by his father in Baker County, and in its management laid the foundation of his prosperity. He was a farmer and planter there twenty years, and was noted as the largest corn grower in the county and also produced about 150 bales of cotton annually. In 1887 Mr. Jones removed to Atlanta. His foresight enabled him to perceive to some degree at least the future destiny of the metropolis of the southeastern states, and in 1890 he sold his farm and began investing his money in central property in Atlanta. It is needless to say that his judgment has been well justified, and the properties which he has owned and some of which he still holds represent a considerable fortune. Mr. Jones has spent a long and active life, has accepted every responsibility with determination and courage, has prospered in material circumstances, at the same time rendering an adequate service in return, and has thus come into a green old age, surrounded by children and the comforts of life, one of the most esteemed of the older residents of Atlanta. His chief interest now lies in the Trinity Methodist Church, of which he has long been an active member.

His first wife died in 1869, and in 1871 he was married in Baker County to Amelia Jones, daughter of Col. Augustus and Mary Jones, her father having been killed in the second battle of Manassas while leading a Confederate regiment. Mrs. Jones died in 1895, and in 1897 he was married at Nevada, Missouri, to Adra Davis, daughter of Dr. Joseph and Susan (Kuykendall) Davis. By his first marriage there were two children: Callie, who died in childhood; and Elizabeth, who died after her marriage to Gideon Fleming of Albany. The children of the second wife are: Edgar Jones, who was educated in the Neal School and then took up the real estate business in Atlanta; Hugh A., who was educated in the Georgia School of Technology and the Eastman Business College, has extensive interests as a farmer but resides in Atlanta; Julian J., a resident of Atlanta and engaged in the real estate business, was educated in the School of Technology and by his marriage to Myrtie Barge of Atlanta has three children.

SIDNEY LANIER. It seems incredible, when one stops to consider Sidney Lanier's reputation in this year of 1911, that his work could have been done in less than forty years of life. Poet, linguist, mathematician, lawyer, and

musician; a master of literature, as well as the greatest poet of the South; burdened through life with a feeble body and constant ill health, which finally cut him off in the flower of his days—his was indeed a master mind. There is perhaps no one who would dispute his supremacy as the premier poet of the South, and he ranks in our country now with Longfellow, Whittier, and Lowell. The London Times—the most conservative paper in the world, and which through all its history has been noted for its editorial ability and the quality of its criticisms—adjudges Lanier to have been “the greatest master of melody of any of the American poets.”

Sidney Lanier was born in Macon, Georgia, on February 3, 1842; son of Robert S. and Mary (Anderson) Lanier. His father was a lawyer, of Huguenot descent. His mother's people were of Scotch origin. He was graduated from the sophomore class of Oglethorpe College in 1860; was a tutor in Oglethorpe for the next year, and in April, 1861, enlisted in the Second Georgia Battalion. He served through the campaign of 1862 in Virginia; and in 1863 his battalion was mounted and saw service in North Carolina and Virginia. In 1864 he took command of a blockade runner, and while in that service was captured and imprisoned at Point Lookout, Maryland. He was released in February, 1865. He was a clerk in Montgomery, Alabama, 1865-7; and was married in December, 1867, to Mary Day, daughter of Charles Day, of Macon, Georgia.

The year 1868 found him teaching a country academy at Prattsville, Alabama; but in May of that year, disabled by a hemorrhage of the lungs, he returned to Macon. He took up the practice of law with his father and stayed in Macon until December, 1872, when he went to San Antonio, Texas, hoping to be benefited by the climate. He found no benefit, and in the spring of 1873 he settled in Baltimore, Maryland, where he was a flutist for the Peabody Symphony Concerts. He was a devoted lover of music and proficient on the banjo, the guitar, the piano, the violin, and the flute. From time to time he was a contributor of poems and articles to magazines, and a constant traveler in search of health, which was always denied him. In May, 1874, he visited Florida, under a contract with a railroad company interested in the development of that state, to write them a book on Florida. The little book which was the product of this visit, entitled “Florida: Its Scenery, Climate, and History,” was brought out in 1875, and is one of the most delightful volumes ever written about any American state. At the suggestion of Bayard Taylor, he wrote the cantata for the opening of the Centennial Exposition in 1876, Dudley Buck writing the music. A brief course of lectures given by him upon “Elizabethan Verse,” followed by a Shakespearean course, led to his appointment in 1879 as lecturer on English Literature in Johns Hopkins University. At the same time he conducted three lecture courses in young ladies' classes. He was forced finally from illness to discontinue his lecture course, and in April, 1881, he made his last visit to New York to arrange for the publications of his books. While there he was taken so seriously ill that they were compelled to take him to a camp in Western North Carolina, where he died on September 7, 1881, aged thirty-nine years and seven months.

Reference has been made to the vast range of Lanier's knowledge. He was a poet and musician of the highest order of ability. As a linguist he had mastered French, German, and Spanish. He could easily have been a professor of mathematics, so profound was his knowledge of that science—a most unusual thing in a man of poetic ability. Added to all this, he was an accomplished lawyer. Four years of his brief life were spent in the service of his country. And yet, in his brief thirty-nine years he accomplished so much that his reputation has grown steadily year by year, until today it is worldwide. In 1888 a beautiful memorial bust of the poet was unveiled in Baltimore.

His published works include: “Tiger Lilies;” “Florida: Its Scenery,

Climate, and History;" Poems; "Some Highways and Byways of American Travel;" "The Boys' Froissart;" "The Boys' King Arthur;" "The Science of English Verse;" "The Boys' Mabinogion;" "The Boys' Percy;" "The English Novel, and the Principle of Its Development;" Poems (edited by his wife, 1884), besides many notable contributions to magazines. There is a wide variation in the character of Lanier's work, running as it does, from poetry to prose—but there is no variation in its quality. Always and everywhere the quality is of the highest. Some of its subjects appear very commonplace, as for example, the poem entitled "Corn;" but the poem is not commonplace. "The Song of the Chattahoochee" and "The Marshes of Glynn" are poetic gems now recognized as classics the world over and have made famous two widely distinct features of Georgia's scenery. His last work, "Sunrise," a beautiful song composed when he was too feeble to carry his hand to his mouth, has been well characterized by Lucian Knight as "his life's sublime recessional."

MAJ.-GEN. LAFAYETTE McLAWS was born in Augusta on January 15, 1821. Before he concluded his first year in the University of Virginia he was appointed a cadet at West Point Military Academy, and in 1838 entered that school, from which he was graduated four years later. He was commissioned lieutenant in the army and sent to the frontier. Before the actual opening of hostilities in the Mexican war, he joined the army of General Taylor on the Texas frontier. Stationed at Fort Brown, the young lieutenant was assisting valiantly in the defense of that beleaguered post (May 3-4, 1846), while General Taylor was fighting the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. He accompanied Taylor's army; took part in the hard fighting around Monterey; was transferred to Scott's army and assisted in the siege of Vera Cruz. On account of failing health he was sent back to the United States on recruiting duty. During the last part of the war he was employed in conveying trains from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico.

The years after the Mexican war were spent largely on the frontier. In 1851 he was commissioned captain of infantry, and served in the Utah Expedition (1858), and did much escort duty in protecting emigrants crossing the plains and in escorting Mormons to California.

When Georgia seceded Captain McLaws immediately resigned and offered his services to the state. On May 10, 1861, he was commissioned major in the Confederate army. On June 17, 1861, he was promoted colonel of the Tenth Georgia Regiment; and on September 25, 1861, was promoted brigadier-general. He participated in all the Maryland and Virginia campaigns, commanded a division at Gettysburg which was transferred to Georgia in September, 1863, and in the following year was placed in command of the District of Georgia to obstruct Sherman's march to the sea. After the war he returned to Georgia and entered the insurance business; in 1875 was appointed collector of internal revenue at Savannah, and later postmaster and post warden. He died at his home in that city in 1898.

FRANK H. COLLEY. To have been for more than forty years continuously engaged in the practice of his profession at Washington, the judicial center of Wilkes County, stands to the credit of Judge Colley, whose character, ability and achievement have long given him precedence as one of the foremost members of the bar of Northeastern Georgia. His name is written large on the annals of jurisprudence in this part of the state and he is consistently to be designated as the Nestor of the bar of Wilkes County,—a man of strength, resourcefulness, loyalty, high attainments and impregnable integrity and a citizen whose influence has ever been given to the furtherance of those things that conserve the best interests of the community and of society at large.

Judge Colley is a native of Georgia and is a scion of a family that was founded in this commonwealth of the Union more than a century and a quarter ago.

At La Grange, Troup County, Georgia, Judge Frank H. Colley was born on the 27th of June, 1848, and he is a son of Henry F. and Isabella M. (Harris) Colley, both of whom were born and reared in Wilkes County, this state, the original representatives of the Colley family in Georgia having come to this state from Virginia in 1782. Francis Colley, grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, was for many years a planter and influential citizen of Wilkes County, and with the same line of industrial enterprise the maternal grandfather, Archibald Harris, was actively identified after his removal from Virginia to Georgia. The paternal great-grandfather of Judge Colley was a patriot soldier in the war of the Revolution, and the subject of this sketch has in his possession the sword carried by his maternal grandfather, Archibald Harris, in the War of 1812.

Henry F. Colley was reared and educated in Georgia, and had become a substantial planter and loyal and influential citizen of Wilkes County long prior to the Civil war, the ravages of which brought to him much financial loss, as was the common portion of the citizens of the fair Southland. He promptly tendered his aid in defense of the Confederate cause when the war was precipitated and became captain of his company in Lawton's famous brigade. He sacrificed his life in battle, as he was killed in the engagement at Gaines' Mill, Virginia, on the 27th of June, 1862. Captain Colley was forty-one years of age at the time of his death and his name has enduring place on the perpetual roster of the gallant sons of the South who went forth to battle in the cause of the Confederate States of America. The wife of Captain Colley survived him by many years and was summoned to eternal rest at the age of sixty-nine years. Of their seven children Judge Colley of this review is the eldest son and of the other children four are now living.

In his youth Judge Colley was afforded the advantages of the schools maintained in the fine little city that is now his place of residence, and in 1867 he was graduated in Mercer University, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the closing period of the Civil war he had served about six months as a youthful volunteer in the Confederate army, having become a member in the battalion commanded by Judge William Gibson, of Augusta.

After the completion of his higher academic education Judge Colley continued to give close attention to the study of law, under the effective preceptorship of Judge William Reece, of Washington, until he had proved himself eligible for and was admitted to the bar of his native state. This recognition came to him in 1872 and during the long intervening period of more than forty years he has continued in the active and successful practice of his profession at Washington, retaining at all times a large and representative clientage and having high reputation as a versatile and resourceful trial lawyer and as a counsellor of broad and accurate knowledge of the science of jurisprudence. He is a charter member of the Georgia State Bar Association and one of the honored members of the Wilkes County Bar Association.

Judge Colley has given most timely and effective service as a staunch advocate of the principles and policies of the democratic party, and he served three successive terms, 1874-9, as representative of Wilkes County in the lower house of the Georgia Legislature, besides which he represented his district in the State Senate in 1884-5. He served one term as solicitor general of the Circuit Court and under the administration of Governor Terrell he was appointed judge of the City Court of Washington, though he resigned the office after a short time, to give his undivided attention to his large private law business. He is a member of the board of trustees of the

public library of Washington and is affiliated with the time-honored Masonic fraternity.

In September, 1876, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Colley to Miss Kate Toombs, daughter of Gabriel Toombs, of Washington, whose stately old homestead at Washington is the present abiding place of Judge and Mrs. Colley. Judge and Mrs. Colley have four children. Misses Marian and Kathleen, both of whom remain at the parental home, were graduated in the Lucy Cobb Institute and they are popular figures in the representative social activities of their native city. Archibald Toombs Colley was graduated in the United States Military Academy, at West Point, and is now serving as lieutenant of his company in a regiment of the United States Army station in the Philippine Islands. He wedded Miss Madaline Burgess and they have one child, Catherine. Carroll Dempsey Colley, the youngest of the children, was afforded the advantages of the University of Georgia, thereafter studied law under the preceptorship of his father and of Judge William Wynn, and he was admitted to the bar in 1910. He is now associated in practice with his father and is one of the representative and popular younger members of the bar of Wilkes County. He married Miss Mida Wootten, of Washington, and they have one son, Frank H., who was born in April, 1915, and who was named in honor of his paternal grandfather.

SAMUEL ALEXANDER, M. D. Medical examiner and a member of the staff of surgeons connected with the Atlantic Coast Line Hospital at Waycross, Dr. Samuel Alexander was born at Creswell, North Carolina, February 10, 1891, being the second in a family of five children born to M. M. and Sarah E. (Woodley) Alexander. His parents were both born in North Carolina, and his father was a merchant at Creswell until his death in 1905 at the age of fifty-two. The mother is still living at the age of forty-two. The other four children are Mrs. Mary Spruill, Miss Sarah, M. M. and W. A. Alexander, all of them living at Creswell.

Doctor Alexander attended public school at Creswell, Trinity School and the Trinity Park High School at Durham, continued his studies in the University of North Carolina for a year or so, and in 1913 graduated Doctor of Medicine from the University of Maryland at Baltimore. He gained valuable experience in the Woman's Hospital of Baltimore and in the James Walker Memorial Hospital at Wilmington, North Carolina, before accepting his present position with the Railway Hospital at Waycross. He has been engaged in his present duties since February, 1914.

He is a member of the County, State and Eleventh District Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. He also belongs to the college fraternity Kappa Psi and the Theta Nu Epsilon. In politics he is a democrat.

HEBER J. MORTON, M. D. A physician and surgeon whose excellent attainments and definite skill have combined with a specially gracious personality to gain to him secure place as one of the representative members of his profession in Burke County, Georgia, Doctor Morton is engaged in the practice of his profession at Waynesboro, the judicial center of the county, where he has a substantial and important clientage and is also definitely popular as a cultured, progressive and public-spirited citizen.

Dr. Heber Jones Morton takes merited satisfaction in adverting to the historic Old Dominion State as the place of his nativity and to the fact that he is a scion of an old and honored family of that commonwealth. He was born at Keysville, Charlotte County, Virginia, on the 23d of August, 1884, and is a son of Jacob William Morton and Annie (Jones) Morton. The doctor was named in honor of his mother's brother, Dr. Heber Jones, who was a distinguished representative of the medical profession and who won special



W. J. Marton

prominence and honor for his effective service as president of the Memphis Board of Health during a severe epidemic of yellow fever in the City of Memphis, Tennessee, his faithful, unselfish and arduous work in behalf of the sufferers having gained to him the gratitude of the entire community, as shown by the fact that the citizens of Memphis later presented to him a splendid chest of silver, as a testimonial of appreciation and esteem.

Jacob W. Morton likewise was a native of Keysville, Virginia, and his wife was born in the State of Arkansas. For many years he was an influential citizen and prominent real estate broker at Keysville, and his sterling character and worthy achievement gave him inviolable place in popular confidence and good will. He was a valiant soldier of the Confederacy during the entire period of the Civil war up to the time of the Battle of Gettysburg, where he was wounded and incapacitated. He was prominently concerned with the civic and material progress and upbuilding of his native town after the close of the war, and there he continued to maintain his home until his death, in 1911, at the age of sixty-eight years, his cherished and devoted wife having passed away in 1905 and both having been earnest communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mrs. Morton was a daughter of John Thompson Jones and Caroline (McEwen) Jones, who were residents of Lexa, Arkansas, at the time of their death. Jacob W. and Annie (Jones) Morton became the parents of five children, of whom three are living, Doctor Morton of this review having been the fourth in order of birth; Carrie is the wife of Charles A. Osborne, of Keysville, Virginia; and Lucy is the wife of Edward W. Hudgins, of Chose City, that state.

In the public schools of his native town Doctor Morton continued his studies until he had completed the curriculum of the high school, and thereafter he was afforded the advantages of such admirable institutions, in turn, as the Hoge Military Academy, at Blackstone, Virginia, and fine old Hampden-Sidney College, that state, in which last mentioned institution he completed his specific literary education. In preparing himself for his exacting profession he was signally favored in being able to complete a thorough course in the medical department of the University of Georgia, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1909 and from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine.

After his graduation from the medical school, which department of the university is established at Augusta, Doctor Morton engaged in practice in that city, where he became associated with Dr. Thomas D. Coleman, one of the oldest and most influential physicians and surgeons of that section of the state. During the year of this alliance Doctor Morton was enabled to gain valuable experience and to profit largely through the counsel and instruction of Doctor Coleman, who accorded him kindly consideration and assistance.

In 1910 Doctor Morton established his residence at Waynesboro, Burke County, where he has since continued his effective activities as a zealous and efficient representative of his profession and where he has built up a large and successful general practice, which extends into all parts of the county. He is local surgeon for the Savannah & Northwestern Railroad and is a valued member of the board of health of Waynesboro. The doctor continued an ambitious student of his profession and keeps in close touch with the advances made in medical and surgical science, both by recourse to the best standard and periodical literature pertaining thereto and by individual research and investigation as well as through active affiliation with the American Medical Association, the Southern Medical Association, the Georgia State Medical Association and the Burke County Medical Society. He holds membership in the Alpha Kappa Kappa college fraternity, and as an undergraduate he took specially active interest in athletic affairs in the various educational institutions which he attended. He was a member of the baseball and football teams and is still an enthusiast in athletics and outdoor sports,

being specially fond of hunting and fishing, and enjoying the recreation that his automobile affords aside from its practical value in connection with his professional work. The doctor is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and his wife holds membership in the Presbyterian Church, as does she also in the United Daughters of the Confederacy, both being popular and valued factors in the representative social activities of their home city.

On the 25th of September, 1907, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Morton to Miss Mary L. Womack, who likewise was born at Keysville, Virginia, but who was reared in the fair old City of Richmond, that state, where her father, Frank Womack, is a representative business man.

HENRY REEVES. The profession of the law is a good test of a man's native ability and industry, for there is no other that requires stronger mentality or more settled habits of hard work and perseverance in order to attain even a reasonable success. One of its leading representatives in Troup County is the subject of this memoir, Henry Reeves, who is now serving as solicitor of the city courts of La Grange. Mr. Reeves was born in Meriwether County, Georgia, July 26, 1872, the son of Madison and Mary (Render) Reeves, both his parents being natives of that county. The father was a farmer by occupation and during the war a Confederate soldier. He owned a large plantation and conducted his farming operations on an extensive scale, being a well known and highly respected citizen. His death took place in 1904 when he had attained the age of sixty-nine years. He had then been a widower for a number of years, his wife having passed away at the age of forty-nine, December 20, 1886. She was the daughter of Robert L. and Elizabeth (Anderson) Render, natives of Wilkes County, Georgia, who settled in Meriwether County in the early forties, being among the early settlers in that county. Mr. Render was an extensive planter. To Madison and Mary (Render) Reeves six children were born, one of whom, Robert, died at the age of two years. The others were: Wiley A., now engaged in the cotton warehouse business in La Grange; Walter T., a wholesale grocer and banker, of Tupelo, Mississippi; Madison, a prominent farmer and merchant of Tupelo, Mississippi; Henry, the subject of this sketch; and Elizabeth R., wife of J. F. Pope, of Wilsonville, Alabama.

Henry Reeves acquired his literary education in the country schools of Meriwether County and at Mercer University, being graduated in law in 1901. He then began the practice of his profession in La Grange and in a comparatively short time had built up a good clientele. In 1903 he was appointed by Governor Joseph M. Terrell solicitor of the city courts of La Grange and in the following year was elected to the same office, in which he has continued to serve up to the present time through successive re-elections. In May, 1916, he was elected mayor of La Grange, which office he now holds. He has a good general practice outside of the city courts and is one of the leading attorneys on the Coweta Circuit. In religion Mr. Reeves is a Baptist and is serving as superintendent of the Baptist Sunday School. His society affiliations are with the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Red Men and Odd Fellows. He is a member of the executive committee of the State Sunday School Association. As a citizen he is public spirited and is always ready to correspond with outside parties seeking information in regard to local conditions. A man of gentlemanly instincts, educated and refined, he has a wide circle of friends who hold him in high esteem.

Mr. Reeves was married June 12, 1906, to Miss Susie Thomas, of Chambers County, Alabama, a daughter of E. Walton and Samantha (Stanley) Thomas, residents of Prattville, that state. He and his wife are the parents of three children: Elizabeth, born March 25, 1907, in La Grange; Henry R., Jr., born May 16, 1910, and Walton, born March 25, 1913. Mrs. Reeves is an active member of the Methodist Church.

JOHN SOUTHWELL TYSON. Late grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Georgia Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and grand scribe of the Encampment, John Southwell Tyson was of an old Georgia family whose ancestors came from North Carolina and settled in Effingham County, Georgia, many years prior to the Revolution. He was the eldest son of Thomas Tyson, whose wife was Miss Elvira Southwell, and he was born in Effingham County in 1835. Early in life he located at Savannah, Georgia.

When the war between the states occurred he promptly volunteered and was commissioned a first lieutenant in siege of heavy artillery, serving as such at different forts and fortifications on the coast, and until he was detailed with the rank of major to look after the transportation of troops for the Confederate States toward the latter part of the war.

After the war he became prominent in railroad transportation service in Georgia, was master of transportation for the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, which road was virtually demolished during the war and is now a part of the Atlantic Coast Line, one of the principal railways of the South. It was due in great part to his untiring work that the road became the valuable property it was twenty years later. On account of ill health, after more than twenty years' service he resigned his position. Later he became grand treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Independent Order Odd Fellows, of Georgia, and a few years afterward became grand secretary of the grand lodge of Georgia Odd Fellows, which position he held up to the time of his death. He died in Savannah, Georgia, February 11, 1910.

John S. Tyson married Miss Anna Rosa Thompson, a native of Augusta, Georgia. To their marriage were born six children: Charles M., William G., John S., Jr., Easton Y., Mrs. Caroline Tyson Thomson and Miss Anna R. Tyson.

CHARLES M. TYSON, now serving as judge of the City Court of Darien, was born in Savannah, Georgia, July 7, 1862, and is the eldest son of the late John S. Tyson. As a boy he attended the public schools of Savannah, and after graduating went to work with a cotton exporting firm. Later he took up the study of law in the office of the firm of Tompkins & Denmark, and finished his studies under the firm of Denmark & Adams.

After being admitted to the bar Judge Tyson located in Darien, Georgia, for the practice of law, his present home city. He has lived in Darien since 1885, with the exception of eight or nine years, when he lived at Sandersville, Georgia.

Judge Tyson married Miss Emma Lawson, of Sandersville, a daughter of William Hugh Lawson. Mr. Tyson died February 27, 1906. She was the mother of three children: William Southwell, who is now a junior at the University of Georgia, Rosa Lawson and Glenn Cheatham Tyson, who are attending the Darien High School.

Judge Tyson has represented McIntosh County in the House of Representatives of the Georgia Legislature, for several years assisted the late C. S. Northen, secretary of the Georgia Senate, as one of the clerical force of the Senate, and in 1913 and 1914 was state senator from the Second District. He was for many years connected with the state militia, serving with the McIntosh Light Dragoons, the Georgia Hussars and the Washington Rifles, being captain of the last named for over eight years, and is now a retired captain of the National Guard of Georgia. For many years he has been a real factor in Darien's civic, commercial and industrial life. He is a past master of his Masonic Lodge, was county school commissioner for five years and a director and president of The Darien Bank, ice factory, electric light plant and the saw and planing mill at Darien.

JUDGE EUGENIUS A. NISBET was a native Georgian, born in Greene County, December 7, 1803. He graduated from the University of Georgia before he was

nineteen with the highest honors of his class and at once commenced to study law. His training included a course in the famous school of Litchfield, Connecticut, and in 1823 he was admitted to practice by special act of the Legislature, as he was not yet of age. He located at Madison, in the Ocmulgee Circuit, for many years the home of strong lawyers, and, notwithstanding his youthfulness soon obtained a large practice. Shortly afterward he was sent to both houses of the State Legislature. In 1837 he moved to Macon and served two terms in Congress, commencing 1838 and 1840. While in Congress he learned that his firm had endorsed and become liable on a very large debt, which indeed for that day was an immense sum. He resigned from Congress, returned to Macon, secured the release of the junior member of the firm, and paid the holder of the claim. But we are told that for twenty years the consequences of this strain upon him taxed his energies; and though he accumulated a good estate, it was not until he was an old man that he was finally able to discharge the last cent of the debt contracted to pay the surety obligation.

In 1845 the Supreme Court of Georgia was created and Judge Nisbet was appointed one of its three members. He returned to the practice of the law in 1853. He was elected to the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States in 1861, but declined because of ill health. His last public service was as a delegate to the secession convention of January, 1861, and was chairman of the committee which drafted the famous ordinance of secession. Judge Nisbet was the author of the first fourteen volumes of Georgia Reports, and his decisions are frequently quoted as authority on the law, both in the United States and England. He died in March, 1871.

WILLIAM R. PHILLIPS, statesman, lawyer, and soldier, was a native of South Carolina, born during the year 1828. Soon after being admitted to practice, in 1850, he located at Marietta. During the year 1854 he was appointed solicitor-general of the Blue Ridge Circuit, holding this office until 1857.

Soon after General Phillips had obtained the surrender of the Georgia Arsenal from the Federal officers he was placed in command of the camp of instruction, near Marietta, where thousands of Georgians were trained to meet the exigencies expected in the coming contest. Resigning this position he at once set himself to organizing Phillips' Legion, which, when completed, consisted of fifteen companies of infantry, six of cavalry, and one of artillery. This command did good service throughout the war, first in West Virginia, then being transferred to Lee's army just before the seven days' fight around Richmond. General Phillips' command was noted for many deeds of gallantry on several occasions.

After the war General Phillips returned to Marietta and followed successfully the practice of his profession and farming for many years. His only subsequent public appearance was during the session of the Legislature, 1877-78, in which he had to deal with bankrupt railroads, and other legacies of debt and mismanagement. He died about 1908.

J. ALFRED RASBURY. A man of distinctive enterprise and initiative ability, Mr. Rasbury has directed his energies most effectively in the domain of trade journalism, of which he has become a prominent and influential representative, with a record of admirable achievement and with a reputation that far transcends local limitations. He is now publisher and managing editor of the trade periodical entitled Refrigeration (formerly "ICE"), a paper that was founded by him in 1906 and which is an effective exponent of the ice-making and refrigerating industry and the only publication in the South representing these lines of business enterprise. Under his effective management this trade journal of laconic title has been made notably successful as an exponent of

the interests to which it is devoted, and has proved a valuable advertising vehicle, owing to its wide and constantly increasing circulation, so that it yields very appreciable financial returns to the progressive publisher, who is recognized as one of the progressive and essentially representative business men of the younger generation in the City of Atlanta.

John Alfred Rasbury claims the Lone Star State as the place of his nativity, but is a scion of old and honored families of prominence and influence in Georgia. He was born in the City of Lampasas, Texas, on the 14th of October, 1874, and is a son of Reuben L. and Nonnie L. (Brannon) Rasbury, both of whom were born and reared in Georgia, where their marriage was solemnized. The father was a gallant soldier of the Confederacy during the Civil war, in which he served as a member of the command of Gen. Wade Hampton. His father, John Rasbury, was a well known and influential citizen of Fulton County, Georgia, for many years, prominent in public affairs and associated with business interests in Atlanta; he served as sheriff of Fulton County prior to the Civil war. Alfred Brannon, maternal grandfather of him whose name introduces this review, was a leading cotton merchant at Columbus, Georgia, and was the owner and operator of the historic steamboat "Nettie Quill," which ran the blockade of the Chattahoochee River during the war between the states of the North and the South, and thus succeeded in keeping the City of Columbus supplied with necessary provisions. The parents of Mr. Rasbury passed the closing years of their lives in Alabama and Georgia.

After due preliminary training in the public schools of Alabama, J. Alfred Rasbury was matriculated in the University of Alabama, in which he was graduated. The major part of his independent career has been marked by close identification with trade journalism. He was for some time editor and general manager of the widely known industrial magazine entitled *Dixie* and for a considerable period he was general manager of a cotton trade publication at Charlotte, North Carolina. Upon his return to Atlanta he founded the monthly publication, *Practical Machinist*, a paper devoted to the industry of machinery construction, the title of the publication later being changed to that of *Southern Machinery*, and in 1914 it was consolidated with the *Tradesman of Chattanooga*, Tennessee, where the joint publication has since been issued as *The Iron-Tradesman*. He was one of the organizers of the W. R. C. Smith Publishing Company, of Atlanta, of which he continued to serve as secretary until 1906, when he resigned this office and severed his connection with the company, this action having been taken that he might give his attention to the founding and management of his present publication, *Refrigeration*, which has become one of the most successful and influential of Southern trade journals, its offices being at 803 Walton Building.

On the 2d of June, 1898, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Rasbury to Miss Clara F. Langley, of Anniston, Alabama, and their pleasant Atlanta home is situated in the attractive district known as West End Park.

B. R. TROTTER. Proof is not wanting but rather abundant, that neither wealth nor influence are necessary in America to reach an honorable and independent position in life, and also that success comes more readily when natural inclination is given its way. Thus the well known journalist and publisher, B. R. Trotter, editor and proprietor of the *Advocate-Democrat*, at Crawfordsville, Georgia, might have been disciplined into becoming a fair agriculturalist had he remained on the home farm, but it is reasonably certain that he would have been a discontented one because all his inclinations directed to an entirely different field of effort. Had he not followed these natural leadings, even with some hardships, Georgia would have lost one of its earnest, capable, influential newspaper men.

B. R. Trotter was born at Cleveland, Georgia, November 4, 1889, and is

a son of B. and Jane (Reap) Trotter, the former of whom was born in Georgia in 1860 and the latter five years later. They are among the highly esteemed residents of Cleveland, the father formerly having been a well known farmer in White County. They have four children: O. F., a resident of Atlanta, Georgia; B. R., of Crawfordville; Mrs. Ernest Southard, of Decatur, Georgia; and Edward, of Cleveland, Georgia.

In boyhood, at different places in White County, including Cleveland and Mossy Creek, B. R. Trotter had educational advantages, attending for a time the high school at the latter point. He then entered the printing office of the Cleveland Courier as an apprentice and afterward worked in other offices, first at Washington, then at Tifton, later at Eatonton and again at Washington, all in Georgia, subsequently establishing himself as a resident of Lincoln-ton, Georgia, where he was very active in public affairs and in 1914 was elected mayor of the place. From there he came to Crawfordville and purchased the Advocate-Democrat, the only paper of the county. Under his able management and with his introduction of improved machinery in the plant, its old prestige has not only been revived but its circulation is growing right along. Mr. Trotter conducts his paper as a democratic journal and his able editorials leave no doubt as to his opinions on both world-wide and local affairs. He is a man of considerable substance, owning entirely his electrically operated plant as well as a handsome residence property.

On April 3, 1910, Mr. Trotter was united in marriage with Miss Ruby Dorsey, who is a daughter of W. H. Dorsey, her parents yet living in White County. Mr. and Mrs. Trotter have one child, Edith, who was born in November, 1914, at Lincolnton. Mr. Trotter is well known to members of the press in the state and his co-operation may always be counted on when movements are on foot looking toward further newspaper progress. Advertisers find his journal a fine medium, one of the important features of his office being all modern equipments for this branch of the trade.

WALTER G. GREEN. A native son of Burke County and a scion of one of the oldest and most honored families of the county, Judge Walter Gresham Green is a cultured, broad-minded and public-spirited citizen whose sterling character and fine mental powers have gained to him unqualified popular approbation and have resulted in his being called upon to serve in various offices of distinctive public trust. Since 1909 he has been the valued and efficient incumbent of the office of ordinary of his native county, and his mature judgment, inflexible integrity and business sagacity have conspired to make his administration of probate affairs signally able and commendable. He is essentially an influential and representative citizen and is altogether worthy of special recognition in this history of his native state.

Walter Gresham Green was born on the homestead plantation of his father, about eight miles from Waynesboro, the county seat, and the date of his nativity was January 23, 1862. He is a son of Jesse P. and Mary Jane (Gresham) Green, both likewise natives of Burke County. Jesse P. Green was a son of Jesse P. Green, who was born in Burke County, as was also his wife. It was given to Jesse P. Green to become one of the most extensive landholders and slave-owners of Burke County, where he wielded large and benignant influence in community affairs until the time of his death, at an advanced age.

Edmond Byne Gresham and Sarah (Anderson) Gresham, the maternal grandparents of Judge Green, likewise were residents of Burke County during their entire lives, and thus it becomes evident that on both the paternal and maternal sides the subject of this review is a representative of very early pioneer families of the county. Edmond B. Gresham became possessed of a large landed estate, held a generous retinue of slaves, served as a mem-



W. G. Green

ber of the Georgia Legislature and was a prominent factor and a leader in political affairs in Burke County.

Jesse P. Green, father of Judge Green, was the younger of the two sons who attained to years of maturity, and his brother, Moses Patterson Green, fully maintained the family prestige in the field of agricultural operations, having been the owner of a large plantation and a force of slaves prior to the Civil war and having continued his activities in Burke County until his death, in 1870, at which time he was fifty years of age. Jesse P. Green was likewise an honored and influential citizen and representative planter of his native county, but his life was cut short when he was in the very prime of his young manhood. He died April 18, 1864, at Lake City, Florida, where he succumbed to an attack of pneumonia, his age at the time of his demise having been twenty-four years. Of his three children Judge Green is the second; Clara, the third, died at the age of eight years; and Jesse P., the first born, is one of the prominent planters and highly honored citizens of Burke County, Judge Green himself never having severed his allegiance to the basic industry of agriculture and being still the owner and operator of a fine plantation which is eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of Waynesboro, but he maintains his home at Waynesboro and, as a matter of course, his headquarters as a county official. Mrs. Mary Jane (Gresham) Green long survived the husband of her youth and eventually became the wife of Dr. Green B. Powell, who was one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Burke County at the time of his death, which occurred in Burke County, his widow surviving until she had attained to the age of sixty-six years, dying November 24, 1905. The only child of this union was Dr. Louis E. Powell, who was a talented physician and surgeon, who practiced his profession in both the cities of Atlanta and Macon and who was a resident of Waynesboro at the time of his death.

Judge Green acquired his early education in the public schools of Waynesboro and after completing the curriculum of the high school he attended Mercer University, where he acquired his higher academic education. After leaving college he gave his close attention to the work and management of his homestead plantation until 1896, when he removed with his family to Waynesboro, where he has since maintained his home and where the people of the city and county have demanded much of his time and attention in the capacity of a public official. He has served as a member of the city council, as city treasurer, as a member of the board of trustees of Waynesboro Academy, and finally, since 1909, as ordinary of the county, a position in which he has been retained by successive re-elections three terms. He has been a recognized counselor and leader in popular sentiment and action in his native county, and every trust reposed in him has been held inviolable. As ordinary of the county he has been instrumental in effecting the amicable settlement of many estates and in reconciling contesting heirs without recourse to litigation. Popular confidence in his fairness, his integrity and his judgment have made him in his official capacity, as well as in his private relations, a resourceful factor in maintaining peace and good will among his fellow men and also in saving to many large expenditures that litigation would have involved. Thus it may readily be understood that as ordinary of the county he is emphatically the right man in the right place.

Judge Green is affiliated with the Kappa Alpha college fraternity, and the Royal Arcanum, is a stalwart and effective advocate of the cause of the democratic party, and his abiding Christian faith is shown not only in his daily walk in life but also in his active service in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which both he and his wife are devout members and in which he has served as steward for many years.

In May, 1887, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Green to Miss Annie Lou Cox, who was born and reared in Burke County and who is a daughter

of Patterson and Theone Allona (Fulcher) Cox, who continued their residence in Burke County until their death. Judge and Mrs. Green became the parents of seven children, all of whom are living, namely: Hugh, Louise, Ruth, Walter Gresham, Jr., Julian Cox, Annie, and Theone Allona. The older son, Hugh, is engaged in mercantile business in his native county; Louise is the wife of William G. Johnston, of Waynesboro; and the other children still remain members of the happy family circle in the parental home.

HON. A. J. CROVATT. A former judge of the Glynn County Court at Brunswick, Mr. Crovatt is now one of the oldest attorneys practising in the Brunswick Circuit. He has represented the interests of important litigants in this district for fully thirty-five years. His work has brought him a high standing as a lawyer and as a public official and citizen he is one of the leading men of Southern Georgia.

Born at Charleston, South Carolina, June 2, 1859, he is a son of William and Theatra (Williams) Crovatt. His parents were both born in South Carolina, and his father was a Charleston business man. During the war he enlisted as a private in the Confederate army, and after the war he continued to live in South Carolina until 1869, when he removed to Brunswick, Georgia, which was his home until his death at the age of sixty-five. His wife died at Brooklyn, New York, in 1910, at the age of sixty-five.

The older of two children, Judge Crovatt as a boy attended the Tarrant Academy at Charleston, and also Charleston College. He finished the sophomore year in the latter institution and in 1880 was graduated from the Carolina Military Institute, now the Citadel, at Charleston. He belongs to the chapter of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity of the Military Institute.

In the meantime he had already determined upon the law as his profession, and after study in the office of Andrew J. Smith of Brunswick he was admitted to the Order of Elks, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Knights of Pythias. at Brunswick except when official duties prevented.

For nine years he has filled the important office of judge of the County Court of Glynn County and to his judicial office he brought a rare combination of sound legal learning and mature judgment. His first political office was as county solicitor, which he filled in 1882. He has also been mayor of Brunswick three times, in 1884-85 and again in 1903. He was president of the Brunswick Board of Education, has served as chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, is a former director of banks and other local enterprises, is counsel for the Jekyl Island Club and several railways, and is a member of the County, State and American Bar Associations. Fraternally his relations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Knights of Pythias. His church is the Episcopal.

In 1880 at Brunswick he married Miss Mary Lee Schlatter, daughter of Col. Charles L. Schlatter. Colonel Schlatter was a very prominent railroad man both in the North and in the South, and formerly served as chief engineer and vice president of the Brunswick & Western, now part of the Atlantic Coast Line. Judge Crovatt and wife have two sons. William Cecil, born at Brunswick, a graduate of the public schools, finished his education in Emory College and is now a member of the United States Marine Corps. Alfred Hayne, the younger son, graduated from Emory College and Mercer University Law School in 1904, and is now in active practice at Brunswick, where he is serving as solicitor of the City Court. He is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity. There is also one daughter, Mary Lee Crovatt, who is graduated from the Lee School for Girls at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and is now living in New York City.

JAMES A. STOTHART, M. D. In point of years of active service, Dr. James A. Stothart is one of the oldest physicians at Savannah. His boyhood was

spent during the dark days of the Civil war, and a boy at the time he worked as a cotton mill hand and contributed his wages to the support of the family. He also worked his way through college after the war. All his success can be credited to his indomitable energy and great ambition to make something of himself in the world. For years he has enjoyed a very enviable position in his profession.

Born in Aiken, South Carolina, February 14, 1854, James A. Stothart is a son of William and Lucinda (Lashley) Stothart, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of North Carolina. William Stothart when a young man came to America and took up contracting in North Carolina. He built the State Capitol Building at Raleigh in that state and after fifteen years of business there removed to South Carolina and died in 1876 at the age of seventy-six. The mother passed away at Augusta, Georgia, at the age of seventy-five. There were ten sons in their family, among whom Dr. James was second, and the other five still living are: John H. Stothart of Augusta; Edward W. Stothart of Savannah; P. N. Stothart of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; B. H. Stothart of South Carolina; and A. N. Stothart of Augusta, Georgia.

Dr. James A. Stothart's early environment and circumstances have already been briefly suggested. He enjoyed a very limited attendance at local schools. Afterwards he attended an academy in South Carolina, and finally earned the money necessary to put him through college preparatory to his work in the medical profession.

Throughout his career Doctor Stothart has never had any aspirations for political office, but during his early manhood in South Carolina, in reconstruction days, he almost necessarily took an interest in the many serious problems involved in the politics of the time and rendered some conspicuous services which call for special mention. The great aim of all the better class of white citizens at that time was to restore the control of the government to those people where it properly belonged. From 1868 to 1876 the state government was under the control of the carpet baggers and negroes, and to rid the state of that element required more than peaceable measures. The elections were completely managed and controlled by the colored race backed by men like R. K. Scott, Frank J. Moses and D. H. Chamberlain as governors. Even the state military was composed largely of negroes with carpet bag white officers. The white voters had no show at the ballot box and were often driven from the polls by armed negroes. Arms were furnished these negroes by the carpet bag governors above mentioned.

In 1874 Doctor Stothart who was then a young man of twenty years, helped organize a military company in Aiken County where he resided, and during the first two years served as its first lieutenant. This company was known as the Graniteville Rifle Company. It rendered valuable service both to the county and state during the radical administration under negro domination. Prior to 1876 many negro military associations existed in South Carolina, and these all drew their supplies of arms from the carpet bag state government. Under such auspices depredations and crimes of all kinds were committed and there was no recourse because the state officials were composed of corrupt republican carpet baggers from the North. It was to counteract this wave of violence over the state that military companies were formed in every county, their members being recruited from the better class of whites.

During Doctor Stothart's connection with the Graniteville Rifles that organization was called out to patrol the towns for days and nights together to prevent destruction of property by the lawless negro race. In 1876 Doctor Stothart was with Gen. M. C. Butler when the latter surrendered to the Federal authorities at Aiken, South Carolina, after the famous Hamburg riot. That was the climax of the Reconstruction era in South Carolina and there were a number of memorable days in state history during that period. In March, 1877, five negroes were sentenced to be hanged for the killing of the

Harmon family in Aiken County. The death penalty was pronounced upon them after formal trial and conviction. A few days before the date set for execution the negroes of the county determined that the criminals should not be executed, and ordered every man and boy who had a gun to report at Aiken two days before the time set for the hanging. Threats were made to destroy the town by fire and to kill every man, woman and child who interfered. Governor Wade Hampton, who had taken the seat of governor at the close of the Reconstruction period, ordered the Graniteville Rifles to report at once to the captain of the Palmetto Rifles at Aiken. Capt. J. A. Platt of the Graniteville Rifles was out of the state at the time and Lieutenant Stothart took the company to Aiken. He and his command did patrol duty for forty-eight hours. Lieutenant Stothart stationed his men at every angle of the town where there was a possibility of the negro military entering. The jail was guarded closely as was every public and private property. The negroes several times made appearance in the town and many shots were exchanged and many arrests made. Every man, woman and child in Aiken was kept awake and spent sleepless nights until the day of the hanging. During those two or three days Lieutenant Stothart and his men never left the town and never rested on their arms until the five negroes had been delivered to the sheriff for execution. On the day of the hanging thousands of negroes from all over the state came to be present and offer their assistance to the negro military. On arriving, however, they found on duty the Palmetto Rifles and Graniteville Rifles, and these white companies presented such a formidable front that the negroes realized that they were powerless to effect their purpose. At the hour set for the execution the gallows was surrounded by the two military companies, and with fixed bayonets they kept back a throng of a thousand determined negroes until the prisoners were brought forth and sentence executed.

Similar scenes to this were enacted in various parts of the state and Lieutenant Stothart and his men were called again and again to preserve order, and in that way he became closely identified with the historic annals of his native state in the Reconstruction era. During the latter part of the year 1876 the Graniteville Rifle Company was merged with the regular state militia and became a part of the Governor's Guard after Wade Hampton was inaugurated governor.

In 1888 Doctor Stothart graduated M. D. from the medical department of the University of Georgia at Augusta, and soon afterward returned to his old home at Aiken, South Carolina, where he built up an extensive practice and continued his professional labors until 1894. He then removed to a larger field in Savannah, Georgia, and now for more than twenty years has had such a practice and such standing as are consonant with his ability.

Doctor Stothart is a member of the Chatham County Medical Society, the Georgia State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. In politics a democrat, though not a politician, Doctor Stothart has several times been chosen as a delegate to the state convention for the nomination of state officers and has always served the people well. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight of Pythias, a Woodman of the World and also a member of the Fraternal Union of America. His church is the Methodist Episcopal.

In 1886 Doctor Stothart organized the Southern Kaolin Company at Aiken, South Carolina. This company owned a large body of kaolin lands in that section, and after the organization of the company two or three mines were operated and thousands of tons of extra fine kaolin were shipped to the Northern paper manufacturers and to European porcelain manufacturers. Doctor Stothart was chairman of the board of directors of the company for several years and owned the largest block of stock in the company. The kaolin industry in Aiken County was one of the largest industries there for many years and fortunes have been made and lost in the business.

On April 13, 1876, at Aiken, South Carolina, Doctor Stothart married Miss Emma F. Owens, daughter of J. E. and Sarah Owens of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. To their marriage were born seven children, one of whom died at the age of three years. Concerning the others a brief record is given as follows: Dr. W. L. Stothart is now a practicing physician at Savannah, having graduated M. D. from the University of Georgia with the class of 1906 and is associated with his father. Mrs. May Speth lives in Augusta. Mrs. Bessie Sloat lives in Savannah. Dr. E. J. Stothart, who graduated from the University of Georgia with the class of 1909, is in practice at Savannah. Lonnie Stothart now lives in Augusta and is in the brokerage business. Miss Alma Stothart is a graduate of the Lawrence High School. She was born at Lawrence, South Carolina, but all the older children were natives of Aiken, South Carolina.

FRANCIS E. CALLAWAY. That he has served continuously in the office of clerk of the Superior Court of Wilkes County, Georgia, from the time of his initial election, in 1911, to the time of this writing, in 1916, affords adequate voucher of the secure place that Mr. Callaway holds in popular confidence and esteem in his native county, and as one of its executive officers his administration has been marked by utmost loyalty, fidelity and efficiency, so that he has done much to conserve the best interests of the county and has gained unequivocal approbation for his work. He defrayed through his own energy and efforts the expenses incidental to the completion of his higher education, has shown his resourcefulness also in connection with the practical duties and responsibilities that have devolved upon him in later years and he is one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of Washington, the judicial center of the county that has always represented his home.

Mr. Callaway was born in Wilkes County on the 20th of November, 1869, and is a son of Aris S. and Martha (Dowdy) Callaway, both of whom passed their entire lives in Georgia and both of whom were honored residents of Wilkes County at the time of their death, the father having here given the major part of his time and attention to agricultural pursuits and having been one of the substantial representatives of this line of industry in Wilkes County. During the time of the Civil war he served in the First Brigade, Company A, State Troops of Georgia, and was also able to give to the Confederate cause substantial aid through his enterprise in furnishing supplies for the military forces in the field, and he made definite financial sacrifice in order to extend this assistance.

The boyhood days of Francis E. Callaway, who was fifth in order of birth in a family of eight children, were passed on the home farm and under the somewhat depressed conditions that obtained in the South in the decade following the close of the war between the states. His rudimentary education was acquired in the rural schools and was amplified through his attending school in the City of Washington, the county seat. His parents encouraged him in his ambition to gain a liberal education but he found it necessary to depend upon his own resources in defraying the expenses of his course in the University of Georgia. In this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1892 and with the degree of Bachelor of Science. For some time after his graduation Mr. Callaway continued to be associated in the management of the home farm and he then established his residence in Washington, the county seat, where for two or three years he was identified with the operations of cotton-seed oil mills, in the capacity of buyer. He was thus engaged until the time of his election to the office of clerk of Superior Court on the 30th of May, 1911, his continuous retention of this important position having been the result of successive re-elections, in each of which he has had no opposition, his election each time having thus been by the unanimous voice of the voters of the county. Mr. Callaway is inflexible in his allegiance to the

democratic party, takes loyal interest in all that touches the welfare of his native county and state, is affiliated with the blue lodge and chapter of the time-honored Masonic fraternity and his wife holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On the 5th of October, 1910, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Callaway to Miss Ruth Ellington Smith, who was likewise born and reared in Wilkes County. Her father, George Blakey Smith, a prominent and honored citizen of this county, was a gallant soldier of the Confederacy during the entire period of the Civil war, and both he and his wife continued their residence in Wilkes County until the time of their death. Mr. and Mrs. Callaway have four children, whose names and respective dates of birth are here noted: Francis Eugene, Jr., and Martha Lucy, twins, August 28, 1911; Richard Dowdy, May 27, 1913, and Ruth, October 20, 1914.

BRIG.-GEN. PAUL J. SEMMES was, prior to the war, a citizen of Columbus, Georgia, and having a partiality for military affairs, was a captain of one of the best drilled volunteer companies of that city. Upon the outbreak of the war his knowledge of tactics led to his election as colonel of the Second Georgia Regiment, and he led his regiment to Virginia in the summer of 1861. In 1862 he was promoted to be brigadier-general and "Semmes Brigade" achieved prominence among the fighting units of the Confederate army at Seven Pines, Malvern Hill, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. During the first day of the last-named great battle he was mortally wounded, while leading his brigade. He was carried back to Virginia, where he died July 10, 1862.

CLAUDIUS C. WILSON, whose commission of brigadier-general reached headquarters a few days after his death, was born in Effingham County, Georgia, October 1, 1831. In 1848 General Wilson entered the sophomore class of Emory College at Oxford, and was graduated in 1851 with the highest honors. He read law under Col. James M. Smith, and was admitted to the bar in Savannah in 1852. In 1860 he was elected solicitor-general of the Eastern Circuit of Georgia, but only served a few months, when he resigned to resume general practice as member of the firm of Wilson, Norwood and Lester. In August, 1861, he entered the Confederate army and was elected colonel of the Twenty-fifth Georgia, which he had been chiefly instrumental in raising, his commission bearing date September 2, 1861. He served as acting brigadier in the movements around Vicksburg and in the battles around Jackson. In August, 1863, Walker's Division was ordered to join General Bragg's army, and in the desperate battle which raged for three days at Chickamauga, Colonel Wilson, at the head of his brigade, made a record of which any man might be proud. Immediately after the battle he was attacked with camp fever, to which he succumbed at Ringgold, Georgia, November 26, 1863. Both because of his gallantry and seniority he was commissioned brigadier-general, but the papers reached headquarters after his death.

VERNON CLARE BOURNE. Head of the wholesale produce house that bears his individual name, Vernon C. Bourne has made a truly creditable ascent in the business career he chose for himself and has long occupied a place of no little prominence in Brunswick. He began his career as a clerk and by close attention to work and with exceptional ability in the handling of the complications of business has promoted himself to a place of leadership among the merchants of Southern Georgia. He is as progressive in his citizenship as in his private business and while never in politics, has endeavored to make his own interests correspond with the best welfare of his city.

When it came time for him to start out in life on his own account he had a good education, but neither capital nor influential friends. His self reliance

has been one of the main factors in his advancement. His first experience was as clerk in the Brunswick Wholesale Grocery Company, a firm no longer in existence. He began in 1898, and put into his work every bit of energy he possessed. Along with energy have gone a sterling honesty that has brought him the respect of his associates and his customers. After 1½ years he transferred his services to the Lott Lewis Company at the same city, and remained with that firm until 1904. In six years he accumulated not only experience but as a result of thrift and self denial had a small amount of capital and his ability commanded him sufficient credit to start in business on his own account. In October of that year he established the V. C. Bourne & Co. wholesale produce company. From the start, though on a very modest scale, it proved a successful undertaking. He has steadily directed its management, and his confidence has been more than justified. His company now has a splendid trade covering all Southern Georgia, and several salesmen represent it on the road. Mr. Bourne gives his personal management to the local business, and particularly the retail trade, and has surrounded himself with a staff of competent employees.

This successful young merchant was born in Effingham County, Georgia, August 26, 1877, a son of William H. and Julia Naomi (Backley) Bourne. His father was born in Virginia, but when nine years of age was brought by his parents to Georgia. He subsequently became identified with the lumber and timber business in this state. During the war at the age of sixteen he enlisted with the Oglethorpe Light Infantry, and fought with gallantry and valor until he was taken prisoner at the battle of Pulaski, and was carried north to New York State and held a prisoner until the surrender. He died at Savannah, Georgia, in July, 1913, at the age of sixty-nine. He was buried with military honors by his old comrades of the Southern army. His wife, a lady of refinement and culture, and a native of Georgia, died in April, 1906, at the age of sixty-four.

Of the five children that survive, Vernon C. Bourne is the fourth in age. As a boy he attended the Chatham Academy at Savannah, and later took a business course in the Savannah Business College. At the conclusion of that course he started to work his way upward in mercantile affairs, with what success has already been described. In politics he is a democrat, but has never sought any public honors. He is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of Pythias and is a member of the Presbyterian Church, a deacon and treasurer in the First Church of Brunswick.

At Brunswick on October 15, 1903, Mr. Bourne married Edna Edgbert Nash, whose parents, Warren N. and Susan Caroline (Wilcox) Nash, were born in Montgomery and Coffee counties, Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Bourne became the parents of three children: Miss Lois, born in December, 1904, and attending the public schools of Brunswick; Sybil, born in March, 1907, and also attending school; and Mildred, born in 1909, who died at the age of two years.

JAMES M. HULL, M. D. Of all vocations and professions none is more generous in its labors and its gifts than is medicine. No career requires longer or more severely thorough preparation; none demands in practice more absolute and steady devotion to difficult and delicate tasks; none is ever pursued with a finer disregard of worldly emoluments than is a conscientious physician's characteristic activity. Among the esteemed exponents of this profession in Augusta, Georgia, the name of Dr. James M. Hull stands significantly high.

A fine old Southern family is that represented by Doctor Hull. His grandfather, Asbury Hull, was a patrician of early ante-bellum days, an extensive proprietor of broad lands and many black servitors. His material prosperity

was well balanced by his intellectual acquisitions and his services required and granted in the capacity of professor of languages. His wife, nee Lucy Harvie, was another native Georgian. Their son, James M. Hull, was an officer of the Confederacy. As captain of Clark's Light Brigade, he gave valiant service, but in so doing contracted a severe case of pneumonia which resulted in his death at the age of twenty-five. He had married a young lady named Georgia Rucker, a member of another of Georgia's old families. Two sons had been born to them. One of these, Asbury, died at the age of forty-two years in Augusta. The other was James M. Hull, whose name heads this review. His place of nativity was Athens, Georgia, and the date of his birth was February 3, 1859.

The young widowed mother of James M. Hull in time contracted another marriage. Dr. DeSaussure Ford, a noted physician of Augusta, thus became our subject's honored second father and his chief guide and inspiration. Doctor Ford's brilliant and nobly effective life closed in February, 1909, at Augusta. The daughter and two sons who were born to him and his wife, Doctor Hull's mother, were as follows: Frank Gualdo Ford, now Mrs. George L. Baker of Columbia, South Carolina; Rucker Ford, a citizen of Morgantown, North Carolina; and DeSaussure Ford, of Augusta.

James M. Hull was educated in Augusta public schools, in the University of Georgia, the Georgetown College, Washington, D. C., and Bethany College, West Virginia, being graduated from the latter institution with the class of 1879. On receiving his degree of doctor of medicine, he immediately went abroad to Europe, seeking the best medical training to be found in the superior institutions of Germany and Austria. In universities and hospitals of Berlin and Vienna he therefore spent three years in further post-graduate study and research, his special line being that of eye, ear, nose and throat.

In 1882 Doctor Hull returned to his native land and state. He opened offices in Augusta, where he has ever since been engaged in the extensive practice of his specialized medical work. Doctor Hull's service has been both directly practical and valuably educational, for he has not only administered the affairs of his offices, but has also for thirty-two years been a member of the faculty of the Medical College of the University of Georgia, as professor of ophthalmology and ophthalmology. To the sanitary and ethical needs of his city he has also given support and assistance. For twelve years he has served as a member of the board of health and has given an equal amount of time to the responsibilities of police commissioner. His political convictions are democratic.

A fine and creditable family have been reared by Doctor Hull and his gracious wife. Mrs. Hull—formerly Miss Mary B. Lyon and born in Mobile, Alabama—was the daughter of a Confederate captain of note. The six children of the Lyon-Hull marriage were all born in Augusta and are as follows: Asbury Hull, M. D. (University of Georgia), a physician of Augusta; James M. Hull, A. B. (Sewanee University), LL. B. (University of Georgia), an attorney-at-law in Augusta; Frank L. Hull, a large cotton merchant of Augusta; Mary Hull, Mrs. Earl Kammer, of Columbia, South Carolina; Lamar Hull, who is connected with the Oldsmobile Company of Philadelphia; and Georgia Hull, now Mrs. R. Beverley Herbert of Columbia, South Carolina. Mrs. Hull was a devoted member of the Episcopal Church, of which Doctor Hull and his family are valued supporters.

The sane and stimulating influence of Dr. James Hull has been exerted over a large radius of his section of the South. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Georgia State Medical Society and of the County Medical Society, besides having served as president of the County Society for two terms. His long and exceptionally successful experience make his advice especially valuable to younger physicians, whose ambitions he is capable of so wisely directing; while the multitudes of patients whom he has

so efficiently served speak of him with a pride and affection that are truly well deserved and a confidence that cannot be over-estimated.

GEORGE F. HUNNICUTT. Within the past quarter of a century there has been a wonderful and all-important advancement in the agricultural and horticultural industries in Georgia, and it may be said with all of consistency that this splendid progress has been furthered in significant degree by no one medium more effectively than by the *Southern Cultivator*, which is the oldest and undoubtedly the ablest paper in the Southern States that claims as its province the promotion of the best interests of agriculturists, stock growers and horticulturists, besides exploiting with equal facility and efficiency the varied allied lines of industrial enterprise. George Frederick Hunnicutt, who is the able and popular editor and publisher of this admirable exponent of the basic industries of the South, is a man of broad scientific and practical knowledge of agricultural art and industry, and in his present position he is upholding the high prestige of the *Southern Cultivator* and proving a worthy successor of his honored father, Rev. James B. Hunnicutt, who had previously been its editor and publisher. The *Southern Cultivator* is a semi-monthly journal and its publication offices are in the City of Atlanta. Concerning the general attitude of Mr. Hunnicutt perhaps no better estimate can be given than that afforded in the following quotation relative to the man and his achievement:

"Since assuming his present position Mr. Hunnicutt has devoted himself in the most single-hearted fashion to the building up of Southern agriculture, and it is but fair to say that for a number of years past no man has done better work for Southern farmers. He is a widely-read man of diversified tastes, being an omniverous reader of history and of scientific works, especially those pertaining to the science of agriculture. He believes that the best interests of the South are to be promoted by concerted and continued efforts to develop not one but all of our resources, and that we should give special attention to agriculture, which is the foundation-stone of our prosperity and in connection with which he insistently and ably advocates the diversification of crops as well as the incidental promotion of the growing of good grades of live stock. Good work and clean morals is his slogan for our people, and he says that he knows of but three things that are essential—hard work, clean morals, and strenuous effort for the attainment of higher and better ideals. In justice to Mr. Hunnicutt it must be said that he strives faithfully to live up to his ideals and to be of definite service to his fellow men."

George Frederick Hunnicutt was born at Turin, Coweta County, Georgia, on the 20th of October, 1862, and is a son of Rev. James B. and Emily Jane (Page) Hunnicutt. Rev. James B. Hunnicutt was a son of Dr. James E. P. Hunnicutt, who came from Petersburg, Virginia, to Georgia and settled in Coweta County, where he not only became a representative physician and influential citizen but where also he was a prominent agriculturist, both he and his wife having passed the remainder of their lives in that county. Mrs. Emily J. (Page) Hunnicutt was a daughter of the late Dr. George H. Page, who came to Georgia from Newberry, South Carolina, and who was identified with mercantile pursuits in addition to practicing successfully as a physician and surgeon. Rev. James B. Hunnicutt was a man of fine mentality and became a revered clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as a representative of which he labored long and faithfully with consecrated zeal, besides which he was a successful agriculturist in Coweta County. His ability as a farmer finally led him to become an effective exponent of this line of industry, and he attained to high reputation and distinct success through his services as editor and publisher of the *Southern Cultivator*. When he assumed the supervision of this paper its

fortunes were at low ebb, its circulation being merely nominal and its standing equivocal in the matter of usefulness. By his energy and effective administration he developed the *Cultivator* into one of the leading agricultural journals of the country and upon his death left the property and business as a fine heritage to his sons, who have successfully carried forward the enterprise and made the publication a progressive force in the furtherance of the varied interests of which it is the exponent. Rev. William L. C. Hunnicutt, a brother of the Rev. James B. Hunnicutt, is one of the representative clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is a resident of the State of Mississippi and has achieved high reputation not only as a pulpit orator but also as a teacher and writer. The mother of Rev. James B. Hunnicutt was an aunt of the late Governor Atkinson of Georgia.

The early educational advantages of George F. Hunnicutt were those afforded in the schools of his native county, including the high school at Senoia, and thereafter he completed a course in the University of Georgia, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1883 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, his having also been the further privilege of being reared in a home of distinctive culture and refinement. After leaving the university, with inherent predilection he identified himself with agricultural pursuits, to the discipline of which he had been reared, and for twenty years he successfully operated a dairy and truck farm near Athens, Clarke County, the seat of the University of Georgia. In 1904 he was called to Atlanta to assume the editorial supervision of the *Southern Cultivator*, with which he has since continued to be identified in this capacity and which he has brought up to a specially high standard. Prior to his assumption of his present position Mr. Hunnicutt had been a frequent and valued contributor to the columns of the *Southern Cultivator*, and in addition to his services as editor of this excellent paper he is the author of two published volumes, "*Southern Crops*" and "*David Dickson's and Jim Smith's Farming*," which are among the most popular and useful books published for the benefit of Southern farmers.

In politics Mr. Hunnicutt is unfaltering in his allegiance to the democratic party, but he has had no ambition for public office, though he served efficiently as a member of the Clarke County Board of Education, a position of which he was the incumbent for ten years. He is a prominent and influential member of the Farmers' Union of Georgia, and both he and his wife are earnest communicants of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Mr. Hunnicutt first wedded Miss Mary Barnard, daughter of Rev. Henry R. Barnard, of Athens, this state, and after her death was solemnized his marriage to Miss Mary Wilson Middlemas, daughter of Andrew O. Middlemas, of Barnesville, Pike County. Of the five children of Mr. Hunnicutt three are living—James Barnard, William Lytleton and Dorothy May.

WALTER R. McDONALD. No more highly respected or more thoroughly trusted lawyer is a member of the Augusta bar than Walter Raleigh McDonald. He is a young man, has overcome many handicaps in preparing himself for his profession, and has the thorough integrity which is the foundation for all success in life. He is a Georgian by birth and is an alumnus of the State University.

His parents, Alexander McDonald and Adelaine (Chambers) McDonald, are residents and natives of Richmond County, Georgia. Alexander McDonald is a successful farmer and a representative citizen of his county, deeply and constantly interested in educational affairs as well as civic matters, and at different times the incumbent of local political offices. He and Mrs. McDonald are among the members and supporters of the Baptist Church of their locality.

It was on the 18th day of January, 1892, that the youngest of their seven

children was born and was given the name Walter Raleigh. The elementary and grammar schools of Augusta provided him with his first systematic instruction. A student by nature, it was therefore an overwhelming calamity when he completely lost his sight at the age of thirteen. His ambitious, determined character was even then one that could not be long overcome by such misfortune. It was his steady purpose to continue his education in spite of the heavy handicap of blindness. The first step in this special education was a course in Macon Academy for the Blind. From there young McDonald went to the Overbrook School and to Brown's Preparatory School. This training had fitted him for professional studies.

He then entered the University of Georgia at Athens, where he pursued the studies prescribed in the curriculum of the law course. His grasp on legal and civic affairs was demonstrated as remarkable. Like a certain famous college president, he always "dearly loved a fact," and is possessed of a rare store of historical knowledge which forms a background to his view of single and incidental affairs. In 1914 he graduated from the State University, and in July of that year formed a partnership for practice with V. E. Adams. A year later their partnership was dissolved, and Mr. McDonald practiced alone for a while.

In 1916 he was elected a member of the Legislature, and will be the youngest member in the session of 1917. His election to the Legislature has attracted a great deal of attention over the state, and those who have known his accomplishments as a lawyer recognize that his service will be valuable in spite of the handicap of blindness. His devoted young wife, who sees both for herself and him, is studying for admission to the bar, and is doing much to promote the success of Mr. McDonald whether in his profession or in public life. On February 24, 1916, he married Josephine Haynesworth Woodson.

R. W. GOLUCKE. The popular official who is now serving in his third term as county clerk of Taliaferro County, Georgia, comes from one of the old Georgia families of honorable ancestry, which, for generations, contribute to the best citizenship of different sections. The Golucke family has been in the foremost rank in professional, business and political life for many years at Crawfordville. Its members are substantial, reliable, dependable factors in promoting education, morality and lawfulness, and their personality has qualities which reflect home influences of stability, culture and refinement.

R. W. Golucke, the second born of his parents' two sons, is a native of Crawfordville, where his interests have always centered, and was born April 8, 1886, a son of C. H. and Annie (Roberts) Golucke. His paternal grandfather came from one of the German provinces and reached Wilkes County, Georgia, in early manhood, in 1848, where he married and reared his family. The birth of Mr. Golucke's parents occurred on the same day, August 31, 1865. They both survive and the father is one of the extensive lumber men of this section, being associated in partnership with his son, R. W.

R. W. Golucke attended the Crawfordville schools and subsequently the University of Georgia. In 1904 he entered into partnership with his father in the lumber business and the firm is well known and has many trade connections all through this section of the state. While able and energetic in business, Mr. Golucke has been active in public affairs as affecting his city and county and through his good judgment and in recognition of his sterling character as a man aside from being a politician, in May, 1910, he was elected Superior Court clerk of his county and that public confidence was not misplaced is evidenced by his subsequent re-elections. The office in Taliaferro County is one of great importance and its duties are faithfully performed.

On January 29, 1908, Mr. Golucke was united in marriage with Miss Mary McCord, who is a daughter of J. W. McCord, a prominent resident of Crawfordville. The mother of Mrs. Golucke is deceased. They have one daughter, Mary Gordon, who was born in 1911. The family enjoys a beautiful home in

this city and Mr. Golucke owns other valuable city property and farming land in the adjacent country. Politically he is a democrat and none of his political friends have ever found him disloyal. With his family he attends the Presbyterian Church.

JULIAN MOSES BURNETT. Now the proprietor of one of the leading wholesale grocery houses of Glynn County, Julian Moses Burnett is one of the men whom the world terms self-made, or, commencing life empty-handed, he has conquered the obstacles in the path of success and has not only secured for himself a large and profitable commercial enterprise and a substantial position in the business world, but by his efforts has materially advanced the interests of his home and business community of Brunswick.

Mr. Burnett was born on a farm in Glynn County, Georgia, September 4, 1863, and is a son of Julian Moses and Julia King (Taylor) Burnett, also natives of this county. His paternal grandfather was John Burnett, who married Margaret Moore, and both were born in Georgia. The great-grandfather of Mr. Burnett, Moses Burnett, was a leading planter of his day, whose property included the present site of the thriving and industrious City of Brunswick, where his great-grandson is now an important factor in business life. Silas Taylor, the maternal grandfather of Julian M. Burnett, was a native of Maryland and was the founder of the Taylor family in Glynn County. A farmer by vocation, he followed the life of the husbandman throughout his career, and died on his home farm in 1870. The military record of the Burnett family has been a long and honorable one, from the time that John Burnett, great-grandfather of Julian M., fought as a soldier in the Continental army, being captain of a company of volunteers in the struggle for American independence. Moses Burnett took an active part in the fights with the Indians in and around his home community, and finally received a dangerous wound. He was taken to the hospital at Savannah, but the red man's aim had been accurate and he died shortly afterward.

The father of Julian M. Burnett of this review grew up in Glynn County and was content to follow the peaceful pursuits of farming and planting, but it was decreed that he should be a victim of war. During the struggle of the '60s between the forces of the North and the South, he was taken away from his home by a party of Federal soldiers and incarcerated in a prison at Washington, D. C., where he was kept confined until exchanged near the close of the war. The hardships through which he had passed undermined his constitution, and while endeavoring to reach his home, he died in South Carolina, aged but thirty-six years. Mrs. Burnett survived him for a long period, finally passing away in Glynn County, December 7, 1915, at the ripe old age of seventy-nine years. She was well known throughout this locality because of her many kindly qualities of mind and heart, and at her death left many sorrowing friends.

Julian M. Burnett was still an infant when his father died, and as a result his educational advantages were not numerous nor of especially good quality, being confined to attendance at the poor country schools then conducted in Glynn County. When he was nineteen years of age he listed to the knock of opportunity, and, leaving home with his savings, went to New York City, where in 1882 he secured a clerkship. He found conditions hard, his country training not having fitted him for the life of the city, but perseveringly set about to familiarize himself with the customs and usages of business, and in the mean time, to further prepare himself, managed to attend a business college for one short term. After two years in New York City, Mr. Burnett took up a proposition offered by the Yates-Shattuck Company, of Boston, Massachusetts, which the majority of young men would have hesitated in accepting. This company sent him as its representative to West Africa, and for thirteen years he remained in that then strange and unknown land, being principally at Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast. From a minor clerkship he rose, step by step, to the

positions of general manager, general agent and confidential man for one of the largest establishments of its kind in West Africa, but the call of his native land finally proved too great to resist, and in 1897 he returned to America and once again took up his home in Georgia. Instead of the almost penniless, inexperienced youth who had left some fifteen years before, there returned an experienced man, well founded in business principles and with the necessary capital to engage in a venture on his own account. In 1898 he invested this capital in an unassuming wholesale grain and feed business.

Mr. Burnett was married April 2, 1901, at Brunswick, to Miss Ada Wright, of this city, daughter of George Washington and Annie (Taylor) Wright. They have one child, Annie, born at Brunswick, February 24, 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Burnett are devout members of the Episcopal Church.

FERDINAND PHINIZY, in his generation recognized as perhaps the ablest business man in Georgia, was born at Bowling Green, Oglethorpe County, Georgia, January 20, 1819, and died in Athens, Georgia, October 20, 1889. He was graduated from Franklin College with honors in 1838. At Augusta he entered an unusual business career, becoming one of the leading cotton merchants of the South, one of the strongest promoters of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, as well as an active director in such corporations as the Atlanta & West Point Railroad, the Augusta & Savannah, Northwestern Railroad of Georgia, the Southern Express Company, the Bank of the University, Southern Mutual Insurance Company of Athens and the University of Georgia. In middle life at the outbreak of the war, he did not enter the military service, but became connected with the Fiscal Department of the government, having charge of large amounts of cotton, which he successfully ran through the blockade for the benefit of the government, and succeeded in floating large amounts of Confederate bonds. He himself lost great sums of money by the failure of the Confederacy, but at the time of his death, in 1889, was probably the wealthiest man in Georgia. Yet fortune had not spoiled him. Absolutely unpretentious in every way, his manners were simple, cordial and unaffected.

GEN. WILLIAM T. WOFFORD, of Cassville, Bartow County, one of the strong men of Georgia in his day, was born in Habersham County, Georgia, in 1820, and graduated from the State University in 1840. He studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1847 he raised a company of cavalry and joined Scott's army on its invasion of Mexico. He was in the campaign made by General Scott from Vera Cruz to Mexico City, serving on special duty by the appointment of the general during the entire campaign. After the Mexican war, in 1850, he was elected clerk of the Lower House of the General Assembly. He resumed the practice of the law, which he followed at Cassville, in Bartow County, varied by editorial work on the Cassville Standard, up to the Civil war. He was a delegate to the Southern Convention in 1858, and to the Secession Convention in 1861. In the latter he voted against the ordinance of secession up to the very last, but followed his native state into the war as colonel of the Eighteenth Georgia Regiment. After Gen. T. R. R. Cobb was killed at Fredericksburg, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. At the beginning of 1865 he was placed in command of the Department of North Georgia. At the close of the war he was elected to Congress from the Seventh District, but was not allowed to serve by the republican partisans then in control. He was able, however, to procure help for his district from the Government. In 1872 and in 1876 he served as presidential elector, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1877.

RAYMONDE STAPLETON. Although a comparatively late comer into the legal world of Georgia, Raymonde Stapleton, of Elberton, has already achieved prominence and popularity through the possession of the highest qualifications

for his profession, in a quick grasp of salient points, an impressive manner and strong influence over a jury, as well as considerable oratorical gifts. Mr. Stapleton is a native son of Georgia, born at Brownwood, Terrell County, March 31, 1890, his parents being John Lawson and Marion (Killen) Stapleton, and a grandson of J. H. Stapleton and T. N. Killen.

John Lawson Stapleton was born in 1846, in Georgia, and was educated in the public schools, which he was attending at the age of sixteen years when the Civil war broke out and he enlisted for service in the Confederate army. He took part in a number of engagements, but was never wounded or taken prisoner, and was finally made a guard at Andersonville Prison. His services extended over the entire period of the war, and his record was that of a faithful, courageous and honorable soldier. At the close of the war he engaged in planting and farming, but in his later years turned his attention to medicine, educated himself for that profession, and for many years was engaged in practice in Terrell County, where he died in 1904, at the age of fifty-eight years. Mr. Stapleton, also born, reared and educated in Georgia, survives Doctor Stapleton. She has been the mother of six sons and one daughter, the latter of whom died at the age of two years, Mariam. The sons are as follows: Newton Lawson, a graduate of Mercer University, and now a practicing attorney of Colquitt, Miller County, Georgia; Dr. Hiram, a graduate of the same institution and now engaged in the practice of medicine at Colquitt; Edgar Hadley, a graduate of Mercer, who is a resident of Brownwood, Georgia; Dr. J. Bennett, a well-known dental practitioner of Dawson, Georgia; Raymonde, of this review; and Sidney Franklin, who is now a student at Mercer University.

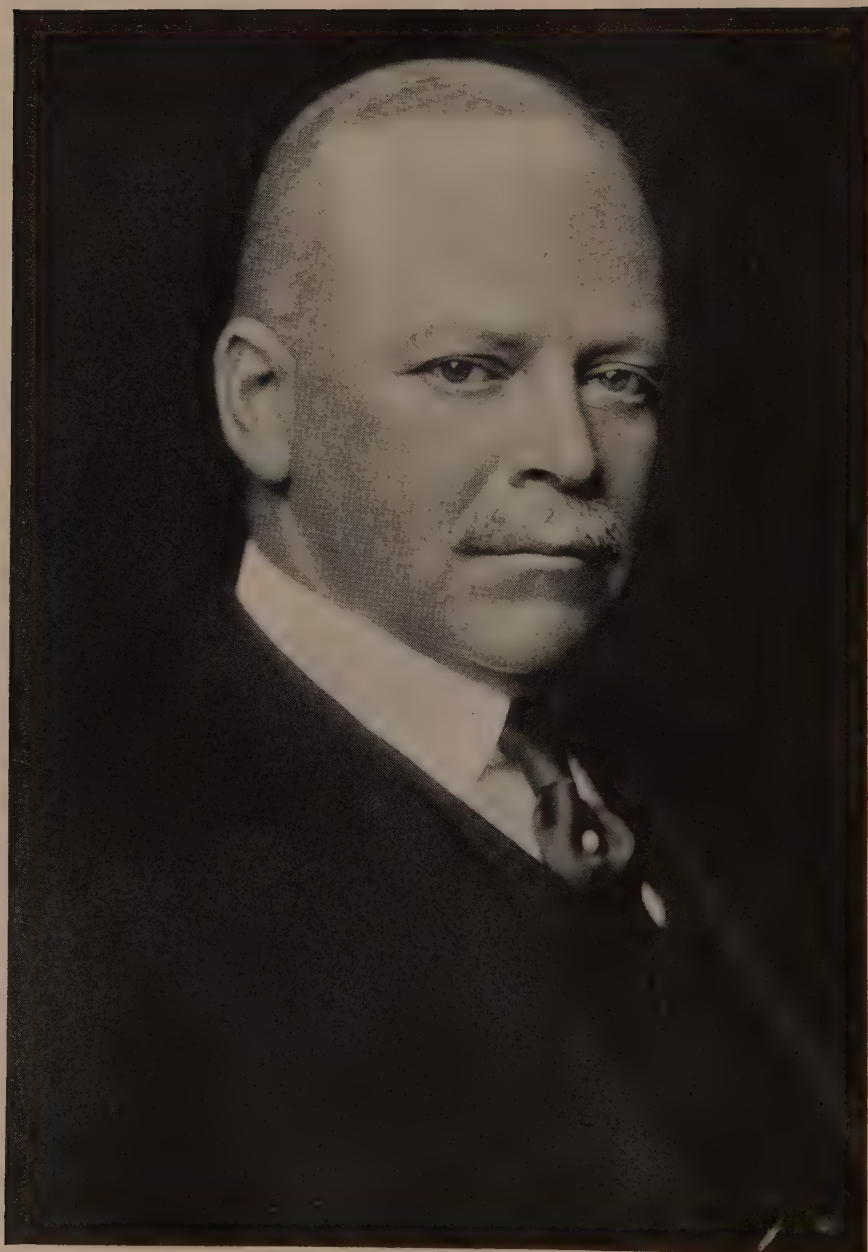
Raymonde Stapleton received his early education in the public schools of Terrell County, and, having decided upon the law as the medium through which to work out his life's success, prepared himself for college and matriculated at Mercer University in 1908, in Macon, where he completed his literary course. He then took his junior law course, which he completed in 1912, and then took a senior course in law, graduating in 1913 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Mr. Stapleton at once came to Elberton and opened an office, and here has continued in the enjoyment of an excellent business.

In June of 1915 he accepted the place as executive secretary under Governor Harris but resigned that position to become effective January 1st, at which time he will again resume the practice of law in Elberton and will enter upon his duties as solicitor of the City Court of Elberton, having been appointed to that office by Judge W. D. Tutt.

As compared with many of the biographies which appear in this work of men who have been engaged in the legal profession, Mr. Stapleton is but a beginner, yet of none of the younger generation may it be said that they have laid the foundation for success, popularity and honor, more firmly and with greater wisdom than in his place. Mr. Stapleton continues to be an ardent student, has a large and valuable legal library, and maintains membership in several professional associations. He also belongs to several college fraternities of his alma mater. A democrat in politics, he has not yet found time to engage actively in legal matters, preferring to confine his activities to a performance of the duties of good citizenship. He is single and resides at Elberton.

CRAIG BARROW, M. D. The work of Doctor Barrow as a physician and surgeon has been done in Savannah for the past thirteen years. His colleagues recognize in him one of the ablest in the profession. Doctor Barrow is a son of the late Pope Barrow, who at one time represented the State of Georgia in the United States Senate.

Born at Athens, Georgia, May 12, 1876, Dr. Craig Barrow is a son of Pope and Sally (Craig) Barrow, both of whom were natives of Georgia. His father was long a prominent attorney at Athens, subsequently removed to



L. M. Thurston

Savannah, and served in the United States Senate about the time Grover Cleveland was President of the United States. He removed to Savannah in 1891 and at the time of his death in 1902 was serving as judge of the Superior Court. He passed away at the age of sixty-four. During the war he held the rank of captain and was also brevet major on the staff of Gen. Howell Cobb. His wife was a native of Athens, Georgia, and daughter of Lieut-Col. Lewis Stevenson Craig of the United States Army. She died in 1880 at the age of thirty-two. Their five children were Pope, James, Elizabeth, David and Craig.

Dr. Craig Barrow was reared in Athens, attended the public school there, and in 1896 graduated Bachelor of Arts from the University of Georgia. For his professional preparation he entered the University of Maryland at Baltimore, where he was graduated in 1900, and for twelve months after graduation pursued his studies abroad, particularly at the University of Breslau, Germany. He has made somewhat of a specialty in surgery and diseases of children.

Beginning practice at Savannah in the fall of 1902, he has since remained in that city, and is now medical director and superintendent of the Georgia Infirmary and head physician of children's department of the Telfair Hospital and is surgeon for the Seaboard Railroad and Merchants & Miners Transportation Company. He is a member of the Chatham County and State Medical societies, the Southern Medical Association, and the American Medical Association. He is active in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, is a democrat in politics, and for several years held the office of alderman up to 1913.

In January, 1906, Doctor Barrow married Miss Elfrida De Renne. They are the parents of three children: Craig Barrow, Jr., born in October, 1906; Elfrida Barrow, born in October, 1909; and Muriel, born December 23, 1913. These children were all born in Savannah and the oldest is now attending school.

HENRY MORRELL ATKINSON. As one of the leading citizens of Atlanta, of Georgia and of the South, and a man who is identified with most of the important enterprises of his state, Henry Morrell Atkinson stands prominently in the public eye. His career has been varied, and includes a picturesque period of pioneering in the West. Since turning his attention to business, twenty-nine years ago, he has successfully launched more than one concern and has been a factor in the development of the South and of the State of Georgia in particular. He is best known, probably, as a banker and in connection with transportation, and his street and electric light and power interests are large and valuable. Mr. Atkinson was born November 13, 1862, at Brookline, Massachusetts, his parents being George and Elizabeth (Staigg) Atkinson. On both sides of the family he is descended from early colonial settlers, and his paternal ancestors were natives of Lancashire, England, who came to America and settled at Boston in 1635.

The early education of Henry M. Atkinson was received in the private schools of Boston, and he then entered Harvard University and graduated from that institution in 1884 with the degree of Bachelor of Art. After leaving college he went to the West and spent the years of 1884 and 1885 on several Western ranches, returning to Boston at the end of the latter year. In September, 1886, at the instance of the late Samuel M. Inman, Mr. Atkinson came to Atlanta, Georgia, and entered the employ of the firm of S. M. Inman & Co. in the capacity of cotton sampler and buyer.

Shortly after coming to Atlanta, Mr. Atkinson became interested in the Home Loan & Banking Company, of which concern he was made vice president in 1889. In 1891 he and his associates organized the Southern Banking & Trust Company. This enterprise, under his management as president, did a successful loan and banking business. Subsequently the Southern Banking

& Trust Company consolidated its deposit business with the Atlanta Trust & Banking Company, and the deposit business of the new combination was later merged into the Third National Bank of Atlanta, which has grown to be one of the strongest monetary institutions of the entire South. Mr. Atkinson became vice president of the Third National Bank, an office which he held until 1909, when he resigned because of the press of his other interests and the consequent added demands upon his time. He still, however, retains a directorship in the Third National Bank.

The trust business of the Southern Banking & Trust Company was continued by Mr. Atkinson in connection with a land title business under the amended name of Title Guarantee & Trust Company, of which latter venture Mr. Atkinson also became president. In connection with this company he succeeded in bringing much Eastern capital to Atlanta and the South for financing Southern enterprises, notable among which at Atlanta are the Empire Building, which he financed and built, and the Century or Atlanta National Bank Building, which he aided largely in financing, and numerous others.

When Mr. Atkinson came to Atlanta, the city's streets were lighted with gas and oil lamps, and its street cars were propelled by horse and mule power, electricity for street lighting purposes being an unknown quantity at that time in Atlanta. Mr. Atkinson, realizing the urgent need of the city for a more modern and efficient lighting system, and believing in the wonderful possibilities of electricity as an illuminating agent, as well as a means for the transmission of mechanical energy, saw the opportunity for the development of a successful light and power business in Atlanta, and in 1891, in addition to his loan and banking business, organized the Georgia Electric Light Company, of which he became president. In this way, Mr. Atkinson rendered valuable service to Atlanta by placing the city in the front rank of those using electricity for lighting as well as for power purposes, especially as it was only shortly after this that the great Cotton States and International Exposition was held in Atlanta (1895) and the thousands of visitors to that exposition were deeply impressed by the city's electrically lighted streets and buildings. Mr. Atkinson was a director, a member of the finance committee and chief electrician of that exposition.

After getting the electric light business thoroughly under way and in successful operation, Mr. Atkinson saw that there was opportunity for development in Atlanta's street railway facilities and availed himself of this opportunity by acquiring and improving some of the lines already in existence and constructing new lines, which he consolidated under the name of Atlanta Rapid Transit Company. Later, through Mr. Atkinson's efforts, all the street railways and electric light and power interests were (1902) consolidated under the name of Georgia Railway & Electric Company, with Mr. Atkinson as chairman of the board of directors. The Georgia Railway & Electric Light Company acquired the Atlanta Gas Light Company and the Atlanta Steam Heat Company. Under Mr. Atkinson's direction the mileage of the Georgia Railway & Electric Company increased from 138.39 miles, in 1903, to 198.79 miles, in 1913, an increase of sixty miles in ten years, or an average of six miles each year, exclusive of the Marietta & Stone Mountain interurban lines.

In 1912 the Georgia Railway & Electric Company was leased to the Georgia Railway & Power Company, of which latter enterprise Mr. Atkinson is now chairman of the board of directors, and to him as the chief executive officer of the power company, more than to any other one man, is due the credit for successfully carrying out the great water-power development at Tallulah Falls and its network of power transmission lines that cover the northern half of the state.

Through the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, Mr. Atkinson became interested in certain sawmill and railroad properties in South Georgia about

the year 1890. It was incident to his interest in these properties that his attention was attracted to the generous spirit that Nature in the distribution and allotment of her wealth displayed toward that section of the Southeast south of Atlanta and east of Birmingham, a section so rich in natural resources and possibilities of development, with surface, climate and soil so varied that "had it been cut off from the remainder of the world, it could have supplied all the needs and most of the luxuries of the people within its bounds." There is no other section of similar area in the United States of which this could be so truly said. Yet as vast and as rich as these resources were, they were largely unavailable without additional railroad facilities, and it was the realization of this need that led Mr. Atkinson to plan, organize and build the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad, between Atlanta, Birmingham and Brunswick. While building the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad he also organized the Brunswick Steamship Company, of which he became the president, and constructed a fleet of five steamships which were put in service between New York and Brunswick. He also planned, organized and built the Tampa Northern Railroad, which it was contemplated connecting with the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad at Thomasville. He also organized the Birmingham Coal & Iron Company, which acquired and developed extensive iron ore and coal lands in the Birmingham district. But for the panic of the year 1907, the Tampa Northern Railroad would have been completed to Thomasville and its proposed connection at that point with the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic would have given the latter road a direct north and south line to the western coast of Florida. This combination with the steamship line between Brunswick, New York and other Eastern and New England cities meant an entirely new and independent transportation system for the South and between the South and the East. The panic, coming as it did and preventing the carrying through of Mr. Atkinson's plans, the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad from a financial standpoint has fallen short of the expectations of its builders, yet it must be admitted that it serves a vast and rich territory, and with the normal increase in population and the prospective growth in South American trade with this country, it is only a question of time, with the proper management, until the road will be a self-sustaining and paying property. In the meantime, by reason of the construction of the railroad and its allied enterprises, thousands of acres of waste lands have been brought into a state of profitable cultivation, with accessible markets for their products, and many places along the line of road which were previously marked by dense wildernesses are now the sites of thriving towns, with efficient schools, handsome churches and all the modern conveniences. The most skeptical, after having gone over and seen the territory served, have come back enthusiastic converts as to the road's future.

There are men in Georgia who have accumulated larger private fortunes than has Mr. Atkinson, but none who have brought into the state more capital and employed more capital in the upbuilding of its enterprises, or have done more for it along constructive lines than he. He has been instrumental in bringing into the state for investment and development purposes more than \$100,000,000, and the properties which he has developed pay directly as taxes into the treasuries of the state and the towns and counties within the state, more than \$700,000 per annum, and indirectly have enriched the public treasury many hundred thousand dollars additionally by increased taxes on enhanced property values due to the building of steam railroads and street, suburban and interurban electric lines. The construction of these properties has given employment to several thousand people, in addition to the five or six thousand who are regularly and continuously employed in their operation:

While a liberal contributor to all worthy public causes, Mr. Atkinson is

not known as a philanthropist in the sense of founding libraries or endowing colleges, but what is immeasurably more philanthropic in the true sense, he has used his resources and opportunities to create wealth, opportunity and employment for thousands of others and thus has afforded means whereby they might support and improve themselves.

A noteworthy fact in connection with Mr. Atkinson's career is that of all the thousands of men who have worked for his various interests and enterprises, there has never been a strike or any appreciable labor trouble or dissatisfaction among them. On the contrary, all of his enterprises have been conspicuous because of their freedom from troubles of this kind and because of the spirit of harmony, co-operation and satisfaction that has prevailed among the members of the various organizations. This has, no doubt, been largely attributable to his attitude toward and interest in his men. Positive, but courteous; firm, but kind, he looks upon his employees as fellow-workers and members of an organization rather than as parts of a machine, and views their welfare and comfort as of prime importance in connection with the success of any particular enterprise and as entitled to greater consideration than the payment of dividends or the creation of a surplus. This fair and liberal treatment has created in the hearts and minds of the men associated with his enterprises, from the highest to the lowest, a feeling that they are partners in the business and that the success of the enterprise is their success, and has inspired them with loyalty and a desire to respond with the best efforts and resources at their command. As a result of this mutual interest and co-operation, loyalty and efficiency have been the chief characteristics of all his organizations.

As a conversationalist Mr. Atkinson belongs to the practical and not to the sentimental class, and believes in usefully employing the forces and gifts of nature to serve and benefit humanity; he believes in and practices the conservation that will make two blades of grass grow where one grew before; that transforms the desert and wilderness into fit places for mankind to live in and that harnesses the waste powers of our streams and makes them light our cities and homes, draw our trolley cars and turn over our machinery; as for example, the plant at Tallulah Falls, where prior to the present development, power equal to the available energy of 325,000 tons of coal was going to waste annually.

Mr. Atkinson is a member of the Union Brook and Harvard clubs, of New York; and the Capital City, Piedmont Driving, Atlanta Athletic and Druid Hills Golf clubs of Atlanta. He is religiously associated with the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Atkinson was married April 5, 1888, to Miss May Peters, daughter of Richard Peters, one of Atlanta's earliest pioneers, and a man whose name will ever be associated with the birth and development of the city. Two children have been born to this union, a son, H. M. Atkinson, Jr., and a daughter, Miss May P. Atkinson.

JAMES DAVID WEAVER, M. D. While Doctor Weaver was a highly successful physician and surgeon in Putnam County for more than thirty years, his attainments in that profession shared honors with his active influence and enterprise in raising the general standards of Putnam County agriculture and country life in general. Doctor Weaver was noted in his home locality as a horticulturist and dairyman, and through these channels accomplished a work that will prove a lasting benefit to the community.

James David Weaver, who was accidentally killed by a motor car in Eatonton on the 5th of August, 1916, was born in Putnam County, Georgia, June 2, 1860, a son of David Andrew and Sarah Clark Cogburn Weaver. The Weavers emigrated from England to America in 1737. On the eve of the departure of the family Nicholas Meriwether married Mary Weaver, and

this was the beginning of the noted Meriwether family of Georgia. Nicholas Meriwether and wife settled in Virginia but later in the same year moved to Wilkes, now Oglethorpe, County, Georgia, and found homes in the Broad River district. Both the Weavers and Meriwethers lived as neighbors in that section of Wilkes County. David Weaver, the grandfather of Doctor Weaver, married Miss Frances Howard. In 1800 he removed to Putnam County, Georgia, became one of the pioneers there, and lived in that community until his death. His plantation was located about ten miles north-east of Eatonton. He had a large plantation, with many slaves, and he was one of the first men not only in time but in general social rank in the county. Of his brothers, Isom Weaver settled in Newton County, Georgia, while Samuel located in Tift County. The Weavers of Thomaston, among the wealthiest and most prominent people of Upson County, are all descended from Samuel Weaver. Samuel Weaver, judge of the Criminal Court at Birmingham, Alabama, is a direct descendant of David Weaver. David Weaver and wife had four sons. Simeon and Lindsay both settled in Calhoun County, Alabama, at Weaver's Station, while James Weaver located at Talbotton in Talbot County, Georgia.

David A. Weaver, father of Doctor Weaver, graduated from the Augusta Medical College and practiced in Putnam County until his death in 1882 at the age of fifty-six. Outside of his profession he did much work in elevating the standards of public education, and was a man of distinctive qualities of leadership in church and public affairs generally. He was a deacon in the Baptist Church and a member of the Masonic order. His wife, Sarah C. Cogburn, was a cultured Christian woman, and lived to be eighty years of age, passing away in 1906. She was a daughter of Judge Allen Cogburn. Judge Cogburn left home at the age of seventeen, went to Texas, where he accumulated some means, and on returning to Georgia married his first sweetheart, Sarah Henderson, the daughter of a wealthy planter. Judge Cogburn became one of the wealthiest and most highly honored citizens of Putnam County. He used his influence to settle many disputes while judge of the Interior Court of Putnam County. At one time he was the largest landowner in the county and was appointed guardian of more orphans and administrator of more estates than any man in the history of Putnam County. He gave a liberal education to his children and Doctor Weaver owed much to the culture and character of his splendid mother.

Doctor Weaver was one of seven children: His oldest brother, Rev. Marion Swan Weaver, graduated from Mercer University, is pastor of the Baptist Church at Lexington, Georgia, and is also county school commissioner for Oglethorpe County; his son, David Weaver, graduated with honors from the Annapolis Naval Academy, became a special officer under the late Admiral Robley D. Evans, and under that commander at one time had charge of the fleet of battleships, and is now first lieutenant commander in the United States navy. Dr. John C. Weaver, the second brother of Doctor Weaver, graduated Bachelor of Arts from Mercer College, and took his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Louisville Medical College, engaged in practice in Florida, but returned to Georgia stricken with a fatal illness and died in Putnam County at Eatonton in 1911 at the age of fifty-five. Mattie, the oldest of the sisters, is the wife of J. W. Cain, of Orlando, Florida. Sarah Lou, who died in 1900, married E. C. Newsome. Sally is now living at Eatonton.

Dr. James D. Weaver after leaving the Harmony School, near Eatonton, entered Mercer University and graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1879. Then, at the age of nineteen, he began to depend upon his own resources, and for one year worked as a clerk in the drug store of Dr. S. E. Brown at Eatonton, and out of his earnings paid for his tuition in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, where he graduated as Doctor of Medicine in 1882.

Doctor Weaver began the practice of medicine in Putnam County in 1882, and from 1887 was a resident of Eatonton. In his profession and in every other thing he undertook Doctor Weaver was distinguished for his leadership. He was always a student and a hard worker in his profession, and contributed many addresses and formal papers to the meetings of county and state medical societies. He served as vice president for the Eighth Congressional District Medical Society and for many years was president of the Putnam County Medical Society. He was also a member of the American Medical Association, and was vice president of the Surgeons' Medical Association of Georgia. He was surgeon for the Georgia Railroad and a member of the Georgia State Board of Health.

His interests and activities outside of his profession command special mention. In 1909 he began an active campaign in behalf of the agricultural and livestock interests of Putnam County, lecturing and otherwise carrying on a propaganda to promote diversified farming and stock raising. Doctor Weaver was called the father of the first peach canning establishment in Georgia, a company which has been in constant operation for more than twenty-three years and has proved highly profitable and beneficial. He was president of the company from its beginning until his death. He was also president and was the organizer of the Eatonton Co-operative Creamery, the only one in the South. It was organized in 1910, and the plant is one of most modern equipment, and there is operated in connection a refrigerating and ice making plant. The creamery is supplied largely from special herds of high grade Jersey cows. Doctor Weaver was a director and was one of the organizers of the Middle Georgia Bank at Eatonton, and was also the owner of and directs the farming operations of between 1,600 and 1,700 acres of land in that county. Fraternally he was a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the Baptist Church.

In 1884 in Putnam County Doctor Weaver married Miss Tommie Carruth, daughter of Thomas and Hattie (Talbot) Carruth of Wilkes County and a great-grandniece of Governor Mathew Talbot of Georgia. Her father is a prominent merchant and planter at Mansfield, Louisiana. Doctor Weaver's three children were all born in Eatonton. Hattie Talbot is a young woman who since the completion of her education has taken up school work and is now connected with the schools at Talbotton in the county named in honor of Governor Mathew Talbot, one of her relatives. Henry Grady Weaver, the second child, was named in honor of the famous Georgia orator and statesman. This son was born an hour after Henry Grady's death, and when only one day old, under the guidance of his father's hand, signed a check to a subscription fund for raising a monument in honor of Colonel Grady. This son is a graduate of the Georgia School of Technology, was for a time a designer for the Haynes Motor Company of Kokomo, Indiana, and is now assistant general manager of the Sun Motor Car Company of Elkhart, Indiana. The third child, Carruth Weaver, is a student at Milledgeville. Doctor Weaver himself came of a family which has always amplified education and culture, and furnished his own children with the best of college advantages. Doctor Weaver started life without a dollar except what his own hard work and energies procured. He had the pleasure of knowing that his life had been a success in every way. His standing in the community, his many friends, his own fine family, were all decided proofs of a successful career.

HON. CHRISTOPHER BOWEN CONYERS. Actively identified with a profession which has a most important bearing upon the progress and stable prosperity of any section or community and the one which conserves the public welfare by furthering the ends of justice and maintaining individual rights, there is no more highly esteemed member of the Brunswick Circuit

than Hon. Christopher Bowen Conyers, ex-judge of the Superior Courts, and now a strong and forceful practitioner of the Glynn County bar. Judge Conyers' reputation as an attorney has been established through earnest, honest labor, and his standing at the bar is a well-merited tribute to his ability.

Judge Conyers was born at Cartersville, the county seat of Bartow County, Georgia, November 23, 1867, a son of Christopher Bowen and Frances Hawkins (Bullock) Conyers, and a grandnephew of the citizen for whom was named the City of Conyers, Rockdale County, Georgia. His father was born in Coweta County, Georgia, a son of Bennett Hill Conyers, a native of what is now Franklin County, North Carolina, the latter being a son of Ross Conyers, also of that county, whose father was William Conyers, a native of either Screven or Effingham County, Georgia, and a soldier in the American army under the war of the Revolution, in which he was promoted from private to captain for bravery in action. The founder of the family in this country, Thomas Conyers, who lies buried under the old Huguenot Church, at Charleston, South Carolina, was a native of England, from which country he came to America because of participation in a rebellion launched by the Duke of Monmouth, in 1685. Thomas Conyers was a descendant by separate female lines from William the Conqueror and from Charlemagne through the French Kings Louis. The first Conyers (spelling his name de Coigniers) came from France to England in the time of William the Conqueror and was created by him Constable of Durham. His descendants became in succession Barons Conyers, Barons D'Arcy and Earls of Holderness, the latter two of which titles are now extinct. Thomas Conyers was a cadet of this line. The Conyers family was probably more prominent in South Carolina than elsewhere. Five or six members of the family were captains in the Revolution or in the early wars prior to that struggle, and three, namely, Daniel, James and John Conyers, became majors in the Continental army.

Bennett Hill Conyers was a large planter and slaveholder, a leading banker, and a man of advanced education, and made the first official survey for the State of Georgia of the section of country where Atlanta is located. His death occurred in Bartow County, where he resided for many years. Christopher B. Conyers, Sr., was born in Coweta County, Georgia, and given a good education in his youth. During the early part of the war between the states, he served as a private in a Georgia regiment in the army of the Confederacy, and was tentmate of Logan E. Bleckley, afterward chief justice of the Supreme Court of the state. His death occurred on his farm in Bartow County, in which locality he was known as a prominent and influential citizen.

Frances Hawkins (Bullock) Conyers was born in Bartow County, Georgia, a daughter of Nathaniel Hawkins and Susan (Smith) Bullock. The Bullocks, originally from North Carolina, settled in Georgia either shortly before or just after the Revolutionary war, the founders in this state being Nathaniel and Nancy (Hawkins) Bullock, the latter of whom was a sister of Benjamin Hawkins, a colonel in the Continental army on the staff of Gen. George Washington. Colonel Hawkins took a leading part in the making of early Georgia history. Hawkins Bullock, son of Nathaniel and Nancy Bullock was granted land by the State of Georgia in consideration of his services as a Revolutionary soldier.

Susan (Smith) Bullock, the grandmother of Judge Conyers, was the daughter of Mildred Gray, and a granddaughter of Elizabeth Brewster, whose father was a lineal descendant of Elder William Brewster, who was in spiritual charge of the Mayflower flock. Elizabeth Brewster was a daughter of Mildred Downs, who was a daughter of Henry Downs, Jr., one of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence at Charlotte, North Carolina.

The early education of Christopher Bowen Conyers was secured in private

schools of Bartow County and Cartersville, and at a preparatory school at Amherst, Virginia. He read law under the preceptorship of his brother, Bennett J. Conyers, of Atlanta, and in 1897 successfully passed the examination and was admitted to the bar by Judge Joseph H. Lumpkin. For one year he practiced at Atlanta, but January 1, 1899, came to Brunswick, where he became the junior partner of the law firm of Kay, Bennett & Conyers, this concern continuing in existence until the close of the year 1905. On January 1, 1906, Mr. Kay moved to Jacksonville, Florida, to become assistant general counsel of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, and the firm of Bennett & Conyers continued in existence as one of the leading combinations of the Brunswick Circuit until Christopher B. Conyers was appointed judge of the Superior Courts of this circuit to fill out the unexpired term of Hon. Thomas A. Parker, of Brunswick. At the end of this term, he was elected and four years presided over the affairs of the court in a dignified, impartial and able manner, winning the appreciation and confidence of every member of the bench and bar of this section. With the expiration of his judicial services, January 1, 1915, Judge Conyers returned to private practice, and has since fully maintained his prestige as a strong, forceful and successful legist. He is in the enjoyment of a very large and representative legal business.

Judge Conyers is a valued member of the Georgia State Bar Association and the Brunswick Bar Association, and the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow-practitioners was evidenced by his election as president of the latter organization. Fraternally he is a Blue Lodge and Chapter Mason and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He also belongs to the Society of Colonial Wars and the American Society of International Law. He holds membership on the board of trade, and has been a leading factor in the launching and promotion of public-spirited movements which have served to give Brunswick prestige among the cities of Southeast Georgia. When his duties will permit, the judge finds relaxation in golf, hunting and fishing. His religious affiliation is with the Baptist Church, and at this time he is acting as deacon of the First Baptist Church of Brunswick.

Judge Conyers was married January 2, 1907, at Clarksville, Tennessee, to Miss Kathryn Howell, daughter of Archer and Nancy (Johnson) Howell, the latter of whom is a niece of Hon. Cave Johnson, who was a member of the cabinet of President Polk. Mrs. Conyers, who is a native of Clarksville, Tennessee, is an active member of the Methodist Church and popular in social circles of Brunswick.

FRANK BARTOW JONES. A capable and dignified representative of the Wayne County judiciary is found in Frank Bartow Jones, who is now serving in the capacity of ordinary, with offices at the county seat, Jesup. During a mercantile career extending over a period of some years, Judge Jones established himself firmly in the good graces and confidence of the people of this locality, and in his official capacity has but added to his reputation for integrity and uprightness of character. He was born in the city of Augusta, Richmond County, Georgia, October 13, 1875, and is a son of John Alden and Laura M. Jones.

John Alden Jones was born at Calais, Washington County, Maine, and came of a family long and honorably known in the New England States. As a young man he migrated to Georgia, and after several years established himself in business at Augusta as a merchant, continuing to be so engaged until the time of his death in March, 1891. Mrs. Jones, who was born at Meridian, Lauderdale County, Mississippi, died at Augusta, December 22, 1887, the mother of six children, of whom four are now living: Myra P., Walter L., Frank B., and Sue M.

Frank Bartow Jones was given ordinary educational advantages in the public schools of Augusta, which he attended for nine years. He entered

upon his career as clerk in his father's store, and received his first instruction in business methods from the elder man, continuing to be so engaged until the outbreak of the war between the United States and Spain. Enlisting in a South Carolina Volunteer infantry regiment, he saw three years of active service, but never participated in any of the battles of the campaign, although he at all times showed himself a good soldier and left the service with an honorable and commendable record. His military career over, he returned to the mercantile business and subsequently turned his attention to farming in Wayne County. Here he became known as a reliable and energetic citizen, and when the occasion arose he was appointed ordinary to complete an unexpired term, which terminates December 31, 1916. His official service has been made notable by a conscientious and impartial performance of duty, and few members of the bench are held in higher esteem. Since assuming his judicial duties, Judge Jones has transferred the operation of his farming property to other hands, although he still retains its ownership, and has also a handsome home at Odum, in Wayne County. Since the attainment of his majority, Judge Jones has been a stanch and unwavering democrat, and has had much to do with the success of his party in Wayne County. His fraternal affiliation is with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World.

Judge Jones was married December 22, 1906, to Miss Emma L. Boyd, daughter of Henry and Adeline Boyd, of Wayne County, and they are the parents of two children: Emma L. and Essie L. Judge and Mrs. Jones are members of the Baptist Church and have taken an active interest in the success of its movements.

ARCHIBALD BULLOCH. This famous member of the Bulloch family was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1729-30, and died in February, 1777, while president of the Province and State of Georgia. He received a liberal education, was a lawyer and a planter. A record of the public offices which he held and whose duties he fully discharged, reads as follows: One of the committee from the Lower House to correspond with Franklin for redress of grievances, April 11, 1768; elected speaker of the Royal Assembly or House of Commons, April 21, 1772; elected July 4, 1775, president of the Provincial Congress of Georgia; July 7, 1775, delegate to Continental Congress; attends Congress, and November 9, 1775, signs secret compact or Declaration; again, January 20, 1776, elected president of Provincial Congress; February 2, 1776, again elected delegate to Continental Congress, and, but for official duties at home, would have signed the Declaration of Independence, having been a delegate to the Congress which issued it; July 4, 1776, again elected president of the Provincial Congress and, by virtue of the resolution adopted by that Congress on April 15, 1776, was made president and commander-in-chief of Georgia as well.

In the last-named capacity Archibald Bulloch led a detachment of colonial troops and Indians against a colony of British officers and Tory sympathizers and expelled them from Tybee Island, as thus narrated: "Finding that the houses on Great Tybee Island afforded comfortable shelter for the King's officers and Tory refugees, the Council of Safety resolved to send a detachment of troops there, to destroy them and rout the Tories. The execution of this order, rendered perilous by the peculiar situation of the place and the protection afforded by the men-of-war, was committed to Archibald Bulloch, who, with a party of men composed of detachments from the riflemen, light infantry, fusiliers, volunteers and a few Creek Indians, burnt all the houses, except one, in which was a sick woman and several children, killed two marines and one Tory and took one marine and several Tories prisoners. The Cherokee man-of-war and an armed sloop kept up an incessant fire upon the party, but none of them were injured and they retired from the island in

safety. Hitherto the Georgians had only heard of British aggressions, but now their own soil was moistened with the blood of the slain; their quiet homes had been assailed, their property pillaged, and their province threatened with devastation and ruin. The crisis had arrived. They met it like heroes."

BENJAMIN HARVEY HILL was born in Jasper County, September 14, 1823, and died at his home in Atlanta, Georgia, on August 16, 1882. Not quite fifty-nine years of life was given to this, one of the two greatest men Georgia has ever produced—William Harris Crawford in one generation, and Benjamin H. Hill in the next—two men of such transcendent merit in a statesman-like way that any state could call itself rich which had contributed them to the nation. The elder of these great men passed away when the younger was a little boy of eleven; and the younger, coming to years of maturity, illustrated Georgia as eminently in his generation as his great predecessor had done in his.

In 1841 Benjamin H. Hill entered the University of Georgia as a sophomore, and upon his graduation, three years later, commenced the study of law. After another year's study he was admitted to the bar and commenced practice at La Grange. His professional business at once became lucrative. In 1851 he was elected to the Lower House of the General Assembly as a union candidate. He entered political and public life, therefore, as a whig. In 1856 he was selected as a Fillmore elector for the state at large. In the ensuing campaign Alexander H. Stephens was one of his democratic opponents. A bitter correspondence was the result of their discussions which, in turn, resulted in a challenge from Stephens to fight a duel. He bravely declined it, two of his reasons being that he had a family to support and a soul to save—whereas, Mr. Stephens had neither. He was elected to the State Senate in 1859. At the election of Lincoln to the presidency he and his old adversary, Stephens, ranged themselves on the side of those opposed to secession, those who favored it including Robert Toombs, Howell Cobb and Governor Brown. When the unionists lost the fight, Hill went as a delegate to the Secession Convention and afterward to the Confederate Senate. Although the youngest member of the latter body, he was chosen chairman of its Judiciary Committee. During the trying times of the war he was one of President Davis' stanchest supporters. At the close of the war he returned to his home at La Grange. The Federal authorities arrested him in May, 1865, and kept him in prison until July, when he was paroled.

During the succeeding three years Mr. Hill confined himself to the practice of the law. In 1867, the Reconstruction laws were passed; Mr. Hill wrote his celebrated "Notes on the Situation" and became the acknowledged leader of the Southern democracy.

On December 8, 1870, Mr. Hill wrote a letter in the shape of an address to the people of Georgia, which, while wise and consistent with his position in 1867-68, was misunderstood, and so made an excuse for abuse by a part of the press and some of the politicians. Shortly after this came up the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railway, which was the cause of further misconstruction. He supported the Greeley movement in 1872, believing it founded in patriotism. He would undoubtedly have been sent to the United States Senate in 1873 but for the misunderstandings caused by these political actions. In the next two years the people came to their better judgment, and by 1875 he had regained all that he had lost of influence and standing.

By an uprising of the people he was elected to Congress and took his seat in December, 1875. This was his first appearance in the Federal Congress, his speech in January, 1876, on the proposition to extend general amnesty to Southern men, having long been considered as historic. He was re-elected to the Lower House, but before entering upon that term was elected to the

United States Senate. He entered the Senate on March 5, 1877, and instantly took rank with the leaders of that body.

But his course was nearly run. Serving in the Senate, as he had always done everywhere, with the utmost fidelity, his term was but half out when the deadly disease of cancer fastened itself upon him. He made a patient and courageous fight, as he had done in every other emergency of life, but all in vain. Though everything was done for him that medical science could suggest, and every care and kindness was thrown around him that the love of his family and an army of friends could think of, he gradually failed, and passed away at his home in Atlanta on August 16, 1882.

BENJAMIN E. AND WALLACE B. PIERCE. The science of law has many able exponents in Georgia, whose knowledge of jurisprudence and forensic ability is of the highest order. Among the representative lawyers of Augusta who have proved their professional worth are the Pierce Brothers, Benjamin E. and Wallace B., who are associated together in practice. Benjamin E. Pierce was born in Columbia County, Georgia, August 10, 1881, son of John H. and Mary M. (Rambo) Pierce. The father, a native of South Carolina, was reared and educated in that state until reaching his tenth year, at which time the family moved to Southwestern Georgia. He subsequently became a prosperous planter and farmer in Richmond County and was a man as widely respected as he was well known. During the Civil war he enlisted in the First South Carolina Regiment of Cavalry, and served until the end of the struggle as one of General Hampton's scouts, being under the immediate command of Captain Triggs. His death occurred in 1913, when he was seventy-one years old. His wife, Mary, to whom he was married in South Carolina in 1873 is still living and resides in Augusta, having now reached the age of sixty years. Of their marriage eight children were born, two of whom have passed away. The survivors are: Mrs. Katie Marks, a resident of Augusta; Wallace B. and Benjamin E., who, as already stated, are partners in the law business; John W.; and Ruby and Essie, who are unmarried.

Benjamin E. Pierce, who was the third born of his parents' children, in his boyhood attended the schools of Richmond County, subsequently becoming a pupil at Summerville Academy and Mercer University, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1901. In the same year he was admitted to the bar and has since, in association with his brother, Wallace, built up an excellent practice, the firm of Pierce Brothers handling a large amount of important litigation yearly.

Wallace B. Pierce was born in Edgefield County, South Carolina, August 29, 1879. He read law under Mr. Irvin Alexander and was admitted to the bar in December, 1901. An active member of the democratic party, he has taken a prominent part in public affairs, and was a member of the Legislature in 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912. He is a candidate for the State Senate in 1916. He is a member of the Richmond County Bar Association, also of the State Bar Association. His fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Pythias and the Masons, his brother also belonging to the same orders, while religiously he is a member of the Baptist Church.

Benjamin E. Pierce was married January 1, 1910, to Miss Essie Pearl Hankinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Hankinson, of North Augusta, South Carolina, in which place their wedding ceremony was solemnized. They are the parents of four children, namely: Frances E., born in 1910; Dorothy Russell, born May 17, 1912, Marian Aubry, born July 10, 1914; and Benjamin E. Pierce, Jr., born August 11, 1915.

Wallace B. Pierce was married to Miss Ruby Gordon in 1908 and they have three children now living, Bishop, Conrad and Martha.

JUDGE AUGUSTUS WARREN FITE. Forty years a member of the Georgia bar, a vigorous and constructive worker in the Legislature during the '80s, at

one time solicitor general of the Cherokee Judicial Circuit, Judge Fite has for nearly twenty years been judge of the Cherokee Circuit, and is now the oldest circuit judge in commission in Georgia in point of service. In positions involving many responsible and delicate duties, Judge Fite has administered the law as he saw it, without fear, favor or any swerving from right and truth, and has endeavored to enforce all the laws impartially, even the prohibition law. This has been no ordinary achievement, but in fact has been a task requiring all the fortitude and unbending integrity of a man. He has carried into the office of judge his experience and able record as a lawyer, and of his service as solicitor general two of the chief justices of the Supreme Court once said that he was one of the ablest prosecuting officers in the state.

Augustus Warren Fite was born on his father's farm in Gordon County, Georgia, June 15, 1852. On both his father's and mother's sides he is related to old and prominent families in America, long identified with the South. His great-great-grandfather, Johannes Vogt, or Fogt, subsequently anglicized as Fite, with his two brothers, Heinrich and Hans Jacob Fogt, landed in America at Philadelphia September 28, 1749. Johannes Fogt came from the province of Hessen-Kassel, which adjoined Vogtland in Saxony. Coming from this province he and his sons were entitled to the use of the ancient coat of arms of the Vogts of Hessen-Kassel, but not to the estates, since the direct male line, inheritors of the estate, had become extinct in the sixteenth century, according to the authority Hilmer. Johannes Fogt was a millwright and mill owner, and during the Revolutionary war furnished General Greene's army with some supplies. Whether or not he was a soldier the records fail to disclose, but his two brothers were in the ranks fighting with the soldiers under General Greene.

The great-grandfather of Judge Fite, Peter Fite, was born in Pennsylvania in 1750, and removed with his parents to Sussex County, New Jersey. He was a member of the St. James Lutheran Church, and signed the "Articles of Faith and Order" in 1772. With other German colonists he removed to North Carolina with his family in 1787. Judge Fite's grandfather, also named Peter, was born in Rowan County, North Carolina, January 5, 1793, and moved with his father to Knox County, Tennessee, in 1805. He was a man of note and influence. Grandfather Peter Fite married Miss Nancy Carlock, daughter of Hon. James Carlock of McMinn County, Tennessee, February 24, 1824.

Dr. Henderson Wesley Fite, father of Judge Fite, was born in McMinn County, Tennessee, November 27, 1824, and settled in Gordon County, Georgia, in 1844. He was graduate in medicine from the Nashville Medical College, with honors, and served as a surgeon in the Fortieth Georgia Regiment of the Confederate army. He was with Pemberton at Vicksburg, and afterwards was with the forces under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and surrendered at Greensboro, North Carolina, April 26, 1865. After the war he practiced medicine and surgery in Bartow County until his death, which occurred October 30, 1911, when eighty-seven years of age. He was one of the leading physicians of Bartow County, a highly cultured and educated gentleman, served many years as a member of the county board, was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belonged to the Presbyterian Church.

Doctor Fite married Sarah Denman, who was born in Franklin County, Georgia, the eldest daughter of Felix Gilbert and Nancy (Hutcherson) Denman. The Denmans were among the earliest settlers of Georgia, and Judge Fite's great-great-grandfather, John Denman, was an Englishman who came to America about 1760, and served as a soldier in the Revolution. After the war he removed to Franklin County, Georgia. The great-grandfather, Christopher Denman, was born about 1770, and came to Georgia with his father. Grandfather Felix G. Denman was born in 1798, in Franklin County, and was old enough to serve as a soldier in the War of 1812, and was

present with General Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans in January, 1815. Felix Gilbert Denman afterwards located in Bartow, then Cass County, and was a large land and slave owner. He died in 1861. Doctor Fite and wife were the parents of seven children, Judge Fite being the oldest; Laura, deceased, was the wife of James W. Smalley; Dr. Richard Lafayette Fite is a graduate of the old Atlanta Medical College, and is now practicing at Tahlequah, Oklahoma; Nancy is the wife of Dr. W. B. Treadwell, of Lufkin, Texas; Florence married Robert F. Bradford, a prominent merchant in Seattle, Washington; Dr. Francis Bartow Fite, a graduate of the Atlanta Medical College, is in practice at Muskogee, Oklahoma, and is also prominent in politics in that state, being chairman of the State Board of Health, and has frequently been mentioned as a candidate for governor; Mary is the wife of William Montgomery, a resident of Missouri.

Judge Fite was educated in the common schools at Bartow, Gordon and Whitfield counties; also has a high school education, and attended the Pine Log Masonic Institute in Bartow County. After the close of his schooling, he taught school and read law in the office of Col. Abda Johnson at Cartersville, being admitted to the bar in 1874. He took up active practice, and also taught several terms of school. In 1880, during the memorable campaign in his district between Felton and Clemens, rival candidates for Congress, Judge Fite edited the Cartersville Express, a democratic paper and the official organ of Bartow County. He advocated the cause of Mr. Clemens, who was elected to Congress. Judge Fite has for thirty years or more been quite active in democratic politics. He has served as a member of the State Executive Committee and as a delegate to various state conventions. He was elected to the Legislature in 1882 and 1884. In 1882 he introduced a local option bill, which passed the House, but lacked a constitutional majority in the Senate. He again advocated the same measure in 1884 and it became a law. It was as a result of this bill that Bartow County became a "dry" territory, and has been one of the prohibition counties of Georgia ever since. Judge Fite was elected solicitor general of the Cherokee Circuit by the Legislature in 1888 and in 1892, and his record in that office gave him the prestige which was a strong point in his favor when he aspired to judicial honors. He was elected judge of the Cherokee Circuit Court by the Legislature in 1896, and has received a popular majority for the same office in 1900, 1904, 1908 and 1912, and at the last election had no opposition.

Judge Fite is active in Masonic Circles, a member of the lodge, the Royal Arch Chapter and the Knight Templar Commandery, is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Junior Order of the American Mechanics and the Woodmen of the World. For a number of years he has been an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Judge Fite was reared by a Christian father and mother, and his mother's strong mind and fine character were probably the chief influences in making Judge Fite what he is. His mother was born in 1825, was married to Doctor Fite in 1850, and died in 1898.

Judge Fite was married December 22, 1880, to Miss Florida Lillian Conyers, a daughter of the late Col. William J. Conyers and a granddaughter of the late Col. Lindsay Johnson and of Bennett H. Conyers all of Bartow County. Her grandfathers were both pioneers of Bartow, then Cass County, and large land and slave owners and influential citizens. Mrs. Fite's mother was Virginia Johnson. Judge Fite and wife became the parents of ten children, six of whom are now living; William Conyers Fite is the only one of the children married, his wife having been Miss Margaret Curry Johnson, and they have one son, William Conyers Fite; William C. Fite is a graduate of Emory College, was a student in the West Point Military Academy, was made an assistant paymaster in the United States navy, and is now paymaster with the rank of lieutenant-commander, and the second

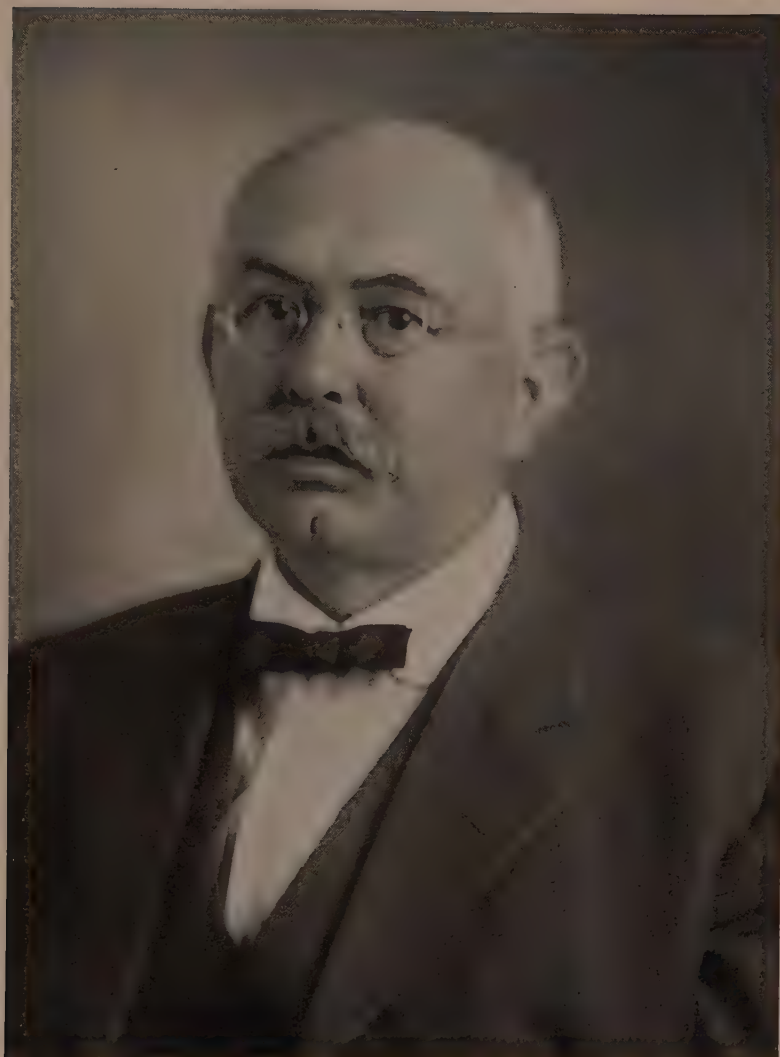
youngest man of his rank in the navy. The other children are: Augustus Warren, Jr., who lives in the West; Florida Lillian; Lindsay Johnson; Sarah; and Joel Albert, a student in Emory College.

WILLIAM WOOTEN ROBINSON. For more than a century the Robinson family has been known and honored as citizens of Laurens County. Of this old and substantial family there is no better living representative than William W. Robinson, merchant, banker and present mayor of Dublin.

Born at Dublin December 22, 1857, he is a great-grandson of the original Robinson, who emigrated from Ireland in 1795 and settled in Laurens County, Georgia. He married there, and reared a family of two sons and three daughters. Thus there have been four or five successive generations of this name identified in many useful ways with this fine old county of Central Georgia. Grandfather Robert Robinson was born in Dublin, learned the trade of tailor, and followed that occupation in Dublin, although he was also a farmer on a modest scale. He stood high in public affairs, serving for thirty-two years in the State Legislature. His death occurred at the age of seventy-five, and his wife, whose maiden name was Rachael Fuqua, of Scotch Irish stock, attained the same length of years. In their family were the following children: James F., Sarah Jane, who became the wife of Edward Hester, a farmer in Laurens County; Robert, Jr., who followed farming and is deceased; Nancy, who married Dennis McClendon, a farmer of Laurens County; Susan, who married John McClendon, a brother of Dennis, and also a farmer in Laurens County; Mattie, who married W. B. F. Daniel, and Ella, who married J. F. Fuller, a Laurens County farmer.

James F. Robinson, father of the Dublin banker and mayor, married Nellie Oneall. Both James and his brother Robert were soldiers in the Confederate army, and he and the other children of the family were educated in the schools of Dublin. Prior to the war James was engaged in merchandising at Dublin, and after the war took an active interest in local politics and served as state senator from the Sixteenth District. Prior to the war the different members of the Robinson family held slaves. James Robinson died in 1879 at the age of forty-six, and his first wife, the mother of William W., was only nineteen when she died. The father married for his second wife Miss Frances Stokes of Houston County, Georgia. She was at the time of her marriage a popular teacher in Laurens County. To this union were born two children: J. R. Robinson of Laurens County, and Jennie Pate Robinson, who married F. H. Rowe, a druggist at Dublin.

The only child of his mother, William Wooten Robinson, spent his childhood in that troublous period of the Civil war and the Reconstruction. It was difficult to gain an education, since schools were broken up, and the immediate necessities of the household required the service of every member. For only a few months each year he attended school, and spent the rest of the time at work on the farm. At the age of nineteen he became clerk in the mercantile establishment of W. B. Jones & Co. at Dublin. During the four years spent with that firm he gained a splendid knowledge of merchandising and laid the foundation for a successful career. In September, 1880, Mr. Robinson formed a partnership with W. B. F. Daniels and in a modest way he started as an independent merchant at Dublin. Eighteen months later Mr. Daniels sold his interest to C. W. Brantly, and after twelve months W. B. Jones & Co. bought the Brantly interest. Mr. Jones was the first employer of Mr. Robinson, and the new firm, with Robinson at the head, started out under the most favorable auspices. After nine months Mr. Robinson opened a new general merchandise business and continued it for six years as W. W. Robinson. He then opened what has since been known as the Robinson Hardware Company, a stock company with a paid up capital of \$50,000. He thus became active head and president of what is now one



W. W. Robinson

of the largest hardware firms, both wholesale and retail, in Central Georgia. Originally the business was a retail store, but its trade and prosperity soon justified extension into wholesale lines, and also the handling of a general stock of implements. The establishment is one which would do credit to a much larger town than Dublin. It is represented by traveling salesmen who cover the territory around Dublin, and in the stores and warehouses about fourteen people find steady employment. The floor space devoted to the different departments aggregates fully 25,000 square feet. The success of this business is to be attributed to the excellent management and system worked out by Mr. Robinson himself. Mr. Robinson is also president of the Robinson-Ray Lumber Company of Dublin, which was incorporated in 1912 with a capital stock of \$10,000. This is also a flourishing concern. He is vice president of Dublin & Laurens Bank, the oldest banking institution at Dublin. When the Georgia Retail Hardware Men's Association was organized in 1905 Mr. Robinson was honored by election as its first president, and in June, 1915, was again chosen to the same office.

Since 1913 he has been president of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, and in July, 1915, was elected mayor of Dublin for two years, and brings to that office a notable experience as a successful business man and his administration cannot be otherwise than extremely beneficial to the community. Mr. Robinson is a democrat and a member of the Baptist Church. Among other interests he holds some fine farming land in Central Georgia and operates it by tenant farmers. One of the best business properties, covering one-fourth of a block, in Dublin is also his property, and in various ways he has used his business and personal influence to uplift the city.

On December 22, 1880, at Dublin, he married Miss Ida M. Thomas, who was born in Laurens County, a daughter of James A., Sr., and Carrie Virginia (Whitehead) Thomas. Her father, who was a farmer, died in 1875, and her mother passed away in 1914, at the age of seventy-six. Mrs. Robinson is active in the Baptist Church, the Ladies' Aid and Missionary Society. The only recreation which Mr. Robinson takes out of business affairs is fishing, and he is very ardent in the pursuit of this sport. The standing which he now enjoys as a business man and citizen is the more creditable from the fact that he never received a dollar by inheritance or in any other way. He depended on himself, worked out his career by intelligent use of opportunities, and persistent and unflagging attention to his duties. In spite of his success he is modest and retiring, but enjoys the admiration and respect of all who know him.

EUGENE RAGLAND. Prominent in a group of university men, who have contributed for a number of years to the fame of Atlanta as a scholarly center, is Prof. Eugene Ragland, one of Georgia's well known educators. For the last sixteen years he has occupied a position of extreme responsibility in the Boys' High School of Atlanta, coming here with considerable teaching experience behind him and with well won college degrees attesting educational proficiency.

Eugene Ragland was born at Dancyville, West Tennessee, August 23, 1869, and is a son of Frederick Barham and Mary Ann (Callender) Ragland, and a grandson and also a great-grandson of Frederick Barham Ragland. The Ragland family is of Welsh ancestry and was established in America by three brothers who came to the Virginia colony prior to the Revolutionary war. The great-grandfather of Professor Ragland was born at Jamestown, Virginia, the grandfather in North Carolina, and his father at Dancyville, West Tennessee. Thus the family name is known in many sections of the South and it has always been representative of sterling character and honorable citizenship. Both parents of Professor Ragland reside at Brownsville, West Tennessee, and six of their sons and five of their daughters are yet liv-

ing. The father has been a merchant during his entire active business life, but now, in his seventieth year is practically retired. During the war between the states he served in the Confederate army with noted valor and returned to his home when peace came.

Eugene Ragland attended the public schools of Dancyville in boyhood and completed the high school course under the late Prof. Thomas W. Crowder, an educator of note at that time. Under his preceptorship young Ragland advanced so rapidly in his classes that he was ready to enter the University of Tennessee at Knoxville at the age of eighteen years, and from this institution he was graduated in 1891 as a Bachelor of Science and on account of his scholarship was awarded the university fellowship in mathematics, this honor carrying with it the opportunity to remain at the university and continue his studies as a post-graduate for four years, during which time he devoted himself to English, Latin, German and psychology. Additionally during this time spent at Knoxville he served as general secretary of the University of Tennessee branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and still further, held the chair of mathematics in the university. As may be judged, his time was fully and profitably employed.

In the fall of 1895 Professor Ragland came to Atlanta as assistant to Prof. Charles M. Neel, who, at that time, conducted the Georgia Military Institute in Moreland Park, which then was a suburb of Atlanta. For two years he sustained that relation with Professor Neel and then accompanied him to Griffin, Georgia. Professor Neel became superintendent of the Griffin High School and Professor Ragland continued his assistant until 1899, when he accepted the tender of the position of teacher of science in the Boys' High School at Atlanta. In this position he has found congenial work and environment and that his scholarly services have been considered efficient and satisfactory, his long tenure of office seems to prove. Thoroughly qualified for this branch of teaching he is at his best when so engaged and the proficiency of his pupils when brought to a test, speaks well for the instructor, who not only directs their enlarging intelligence in the right direction, but inspires them with his own enthusiasm. Professor Ragland is identified with various educational organizations, including the Atlanta Teachers' Association.

On November 9, 1898, Professor Ragland was united in marriage at Atlanta, with Miss Anne Clyde Ellis, who is a daughter of Rev. Henry J. and Susie (Smith) Ellis, both surviving and aged about seventy years. Rev. Henry J. Ellis, who is now chaplain of the Georgia House of Representatives, served as a minister of the North Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for more than forty years, but is now superannuated on account of failing eyesight. He is highly honored in Methodist circles at Atlanta, having served as pastor of many of the churches and having built both the Walker Street and the Inman Park churches. Seven sons have been born to Professor and Mrs. Ragland, three of whom died in infancy, the four survivors being: Eugene, Jr., Myron Ellis, Frederick Barham and Henry Jossey, all of whom have been carefully reared in the Methodist faith.

Professor Ragland cannot be included in that class of intellectual men usually credited with being somewhat impractical in business, for he not only is a large property owner here but has had much of it improved with high class apartment buildings under his own supervision and has other profitable investments.

EVERETTE ISEMAN, M. D. Justly does mankind entertain a feeling of regard for the members of that profession whose teachings urge and training prepares for the alleviating of the woes of humanity, as often mental as physical. No doubt many earnest and faithful physicians have had reason to doubt this attitude when their best services have been seemingly taken for granted and accepted without remembrance of financial obligation, neverthe-

less, no relation outside of family ties is so close as that of physician and patient and no memory can possibly be so short as to fail to recall the value placed on the doctor's healing presence, in times of sore distress. With all the medical training possible to be secured every man could not be a real physician, there are other qualifications essential. The medical profession at Savannah has many times been mentioned as a body of learned and sincere men and even the younger members are winning reputation because of their ability in all directions. A successful medical practitioner belonging to the younger generation is Dr. Everette Iseman.

Everette Iseman was born March 22, 1885, at Spartansburg, South Carolina. His parents are Simon and Helen (Levi) Iseman. During the war between the states, the paternal grandfather of Doctor Iseman, as well as his maternal grandfather, Moses Levi, served as soldiers in the Confederate army and the latter was imprisoned at one time at Richmond, Virginia. Simon Iseman, father of Doctor Iseman, was born at Marion, South Carolina, and has been a prosperous business man in his native state for many years, first in the wholesale dry goods line and now in the wholesale grocery line at Manning. He married at Manning, Ellen Levi, born there in 1860, and they have had five children: Jacob, Everette, Clarence, Lucille and Alline.

Everette Iseman attended the public schools at Spartansburg during boyhood, later those of Manning, secured his B. S. degree at Charleston and in 1909 was graduated with his medical degree from the University of Maryland, having experience in the Hebrew Hospital and taking a post-graduate course of one year at Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore. In October, 1911, Doctor Iseman came to Savannah, where he made property investments and has built up a large and lucrative practice. He keeps fully abreast with the times, having membership with the Georgia State and the Southern Medical societies and the American Medical Association, and is a member of the medical staff of St. Joseph's Hospital at Savannah.

On November 18, 1914, at Savannah, Doctor Iseman was united in marriage with Miss Albion Doris Smith, who is a daughter of Henry and Celia Smith, a family of affluence and importance in this city. Doctor Iseman was reared in the Hebrew faith. Politically he is a democrat. Upon his patients he urges the delights and benefits of out-door life, much to their advantage. He belongs to the Harmony Club at Savannah.

JEFFERSON R. ROACH. One of the younger members of the Statesboro legal fraternity, Jefferson R. Roach is thoroughly representative of the class of men who have won their way to position and professional success. Although engaged in practice only since the fall of 1912, he has already established himself firmly as a lawyer of breadth, soundness and learning, and at the present time is the democratic nominee for the office of solicitor of the City Court. Mr. Roach was born at Savannah, Georgia, October 14, 1889, and is a son of William B. and Emma S. (Proctor) Roach.

Charles A. Roach, the grandfather of Jefferson R. Roach, was born in North Carolina, and at the outbreak of the Civil war joined the army of the Confederacy, subsequently saw much service, acted for a time as a hospital steward, and finally was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in the volunteer cavalry, which he held when the war closed. He subsequently moved to South Carolina and later to Bulloch County, Georgia, and here followed farming until his death. William B. Roach was born at Columbia, South Carolina, and was ten years of age when taken by his father to Bulloch County, Georgia. He was reared as a farmer, but in young manhood went to Savannah, where he became a member of the police department. After several years in that capacity he returned to farming, and continued to be engaged therein until his death in Bulloch County at the age of fifty-one years. Mrs. Roach, a member of an old and prominent family of Bulloch County, still survives

at the age of forty-five years. She is the mother of nine children, all living, as follows: Jefferson R., of this notice; Mrs. J. H. Bennett, of Barnesville, Georgia; Mrs. J. J. Jordan, of Sunnybrook, Georgia; William T., engaged in the insurance business at Statesboro, Georgia; and John H., Albert S., Kathleen, Wilber E. and Hallie, all residents of Statesboro, with their mother.

As a boy Jefferson R. Roach worked on the home farm and attended the rural schools of Bulloch County, but a career as an agriculturist did not appeal to him, and he determined to secure further educational advantages to fit himself for one of the professions. Accordingly, at the age of sixteen years he became self-supporting, left his home, and entered the State Normal School, at Athens. There, in order to gain the means of livelihood and his tuition expenses, he worked at any honorable employment, and as a studious scholar duly finished his course. He next taught in the rural schools of Bulloch County for three terms, and through strict economy saved the means with which to further pursue his studies. He was graduated in law from Cumberland University, in the class of 1911, following which he went to Jacksonville, Florida, and took a position keeping books. Six months later he entered the Atlanta Law School, where he completed his legal training and was given his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1912. Thus thoroughly equipped, in the fall of that year Mr. Roach came to Statesboro, opened an office, and embarked upon a career that has already been marked by satisfying achievements. He has a large and representative practice in all the courts, and his success in a number of complicated and important cases augurs well for his future. A democrat in politics, in 1915 he was chosen by his party as the nominee for solicitor of the City Court. Mr. Roach's fraternal connection is with the local lodge of the Masonic order.

On November 12, 1912, at Norwood, Georgia, Mr. Roach was married to Miss Myrtle Dyer, daughter of B. C. Dyer, of that place, and to this union there has come one child, Fleming Dyer, born in September, 1913, at Statesboro, Georgia.

BRIG.-GEN. HUGH W. MERCER, one of the Georgia heroes of the War between the States, was a grandson of Gen. Hugh Mercer, of Virginia, who died upon the battlefield of Princeton in the Revolutionary war. The second Gen. Hugh Mercer was born in Virginia in 1808. He entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1824, and was graduated in 1828 as a second lieutenant of artillery. During the following seven years he served in the regular army at different posts in the South, resigning from the service in 1835. He then entered the banking business and was so successful that by 1841 he had attained to the position of cashier of the Planters Bank, which position he held until the secession of Georgia in 1861. On the outbreak of the war he entered the Confederate service as colonel of the First Georgia Volunteer Infantry, and on October 29, 1861, was promoted brigadier-general. Mercer's Brigade won distinction in Tennessee under Kirby Smith, around Marietta, at Kenesaw Mountain and at Savannah, under Hardee. After the war he re-engaged in banking at that place and in 1869 moved to Baltimore, where he was a commission merchant until 1872. He died at Baden-Baden, Bavaria, whither he had gone to regain his health, June 9, 1877.

DR. T. O. POWELL was a Virginian, born in Brunswick County, March 21, 1837, and as superintendent of the Georgia Lunatic Asylum for nearly thirty years, and as an author and investigator, attained a national reputation as an expert on the treatment of mental defectives. In 1859 he graduated from the Medical College, in Atlanta, spent the early period of the war in military surgical work around Richmond and in the summer of 1862 was elected assistant physician of the Georgia Lunatic Asylum, as the State Sanatorium was then called. When Dr. Thomas F. Green, the superintendent, died in

1879, Doctor Powell succeeded him and continued to guide and develop the institute and to contribute to the literature of insanity and tuberculosis until his death in 1907.

CHARLES PORTER GOODYEAR. Only an intellect of extraordinary calibre, persistent grasp and broad sweep of abilities can win distinguished success in a special field already crowded with keen competitors and at the same time retain fresh, balanced and vigorous faculties for the promotion and advancement of important public movements. Therefore, the character of Charles Porter Goodyear is cast in no ordinary mold, for he not alone stands among the leading lawyers of Southeast Georgia, but during a long and useful career has achieved a state-wide reputation as a clear and broad exponent of many of the most vital questions of industrial and civil reform which agitate thoughtful citizens.

Mr. Goodyear was born at Washington, Litchfield County, Connecticut, December 2, 1842, being named first in honor of the inventor, Charles, and secondly after Doctor Porter, president of Yale College. On September 5, 1871, he was married to Miss Emma Frances Flint, and they became the parents of four children: Charles Porter, Jr., born in 1873; S. W., born January 13, 1876; Mary Ellis, born June 16, 1880; and Benjamin F., born in 1884. While still residing in his native state, a youth of eighteen years, he enlisted, April 19, 1861, in a Connecticut infantry regiment in the Union army, with which he served faithfully and bravely for four years, winning promotion from the rank of private to that of first lieutenant. When he returned to the duties of civilian life, Mr. Goodyear resumed his legal studies, which the war had interrupted, and was eventually admitted to the bar of Georgia. In 1874, on March 27th, he came to Georgia, and located at Brunswick, where he has since made his home and where his professional labors have been passed and his success gained. In 1874 he founded the firm of Goodyear & Harris, and four years later the firm of Goodyear & Kay, which became one of the leading legal concerns of Southeast Georgia. While Mr. Goodyear is known as one of the foremost practitioners of the Glynn County bar, it is as a legislator, probably, that he is best entitled to the confidence and gratitude of the people. As a member of the Georgia Legislature, he carried through the House legislation which resulted in the East Tennessee Railroad connecting Macon and the Macon & Brunswick connecting its system at Rome, Georgia, now the Southern Railroad. It was Mr. Goodyear who also deepened the harbor outer bar by the use of dynamite, this task being accomplished from May, 1891, to November, 1899, from eighteen feet at mean high tide to twenty-five feet at mean high tide. When Mr. Goodyear began this movement, vessels drawing seventeen feet of water were frequently detained in the harbor for six or seven weeks for lack of water on the bar. Today a vessel drawing thirty feet can go to sea without delay. From a tortuous channel Mr. Goodyear made it a straight and easy one. When he began dynamiting, the commerce of Brunswick amounted to about \$5,000,000, while today its commerce is ten times that amount. Its exports have increased 31½ per cent per year ending January, 1913.

Mr. Goodyear has always been ahead of his city, but men of his stamp are absolutely necessary to every live and progressive community. He was the author of the movement which brought the National Bank to Brunswick, and also brought here the Oglethorpe Hotel, the Brunswick Light and Water Company, the first street railroad, the range light system for the harbor and many other things which have contributed to the importance and prestige of the city of his adoption. As a lawyer he has a firm place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow-practitioners, while his services as a citizen have been of a value that may not be calculated. Truly, he is one of Brunswick's most stirring and representative men.

LLOYD B. TAYLOR, M. D. From an early date in American history the names of Taylor and Blackwell have been interwoven and identified with those events which have had an important part in the making of this country's annals. The founder of the Taylor family was George Taylor, who came to Middletown, New Jersey, in 1662, and his descendants, in each generation, have had distinguished positions in military and civil life, in the marts of commerce and trade, in politics and in the professions. One of the early Taylors was a general in the Continental army during the War of the Revolution, and another was George Taylor, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

The founder of the Blackwell family in America came to this country in 1672, landing on Long Island, New York, and was given a crown grant to what afterwards became known, as today, as Blackwell's Island. Representatives of the name fought in the war for American independence. A worthy descendant of the Taylor and Blackwell families is found in the person of Dr. Lloyd Blackwell Taylor, one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Savannah, Georgia. He was born on Long Island, New York, December 5, 1878, and is a son of Dr. W. Rimson and Mary Lawrence (Blackwell) Taylor. Dr. W. Rimson Taylor was a noted practitioner of medicine and surgery of Astoria, Long Island, and was a man of influence and wealth, having practiced at Astoria for thirty-eight years, or until his death in 1896. He married Mary Lawrence Blackwell, who was born in April, 1841, and educated in the best schools of New York and Europe, and a lady of refinement and culture. She still survives, at Greenfield, New Jersey. There were five children in the family: Mrs. Townsend Dickenson, of Plainfield, New Jersey; Miss Agnes R., of Plainfield, New Jersey; Capt. W. O., Third United States Cavalry, now stationed in Texas; Ernest H., a member of the New York Stock Exchange and a broker with offices in Wall Street, New York; and Dr. Lloyd B. The father of Dr. Lloyd B. Taylor was colonel of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, with which he served bravely throughout the period of the Civil war, and an uncle also participated prominently in that struggle, being staff surgeon of Pickett's Brigade, with the rank of colonel.

Dr. Lloyd Blackwell Taylor attended the Rectory School at Hampton, Connecticut, as a boy, following which he entered the Polytechnic Institute, at Brooklyn, New York. His medical studies were begun in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, and while attending that institution the Spanish-American war broke out and he enlisted as a private in the New York Volunteer Infantry, and with his regiment went to Chickamauga Park and Anderson, Alabama. When the camp was stricken with the typhoid epidemic, his knowledge of medicine made his services exceedingly valuable, and as hospital steward he did much to alleviate the suffering of his comrades, but his constant and self-sacrificing labors finally terminated in his being stricken with the same disease, and for many months he lay at the point of death.

When he had recovered the war was over, and he resumed his medical studies, being finally graduated with honors from the University of Tennessee, at Nashville. In 1911 he came to Savannah and established himself in practice and here he has gained an enviable professional business and standing. He is at present serving his first term as city physician of Savannah. His professional connections are with the Chatham County Medical Society, the Georgia State Medical Society and the Southern Medical Association, while fraternally, he belongs to the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Alpha Kappa Kappa and the Theta Nu Epsilon. He has never lost his interest in military matters, and is at present captain and battalion surgeon of the Chatham Artillery of Savannah, having risen from the ranks. From his boyhood he has been a collector of rare and odd curios, and now has a wonderful collection



CH Kelley

of unique and valuable relics from all parts of the world. He has a fine collection also of rifles and pistols, and the many trophies of the fields and streams which ornament his den give evidence of his skill as an artist of the gun and rod.

On January 17, 1900, Doctor Taylor was married to Miss Mabel E. Dibble, daughter of George W. Dibble, of New York City, where she died November 29, 1902, leaving two daughters: Susie Hathaway, born in November, 1901, and Mabel Ellsworth, born in 1902, both at New York City, and both now attending a girls' school at Savannah. Doctor Taylor was again married, October 30, 1909, being united at Nashville, Tennessee, with Miss Louise Meeks, daughter of Thomas Meeks and a member of a well known family of Nashville, and to this union there has been born one daughter, Elizabeth Blackwell, born at Savannah, in July, 1914. Doctor and Mrs. Taylor occupy their beautiful home at No. 420 Bull Street, Savannah.

CHARLES HARRISON KELLEY. When Charles Harrison Kelley came to Atlanta thirty years ago he was absolutely without material resources. As a matter of fact, he was in debt to the amount of \$200. Today he is president of the wholesale grocery firm of Kelley Brothers, doing an annual business of about a million and a quarter. His advance in the business world has been consistent and well deserved, and his standing in the City of Atlanta is one that reflects much credit upon his daily life.

Mr. Kelley is one of Georgia's native sons, born in Coweta County on March 13, 1859, and he is the son of William Harrison Kelley, a Georgia farmer of Coweta County, and for many years justice of the peace for his town. He was born in 1812 in Georgia and died in the place that had long been his home in the year 1886. William Harrison Kelley was thrice married. His first wife was a Miss Fretwell. The second was Mrs. Sarah Eason, whose maiden name was Sarah Stamps. She was the mother of Charles Harrison Kelley of this review. She died in 1881, after which Mr. Kelley married a Miss Pilkington. Sixteen children were born of the first two marriages, and Mr. Kelley himself was one of sixteen children born to his parents. The first wife was the mother of three sons and three daughters, all of them now deceased. The second wife bore him eight sons and two daughters, of whom there are now living five sons and two daughters. They may be briefly mentioned as follows: Charles H., Edgar Stamps, Oscar Lee, Kendrick King, Beulah Aldine, the wife of Claude E. Register of Atlanta; Alfred Elzavan, and Ethel, the wife of Robert L. Harwell of Atlanta. Three of the seven are interested in the firm of Kelley Brothers, of which the subject is president, the others being Edgar S., Kendrick K., and Claude E. Register. Charles Harrison Kelley is the founder of the concern and is one of the principal stockholders. Another of the brothers, Oscar Lee Kelley, is a Methodist minister and is now serving the church at Oxford, Georgia. A half brother, James W. Kelley, was a Baptist minister in Texas. The family has been identified with the Methodist Church for several generations, and Rev. James Kelley, grandfather of the subject, was long in the service of that denomination in the State of Georgia. Another Methodist minister of the family was Rev. Wesley Kelley, an uncle of the subject, and one of Wesley Kelley's sons is Rev. William Kelley, pastor of a church in Texas.

Charles Harrison Kelley was reared on his father's farm in Cowetta County. At the age of eighteen he took a road position in the interests of a cotton oil mill, in which he continued for four months. He then became identified with a general store in Newnan, Georgia, as a clerk, and for six months he gave his attention to that enterprise. In August, 1885, he left Newnan and came to Atlanta, penniless and in debt, but determined to become established in business and to reach a position of independence. He secured employment in a dry goods store, while he looked about him with a view to future

activities, and in two months' time he left the place and entered the wholesale grocery establishment of W. L. Stanton, where he was employed for a year. He then became associated with Magee & Maddox, another firm of wholesale grocers, where he remained about a year. In the two years of his connection with these houses Mr. Kelley saved from his small salary about \$300. To this meager sum he added \$700, which he was able to borrow on the strength of his reputation as an ambitious and well-behaved young man, and with this capital he opened a retail grocery store in Atlanta in 1887. During his first year of business activities he cleared about \$1,500, and in 1888 he decided to change the business from a retail to a wholesale one. At that time the business was located at 67 West Mitchell Street, but in 1890 he located on Broad Street, near Hunter Street, so as to be centered in the wholesale district. He continued there until 1904, in which year he moved to No. 87 Peters Street. Meanwhile the enterprise had been steadily expanding, and in 1905 the firm of Kelley Bros. Co. was incorporated. In the same year they purchased their present site at No. 72 Peters Street, on a lot containing 14,000 square feet, and in 1911 erected on it their present plant. It is a splendid building, fire proof, and has a floor space of 60,000 square feet. When the business was incorporated in 1905 Charles Harrison Kelley, long the leading spirit in the concern, was chosen to fill the office of president. His son, Edward H. Kelley, is secretary and treasurer, while Edgar S. Kelley is vice president, with Kendrick K. as second vice president. Howard A. Sewell and Claude E. Register serve with them on the board of directors. The business is in excellent shape and each year shows a pleasing increase in volume and profits. It is ably managed and is accounted among the leading wholesale enterprises in Atlanta.

Mr. Kelley has been a member of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce for a number of years, and has been an influence for good in that organization. Progressive ideas have characterized all his business activities and he has manifested the same wholesome spirit in his connection with public affairs that has characterized his business life. Like all his family, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is a trustee and steward in St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church in Atlanta. His politics are democratic, and he is now serving as a member of the Board of Aldermen, having been elected to represent the Second Ward on that body. He is chairman of the board of directors of the Atlanta Freight Bureau, a director in the Atlanta Credit Men's Association, and a director in the Southeastern Fair Association. In all these positions he has rendered worthy service to Atlanta. Mr. Kelley was recently a strong candidate for mayor of Atlanta, but withdrew his candidacy in favor of Mr. Candler. His reasons for this act are clearly described in the following editorial in the Atlanta Journal:

"ALDERMAN KELLEY'S PATRIOTISM

"'My reason for withdrawing is my belief that Mr. Candler can give Atlanta better service just now than any man within its borders.'

"In these thoughtful and patriotic words, Alderman Charles H. Kelley announces his retirement from the Mayoralty race and pledges his support to the citizen who has responded, at great personal sacrifice, to the community's call for leadership in an hour of crisis and test. Alderman Kelley's unselfish course raises him higher than ever in public esteem. During his five years in the General Council he has proved himself competent and loyal to the common interests. He has represented not only his immediate constituents but the city as a whole with ability and distinction. But nothing he has ever done has demonstrated his love of Atlanta and his merit as a man so impressively as this generous subordination of self to the broad welfare of the community.

"The reason and necessity of Mr. Candler's nomination at this time could not be stated more convincingly than in Alderman Kelley's words:

" 'For several years the city has been marking time, we have not made headway as in former days; there are too many vacant houses; there is a spirit of discouragement. These things are due partly to conditions beyond the control of our people, but also in large part to the loss of the community spirit by too many of our people. Before we can go forward we must regain that community spirit. We can only do that by foregoing our personal desires and laying aside our personal ambitions out of regard to the general welfare. This does not involve any great sacrifice on our part. When, therefore, we find one of our citizens who is willing to make very great sacrifice in order to serve us, it seems to me that we can do no less than to get unitedly behind him and give him such support as will result in again putting Atlanta in the front rank of progressive cities.'

"That is the voice of true patriotism and service. It is the voice of the Atlanta spirit which puts the common good above personal ambition; the voice of a man who thinks more of his city than of himself."

Another publication had this to say of Mr. Kelley's withdrawal:

"Alderman Charles H. Kelley Friday withdrew from the race for mayor and announced his purpose to give his most cordial and ungrudging support to Asa G. Candler.

"Mr. Kelley, who is one of the best known and most experienced members of the city council, has been a candidate for mayor for several weeks, and both he and his friends were confident that he would be elected.

"However, when the citizens' call was made upon Mr. Candler to stand for election to the mayoralty and when he consented to do so, Mr. Kelley, recognizing the great good which would come to the city as the result of having Mr. Candler at the head of the municipal government, unselfishly and patriotically decided that he would not let his own ambitions complicate the situation.

"Mr. Kelley is receiving congratulations on all sides for his unselfish action in getting out of the race and pledging his support to Mr. Candler."

Mr. Kelley was married on October 12, 1882, to Miss Louise Elizabeth Hairston, of Coweta County, Georgia. Their union has been a particularly happy one, and they are about to celebrate their thirty-third wedding anniversary. They have one son, Edward Hairston Kelley, who is associated with his father in the business, filling the office of secretary-treasurer, as has already been indicated. This son married Miss Carol Cole, of Harraleson, Coweta County, in 1907, and they have two children, Charles Edward and Carol Louise.

WILLIAM HENRY CONNOR. Now giving an admirable representation to his home County of Spalding in the State Legislature, William Henry Connor is a lawyer of more than twenty years of active service at Griffin. Throughout his career his name has been one of honorable associations and activities and he has shown himself always ready to perform a good citizen's part in the community.

Born in Spalding County, Georgia, November 13, 1873, William Henry Connor is a son of Millard L. and Laura (Sherrill) Connor. His father was born in Georgia and followed merchandising. His grandparents on both sides came from Ireland. Mr. Connor attended the public schools as a boy, and early chose the law as a career and studied in private offices until admitted to the bar on May 30, 1894. He has since built up a large general practice, and he is regarded as one of the ablest practitioners in his circuit.

For two years Mr. Connor served as city attorney of Griffin. In 1912 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and his present term expires in 1916. He is a member of the Spalding County Bar Association, is senior warden of the Masonic Lodge and also affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On August 6, 1910, he married Helen Osman, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They have a daughter Rosa. Mr. Connor outside of his profession is interested in local industries at Griffin, but his principal hobby is the raising of registered cattle, hogs and chickens, and he has a well equipped place near Griffin to carry out that diversion. He made a record during the war with Spain, enlisting in Company — of the Third Georgia Regiment, and was with the volunteer armies until June, 1898. He was mustered out as sergeant of his company. For some time Mr. Connor also filled the office of county clerk.

HON. ROBERT L. COLDING. Though not yet thirty years of age, Robert L. Colding has made his mark in business and public affairs in Savannah, where he has spent practically all his life.

He was born in September, 1886, a son of S. M. and Laura P. (Sibley) Colding. His father during the war was captain of a Confederate company and afterwards served as a staff officer, and took part in many battles. After the war he was engaged in the cotton business at Savannah, where he became well known, and died in 1886 at the age of fifty-seven. During the yellow fever epidemic he served as secretary of the Council Board of Health and as treasurer of the city. Mr. Colding's mother was a member of the well known Sibley family of Georgia, and she died in 1903 at the age of sixty-eight. Robert L. Colding is one of a family of four children. His brother, H. S. Colding, is a practicing dentist at Savannah and his sisters, Florence and Carrie, still live in Savannah. Robert L. Colding attended the public schools and the Savannah Military Academy, and after completing his education spent three years in the laundry business, was then clerk in a bank, and for three years was deputy city clerk. While in the latter office he took up the study of law and pursued it with characteristic vigor, and was admitted to the bar in 1897. Since then he has been in a steadily growing practice, and is one of Savannah's strongest attorneys.

He has served as a member of the city council, as vice chairman, and as chairman of the fire committee, and has spent five years as county attorney. He is a member of the Georgia State Bar Association. Mr. Colding takes a prominent part in fraternal affairs, particularly in Masonry. He has served as grand master of the Grand Lodge of Georgia, as grand high priest of the Grand Chapter, also as one of the chief officers in the Grand Council of Georgia, has held official rank in the Knights Templar organization, and has attained the thirty-second degree in Scottish Rite and is one of the officers in the Mystic Shrine. He is past exalted ruler of Lodge No. 183 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and has served as president of the State Association of Elks; he is past noble grand of Oglethorpe Lodge Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a member of the local lodge of Knights of Pythias, and of the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

In 1894 he married Miss Annie E. McIntire, daughter of Edward McIntire. His father was for a number of years comptroller of the Central of Georgia Railway and died at Savannah in 1898. Mr. Colding's only child, Edward McIntire Colding, died in infancy.

ANTONIO JOHNSON WARING, M. D. Few young men bring to any profession better natural talent and a more thorough training than Dr. Antonio Johnson Waring has brought to his work as a physician and surgeon. Although in practice only a few years Doctor Waring is recognized as one of Savannah's ablest and most successful physicians and surgeons.

He was born in Savannah November 27, 1881, a son of Antonio and Annie J. (Waring) DePogorsa. A few years after his birth his father died, and his mother subsequently resumed her maiden name of Waring. Doctor Waring's father was a native of Spain, came to Georgia and located in Savannah when a young man, and was in business there until his death. He married one of Savannah's most popular young society women, and the Warings are a very prominent family of the South. Mrs. Waring is still living at the age of fifty-eight. Of her two sons the older is James J. Waring, now practicing medicine in Denver, Colorado.

Dr. A. J. Waring had all the advantages of schools and a cultured home. He attended private school in Savannah, prepared for college at Morristown, New Jersey, and in 1903 graduated from Yale University. He continued post-graduate work in Yale during 1903-04, and in the fall of the latter year entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the medical department of Columbia University of New York City, where he was graduated M. D. with the class of 1908. For two years, from 1908 to 1910, he was an interne in the Presbyterian Hospital in New York City, and then returned to Savannah, where he took up active practice.

Doctor Waring is secretary of the Chatham County Medical Society, and is also a member of the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. In college fraternal circles he is a Psi Epsilon, is a Master Mason, a member of the Savannah Golf Club and the Oglethorpe Club, and is a director and attending physician in the Oglethorpe Sanitarium. In politics he is a democrat and a member of the Episcopal Church.

On December 9, 1914, at Savannah he married Sue Cole Winburn. This is one of the prominent families of Georgia, and her father is president of the Central of Georgia Railway. They have one son, Antonio Johnson Waring, Jr., born in August, 1915.

BRIG.-GEN. JAMES P. SIMMS, one of the gallant officers contributed by Georgia to the Confederate army, had no experience in military life prior to the war. He was a lawyer, practicing his profession in the Town of Covington, Newton County, and on the outbreak of the war was commissioned major of the Fifty-third Georgia Regiment. He acquitted himself bravely and ably at Gettysburg, Cedar Creek, Petersburg and other engagements and in December, 1864, was commissioned brigadier-general. A few days before the Appomattox surrender his brigade, with the remainder of Elwell's Corps, was surrendered. After the war he returned to his home and resumed the practice of his profession. He served in the General Assembly, participated actively in everything that would contribute to the rebuilding of the state, and was an honored citizen up to his death in 1888.

COL. CHARLES JAMES MUNNERLYN, Confederate Congressman, and for fifty years a prominent citizen of Southwest Georgia, was a native of South Carolina, born in Georgetown on February 14, 1822.

He was educated in Emory College, Oxford, Georgia, and studied law under the famous Judge A. B. Longstreet, president of that college. Though he studied law and was regularly admitted to the bar, he never entered the practice. His first public service was as a delegate to the Secession Convention, and he cast his vote with the secessionists and voted for the ordinance. In 1861 was elected to the Confederate Congress and during the war was chiefly engaged in organizing Florida troops and forwarding supplies to the Army of Northern Virginia. Most of his property was dissipated, but he bravely accepted the situation, and among other public works in the development of which he was a leader, was the building of the Atlanta & Gulf Railroad from Savannah, later known as the Savannah, Florida & Western. In 1884 the people of Decatur County, of which for so many years he had been

the foremost citizen, elected him Ordinary, which necessitated his removal to Bainbridge from his beautiful home known as "Refuge," and where he had always maintained a princely hospitality. His death occurred May 17, 1898, and he was buried near "Refuge."

FRANK ELMORE TWITTY. One of the leading law firms of the Brunswick Circuit, and one which has been prominently known in recent years in connection, principally, with corporation law, is that of Bennett, Twitty & Reese. The present partnership was formed in 1910, and since that time there have been few cases of prominence in the courts of Glynn County which have not been represented in some way by this strong legal combination. A member of the firm who has risen steadily to prominence through twenty-six years of practice, of which twenty-five have been passed at Brunswick, Frank Elmore Twitty is an excellent illustration of the kind of material that may be found among Georgia's native sons to contribute to the professional prestige of the state. He was born in Lee County, December 13, 1867, and is a son of Chapman R. and Ellen (Paul) Twitty.

Chapman R. Twitty was born in Lancaster, South Carolina, in 1816, and enjoyed excellent educational advantages in his youth. He was of a scholarly disposition and early adopted the vocation of educator, a profession to which he devoted his entire life and in which he won merited distinction, holding the chair of professor of languages first at the Carolina Female College in Ansonville, North Carolina, and later at the Greenville Female Seminary in Greenville, South Carolina. He moved in middle life to Lee County, Georgia. His death occurred in Gordon County, Georgia, in 1878, when he was sixty-two years of age. Mrs. Ellen Twitty was born in Wadesboro, North Carolina, in 1836, and died at Brunswick, Georgia, November 11, 1913, aged seventy-seven years. They were the parents of eight children, of whom Frank Elmore was the youngest. He received his early education in private schools, following which he took a course at the University Ranch College, of Cuthbert, Georgia. He next became a student at the University of Georgia, and attended the literary department through his sophomore year, when he began his law studies. He graduated in 1887 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and began his professional career at Camilla, but came to Brunswick in 1890, where his subsequent labors have been since passed. Until 1898 he was engaged in practice alone, but in that year he became associated with J. D. Sparks, this partnership continuing until 1901. For three years Mr. Twitty again practiced by himself, and in 1904 became the senior partner of the firm of Twitty & Reese, his associate being Millard Reese, who is still a member of the firm, and a sketch of whose career will be found elsewhere in this work. This combination soon attracted attention as one of the leading law firms in the Brunswick Circuit. On January 1, 1910, therefore, a decided addition was made to the firm's personnel by the acquisition of Hon. Joseph W. Bennett, and the business then began operating under the name of Bennett, Twitty & Reese, its present style. Judge Bennett is a native of Brooks County, Georgia, a graduate of the University of Georgia, class of 1884, and an able and astute lawyer. He is a former member of the Georgia Legislature and had served for two years as judge of the Superior Court. The business of Bennett, Twitty & Reese is of the most important character, for large corporations do not entrust their litigation to mediocre talent. The firm is division counsel for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company and assistant division counsel for the Southern Railway Company, represents the Brunswick Bank and Trust Company and the National Bank of Brunswick, and has the names of numerous other large corporations on its books.

Mr. Twitty is a thorough master of the difficult branch of his profession known as corporation law. Great corporation lawyers are not made in a day; the wealth of knowledge necessary to be gained to be thoroughly informed in

this department may not be assimilated except after years of earnest study, research, training and experience, and then only by those who have talent and abilities beyond the ordinary. He is a valued member of the Glynn County Bar Association and the Georgia State Bar Association. A democrat in politics, he was chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee for twelve years, but was forced to give up his connection therewith because of pressure of legal work. However, he still takes an interest in political affairs. He served both as city and county attorney, and is now a member of the board of county commissioners. Mr. Twitty has always been one of the foremost factors in the promotion of movements calculated to be of benefit to his community, whether civic, educational, charitable or religious. He is a member of the board of hospital trustees, is secretary of the Glynn County Good Roads Association and is active in the work of the First Baptist Church of Brunswick, having been the superintendent of the Sunday school for the past twenty years. He was for several years president of the Brunswick Board of Trade, but this was another position which he was forced to sacrifice because of his rapidly growing professional duties, which caused his resignation in June, 1914. Fraternally Mr. Twitty was a Chi Phi, Eta Chapter, University of Georgia, and is a Mason, being a member of Atlanta Lodge of Master Masons, Brunswick, Georgia.

JOHN D. CARSWELL. A well known business man of Savannah, at the head of one of the largest general insurance agencies in this section of Georgia, John D. Carswell has a record of twenty-five years' business experience.

He was born in Burke County, Georgia, February 28, 1868, a son of John D. and Linda R. (Royal) Carswell, both of whom were native Georgians. His father was a planter, served as a private soldier in the Confederate army during the war, and died at the age of twenty-six in 1868, before his son John, who was the second of the children, was born. The mother died in March, 1896, at the age of forty-eight.

John D. Carswell attended country schools, the public schools of Waynesboro and in 1886 graduated as Bachelor of Arts from the University of Georgia. He thus started life with the foundation of a liberal education. On leaving school he was employed for several years as clerk in the offices of the Central of Georgia Railway, and then entered the insurance field. His present business is successor to the W. H. Daniel Company, long well known in insurance circles in the state.

Mr. Carswell is a director of the Chatham Bank & Trust Company, the Savannah Cotton Exchange, and the Savannah Board of Trade. He is a member of one of the college fraternities, of the Oglethorpe Yacht Club of Savannah and in politics a democrat. He is also interested in military affairs and served with a Savannah company on Major Williams' staff.

HON. JAMES H. EVANS. In all that represents the highest civic ideals and personal rectitude and steadfastness, Hon. James Hezekiah Evans of Sylvania is one of the foremost citizens of Screven County, where his influence has been given to the furtherance of those things which conserve the moral, educational and material wellbeing of a community. The fullest measure of popular confidence and esteem has been conferred on him. He has served as representative of Screven County in the Georgia Legislature since 1911, and has been active and efficient in promoting wise legislation for the benefit of his home county and the state at large. Also he has proved a prominent factor in business and industrial enterprises, including banking, and a special tribute to him in the history of his native state is a matter of propriety.

He was born in Screven County, Georgia, August 3, 1847. His parents, John Ruel Evans and Elizabeth (Lucas) Evans, were also natives of Screven

County, where their respective families were founded in the pioneer era. His great-grandfather Ruel Evans was a native of North Carolina, settling in Jefferson County, Georgia, about 1790. The original American progenitors of this now numerous and honored Southern family came from Wales, four brothers having emigrated to this country in colonial days, first settling in Virginia, whence two or more of them later removed to North Carolina, including the immediate ancestors of the Georgia branch.

The early members of the Evans family became successful planters, and the name has continued through succeeding generations to be identified with the agricultural industry of the South. Ruel Evans, founder of the Georgia branch, was a pioneer planter and influential citizen of Jefferson County until his death. His son Hezekiah, grandfather of James H. Evans, was a young man when he established his home in Screven County. After his marriage there to Miss Sarah Moore he became one of the extensive land owners and slave holders of the county, was a leader in affairs and at the time of his death was recognized as one of the most honored pioneers.

John Ruel Evans was born in Screven County in 1821, spent his entire life there and died at the venerable age of eighty-two in 1903. He had become established as a planter in his native county when the South entered upon that great struggle which was destined to bring to it so much of tribulation, distress and devastation, the Civil war. Ardentely loyal to the cause of the Confederacy, he tendered his service in its defense, enlisting in that splendid organization, the Fifth Georgia Cavalry, commanded by Gen. Joseph Wheeler. In spite of his age he proved a faithful and energetic soldier, took part in numerous engagements, including some of the most sanguinary battles, and fought with his command until the end. In later years he was an appreciative member of the United Confederate Veterans. Through this affiliation he vitalized his interest in his old comrades and perpetuated the memories of his active military career. At the close of the war he resumed farming in Screven County, bravely facing the responsibilities that devolved upon him in contributing to the revival of the prostrate industries of the South. Undismayed by the changed conditions, he made the best use of opportunities presented, and in time again secured a place as one of the successful farmers and earnest, loyal and influential citizens of Screven County. None knew him but to admire and esteem him, and he was called upon to serve in various local offices of public trust, including those of tax receiver, clerk of the court and county commissioner. Altogether he spent fully a quarter of a century in public office. He was an active democrat, was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and both he and his wife were members of the Baptist Church. His wife, Mrs. Evans, passed away at the age of eighty-seven in April, 1914. She was a true gentlewoman of unvarying sympathy and kindliness, and her memory is a benediction to all who knew her. Of the fourteen children the first born, Ruel, died at the age of five years; Martha was thirteen years old at the time of her death; John R., Jr., is a retired planter of Screven County; James H. is the next in age; Sarah is the widow of J. Boston Morgan and resides at Tampa, Florida; William E., who was a prosperous planter of Screven County, died in a hospital in the City of Savannah in 1912; Charles J. and Hezekiah were killed in a steam engine explosion near the old home, and they were buried in the cemetery of Douglas Church, of which they had been faithful and consistent members; Anna is the wife of James Robbins, a planter of Screven County; Evalina first married James Downing and after his death became the wife of Robert Poythress, their home being in Screven County; Magnolia is the wife of Alexander E. Sowel of Screven County; Dahlia is the wife of Rev. Henry S. McCall, pastor of several Baptist churches in Screven County; Herschel V. is a planter; Jessie is the widow of Henry Moore, who died about 1900 and was a farmer of Screven County.

James H. Evans was reared to adult age on the old homestead plantation and had just finished his studies in the grade schools when at the age of sixteen he subordinated all other interests to lend his aid in defense of the Confederacy. He joined what was known as Kittle's Company, which was mustered in and proceeded to the stage of active military operations. At the Battle of Atlanta most of the members of this company were captured. Mr. Evans escaped that fate, since at that time he was lying ill in a hospital at Montgomery, Alabama. After recovering he went to Savannah, became a member of Company F, Fifth Georgia Regiment, and with that command continued in active service until its final surrender at Greensboro, North Carolina, at the close of the war. He took part in the memorable Battle of Atlanta and various other engagements before his illness sent him to a hospital in Alabama. In the closing period of the war he participated in the battles of Bentonville, North Carolina, and Cheraw, South Carolina.

For one year after the war, which closed before he had reached his majority, he assisted his father in the work and management of the home plantation. Then he began farming on his own account. Starting with extremely limited capital, he encountered many problems and manifold hardships owing to the depressed conditions that followed the close of the war. In every sense of the term he has been the architect of his own fortunes. During the half century since the close of the war he has achieved large and worthy material success, and his career throughout has been guided and governed by the highest principles, with injustice to no man. Such success is worthy of the name.

His attention was finally turned to the turpentine business, and also merchandising. Through the medium of these connections he laid the foundation of his financial prosperity. Mr. Evans was active along those lines until 1910. In that year removing to Sylvania, the county seat, he effected the organization of the Sylvania Banking Company, which was incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 and of which he became president. Under his careful and effective administration the business of the bank was developed on a most substantial and profitable scale, and annual dividends of 8 per cent were declared. He continued as executive head of the banking company until October 1, 1915, when he sold his stock at a premium of 25 per cent.

For many years Mr. Evans has been one of the influential and active workers in the ranks of the democratic party, and has been a real leader in political affairs in his home county. Fourteen years he served as justice of the peace. In 1911 there came a special tribute to him when elected representative of Screven County in the lower house of the Georgia Legislature. He is now filling his second term, ending in 1916. A man of thought and action, it was but natural that Mr. Evans should demonstrate his ability in legislative work and prove an active leader on the floor of the House and in the deliberations of the various committees to which he was assigned. Special mention should be made of the part he took in furthering legislation for the cause of temperance. He was one of the most ardent supporters of the Evans-Full-Bright temperance bill, introduced in the legislative assembly of 1911. Of his direct service for his constituent district it may be said that he procured the passage of an amendment by which the City Court of Sylvania was reorganized in 1914. He was father of the bill, duly enacted, providing for the employment of detectives to discover and wipe out places in which alcoholic liquors were being surreptitiously and unlawfully sold within the boundaries of Screven County. It was his bill which provided for the incorporation of the Village of Hilltonia in that county. He also obtained an amendment providing for the creation of five commission zones instead of one in Screven County.

The activities of his earlier years still cause him to take a very vital interest in agricultural progress in Georgia. From 1900 to 1907 he served

as a director of the State Experimental Farm at Griffin in Spaulding County. Mr. Evans is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he and his family are active supporters of the Baptist Church, in which he served as deacon for thirty years and for thirty-five years as Sunday school superintendent. His continued interest in his old comrades of the Civil war is indicated by his active affiliation with the United Confederate Veterans.

On October 26, 1865, in Screven County, he married Miss Theresa Zeigler, who was born and reared in Screven County, a daughter of Israel and Margaret (Waters) Zeigler, both now deceased. Of the nine children of Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Clare died at the age of one year, Beulah at the age of three and one half years and Margaret at the age of four years; Anna is the wife of Dr. H. H. McGee, a leading physician and surgeon of Savannah and president in 1915 of the Georgia State Medical Association; Israel H. is a practical farmer in Screven County; Nettie is the wife of Augustus R. Lanier, a prosperous farmer in Johnson County; Thomas J., who received from Mercer University the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws, is one of the leading members of the Screven County bar and was engaged in practice at Sylvania until his election in the fall of 1914 to the bench of the City Court, prior to which time he had served four years as city solicitor; Evalina is the wife of John C. Reddick, of whom individual mention is made on other pages of this work; Grace is the wife of Peter R. Kittles, who has organized the National Bank of Sylvania, of which he is president.

W. J. HUTCHINS, M. D. Representing the young and enthusiastic professional element recruited from the farming class of Gwinnett County, Dr. W. J. Hutchins, within the short space of five years, has built up a medical and surgical practice at Buford as gratifying personally as it is promising financially. He was born at Auburn, Georgia, January 30, 1887, and is a son of John and Maggie (Wages) Hutchins.

Doctor Hutchins belongs to a family which has contributed members to the various professions and vocations of life, and which is particularly well known for its accomplishments in military affairs. A member of this family who fought in the war of 1812 and the Civil war and died in 1900 at the remarkable age of over one hundred and three years. Doctor Hutchins' paternal great-grandfather fought in the Civil war, as did his paternal and maternal grandfathers, Jackson Hutchins and Albin Wages. John Hutchins was born in Georgia in 1848 and has passed his entire life here in agricultural pursuits, still being a resident and active farmer of Gwinnett County, where he is well and favorably known. Mrs. Hutchins is also a resident of Georgia and is forty-eight years of age. In the family there were six children, as follows: Dr. W. J., of this review; Thomas W., who resides at Atlanta; Humphrey and Robert, residents of Auburn; Mrs. J. C. Pool, of Dacula, Georgia; and Miss Susie, who lives with her parents at Auburn.

After attending the graded and high schools of Auburn, Dr. W. J. Hutchins entered the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was duly graduated in 1910, with his degree of Doctor of Medicine. At that time he began practice at Dacula, where he remained for two years, and then came to Buford, where he soon won friends by his genial and kindly manner, his advocacy of the best tenets of his profession, and his desire to be of use and credit to the community which tendered him its appreciation and support. He has a large and representative general practice, and has steadfastly advanced to a leading position among the younger members of the profession in Gwinnett County.

Doctor Hutchins is a close and careful student, keeping fully abreast of the achievements and discoveries constantly being made in medical and surgical science. He is a valued member of the Gwinnett County Medical Society,

the Georgia State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and his fraternal connections include membership in the local lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men. He is unmarried.

DORSEY T. DAVIS. Close study, indefatigable application and steadfast purpose have significantly characterized the career of this representative younger member of the bar of Franklin County, and his success and prestige have been gained entirely through his own efforts and well recognized ability. He is engaged in active general practice at Lavonia, has one of the best law libraries in the county, the same being approximately valued at fully \$2,000, and his work as an advocate at the bar and as a counselor has fully attested his broad and exact knowledge of the science of jurisprudence as well as his purposeful ambition to achieve the greatest possible precedence in an exacting profession that demands of its votaries undivided fealty.

Mr. Davis was born in Banks County, Georgia, on the 14th of June, 1881, and is a son of James P. and Frances Serepta (Wells) Davis, both likewise natives of Georgia, where the father still continues a substantial farmer and highly esteemed citizen of Banks County; he has attained to the age of sixty-three years, and his wife died in 1893, at the age of forty-eight years, the subject of this review having been the seventh in order of birth of their ten children. The paternal grandfather, Robert Davis, passed his entire life in Stephens County, this state, and the maiden name of his wife was Manton. The maternal grandfather, Samuel Wells, was a substantial agriculturist in Banks County, where he and his wife continued to reside until their death, the family name of the latter having been Scales.

Depending almost entirely upon his own resources in defraying the expenses of higher education, Dorsey T. Davis acquired his early scholastic discipline in the schools of his native county. Diligent attention to his studies gave him proper fortification for more advanced work, and he finally was enabled to enter Mercer University, in the City of Macon. There he pursued both academic and technical studies, and in 1909 he was graduated in the law department of the university, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Virtually coincident with graduation was his admission to the bar of his native state, and he has been from the beginning engaged in the general practice of his profession at Lavonia. He is an appreciative and popular member of the Franklin County Bar Association, is an effective and unwavering advocate of the principles of the democratic party, and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the latter of which he has passed the various official chairs in the lodge at Lavonia.

On the 16th of February, 1911, Mr. Davis married Miss Ruby Lester, daughter of Newton A. and Lula (Wages) Lester, the former of whom passed the closing years of his life in the City of Athens, this state, where his widow still maintains her home, his vocation during his active career having been that of farming. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have two children, Dorsey T., Jr., who was born January 29, 1912, and Miriam, who was born February 28, 1915. Mr. Davis owns his attractive residence property in Lavonia and also has other real estate investments.

JAMES AUSTIN MERSHON. The present superintendent of the city school system of Gainesville is an educator of broad and interesting experience and has many of the best qualifications for his profession. He began the work of the schoolroom when a young man, and one special feature of his experience was his work in establishing and organizing mission schools under the Methodist Conference on the Island of Cuba, following the occupation of that island by the American forces during the Spanish-American war.

James Austin Mershon was born in Taliaferro County, Georgia, May 3,

1873. His grandfather, Arden Mershon, was also an educator and one of the well known teachers in the early days in Hancock and Warren counties. Professor Mershon is a son of A. E. and Eugenia (Flint) Mershon, both natives of Georgia, his father a native of Warren County and his mother of Taliaferro County. His father, who died in Warren County in 1904 at the age of fifty-two, had made his life work merchandising and farming. The mother died in Taliaferro County in 1881 at the age of twenty-nine.

James A. Mershon, who was the second in a family of six children, in early life attended school at Sharon in Taliaferro County, and in 1900 was graduated from Emory College with the degree A. B. He had already taken up the work of teaching, his first school being at Wrightsville, where he remained one year. For two years he was principal of the school at Rochelle, and was then sent to Cuba, and at Santa Clara and other places organized mission schools under the direction of the Methodist Episcopal Conference. While there he was ordained as a regular minister of the Methodist Church, and for several years worked in the educational department of the Cuban Conference. On returning to the United States he became superintendent of the schools at Monticello, Georgia, for two years, spent two years as superintendent at Cornelia, and in 1909 accepted the responsibilities of city superintendent at Gainesville. He now has under his direct supervision the management of several buildings, with a large force of teachers and instructors, and has done much to promote the standards of the city schools in harmony with modern ideas and requirements. Besides the high school he has three trade schools under his supervision, two of the ward schools being for white children and one for negro pupils. Altogether the scholastic enrollment in Gainesville is about 1,500.

Professor Mershon is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with the lodge, chapter and commandery of the York Rite Masons and is high priest of the Royal Arch Chapter. He is active in the work of the Methodist Church and in politics is a democrat.

On January 4, 1911, at Gainesville Mr. Mershon married Miss Laura Thompson, a daughter of Howard and Henrietta (Clark) Thompson. Her father has served as United States marshal for the Northern District of Georgia, is a prominent lawyer, and has also been a member of the Georgia Legislature. To their marriage has been born one daughter on April 1, 1912, Henrietta Mershon.

HENRY R. JACKSON, lawyer, scholar and soldier, was born in Athens, Georgia, on June 24, 1820. He was well educated at Athens, under the guidance of his father, who, was a member of the faculty of the University of Georgia; graduated from Yale University, when nineteen years of age, and was admitted to the bar before he was twenty-one. Locating for practice at Savannah, in 1844 he was appointed United States district attorney. In 1846-47 he served as a colonel in the Mexican war. In 1849 he was made judge of the Superior Court of Georgia and served until 1853, when he was appointed United States minister to Austria. He held this position until 1859, when he resigned; and the next year declined the chancellorship of the State University, which had been offered him. In 1860 he was elected to the Charleston Democratic Convention. When the split came in the democratic party, he adhered to the Southern wing very naturally, and was chosen an elector for the state at large on the Breckenridge and Lane ticket. When the Confederacy was organized he was appointed judge of the Confederate Courts in Georgia; but in view of his previous military experience, the government tendered him commission as brigadier-general, and he resigned his judgeship to accept that commission, which bore date of July 4, 1861. In the autumn he accepted command of a division of state troops and returned to Georgia and during the Atlanta campaign he organized them in the de-

fense of that city. After the fall of Atlanta he was reappointed brigadier-general in the Confederate army and participated in such battles as Franklin and Nashville. His brigade was surrounded and captured at the latter engagement and General Jackson was held a prisoner of war until the close of hostilities.

He returned home and resumed the practice of law. From 1885 to 1887 he was United States minister to Mexico. From 1875 until his death he was president of the Georgia Historical Society. He was for many years trustee of the Peabody Educational Fund. In 1892 he was appointed a director of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia. His death occurred in Savannah on March 23, 1898.

JUDGE JOHN PENDLETON KING was born April 3, 1799, near Glasgow, Barren County, Kentucky. In his sixteenth year he visited his uncle, Mr. Patrick, in Columbia County, afterward pursued his studies at Richmond Academy, Augusta, studied law and was admitted to the bar in August, 1819. Afterward he spent several years abroad where he met La Fayette and returned with him to America. After touring the North, General La Fayette visited Augusta in 1825 and was entertained by Mr. King, who also delivered the address of welcome at the public reception given our distinguished guest and former ally. Mr. King retired from the legal profession in 1829, only ten years after his admission to the bar, to give his whole attention to his large estate and extensive private interests. Such were his training and powers that had he adhered to the law and had he been ambitious in the line of professional honors, he could have reached and would have adorned the very highest judicial positions in the land. In 1831 Governor Wilson Lumpkin appointed him judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He held the position but a short time, but the title clung to him the rest of his life. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1833, and in the fall of that year was appointed United States senator to succeed George M. Troup. He was the youngest senator of his time. In 1837 he made a speech against the Van Buren administration, which was so severely criticised by the party press of the state that he resigned his seat in the Senate and abandoned politics altogether.

For a period of nearly forty years Judge King was the sturdiest promoter of railroad enterprises in Georgia. In the early '40s he was president of the Georgia Railroad while it was struggling for existence. In it he sunk much of his private fortune previous to the Civil war, during which its rolling stock and road-bed were almost destroyed. Subsequently he was largely the means of restoring it to usefulness. He also saw the necessity of connecting the road with the southwestern part of the state and built the Atlanta & West Point Railroad. Judge King remained at the head of the Georgia Railroad until May, 1878. While connected with railroad management, he studiously abstained from politics, but in 1865 he was induced to take a seat in the State Constitutional Convention. His sound judgment, patriotism, and practical wisdom largely influenced its action.

Judge King was one of a few public spirited citizens of Augusta who projected the Augusta Canal, which was commenced in 1845 and which has been such an important factor in the industrial development of that city. He was also largely interested in cotton manufacturing. He was a close student and vigorous and forcible writer and made numerous contributions to the leading journals of his day. After his retirement from business he led a quiet life till March 19, 1887, when, after an illness of only a few days, he passed away.

WILLIAM H. BERRIE. Continuously for thirty years William H. Berrie has filled the important and responsible office of sheriff in Glynn County.

It is doubtful if any other sheriff in Georgia has so long a consecutive record. Sheriff Berrie was a boy soldier in the Confederacy, and his entire course through life has been marked by an efficiency and faithfulness to duty which are the best requisites for the office which he now holds.

He was born in Glynn County, Georgia, October 31, 1846, a son of W. A. and Mathilda (Pyles) Berrie. Both parents were natives of Georgia, and the father before the war was a well known planter and afterwards followed various lines of business, being associated for a time with his son in the express business. He died at the age of ninety-one years, five months, and the mother passed away at the age of sixty-five.

Sheriff Berrie is the only survivor of three children, the other two having died in infancy. As a boy he attended private schools, but was still very young when he enlisted in Company B of the Fourth Georgia Cavalry. He took part in the Battle of Olustee, Florida, and on the 1st of April, 1864, was captured and for ten months remained a prisoner of war, first at LaFayette and afterwards at Fort Delaware. When the war was over and he was paroled he returned home and followed farming and lumbering for a time, but in 1868 moved to Brunswick and became clerk in one of the local drug stores. He was clerk in several other business houses until elected ordinary of Glynn County, an office he filled with great credit for eight years. For several years he was express agent for the Brunswick & Albany Railroad. It was in 1885 that Mr. Berrie was elected to his present office as sheriff of Glynn County, and in each recurring election he has been the only logical candidate and for thirty consecutive years has performed every duty entrusted to him and connected with his office.

He is a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Presbyterian Church. In 1872 he married Miss Theresa E. Bailey, daughter of Henry Bailey of Camden County, Georgia. To their marriage were born six children, three sons and three daughters. Mrs. Annie Dyer lives in Douglasville, Georgia, and is the mother of three children. Mrs. Theodora W. Ball lives at Thomasville, Georgia, and has two children. Mrs. Mary E. Smith has her home in Atlanta and has two children. Harry O. Berrie lives at Brunswick and is the father of one child. William H. Berrie, Jr., is also a resident of Brunswick and is married. Kenneth G. Berrie is unmarried and lives with his parents.

JOHN F. HENDERSON. The business and financial institutions of any community give accurate evidence of the degree of advancement made by its citizens in the march of progress and the leaders in these closely related branches of human activity are always men of stirring and enterprising disposition, usually far-sighted, with a broad grasp of local and national conditions. Such a leader in Newton County, Georgia, is John F. Henderson, of Covington, who is president of the Bank of Newton County and director, secretary and treasurer of the Covington Cotton Mills. Mr. Henderson was born in this county April 25, 1850, son of Robert J. and Laura E. (Wood) Henderson. His paternal grandfather, Isaac P. Henderson, a native of Maryland, and founder of the family in Georgia, settled in Newton County early in the nineteenth century. He was an active citizen and business man, becoming prominent as the owner of several large grist mills and large plantations. An active democrat, he exercised considerable personal and political influence and served as one of the first mayors of Covington. He was also a strong Missionary Baptist and church leader. His wife, whose maiden name was Ruth Johnson, was an active Primitive Baptist. They reared five children, all of whom were people of high standing in their respective communities, namely: Robert J., father of the subject of this review; John T., now deceased, who was commissioner of agriculture; Mary, who became the wife of B. F. Carr and is now deceased, with her husband; Frances, who married Rufus Tarver and settled in Texas where both died; and Martha, who mar-

ried A. H. Lee, both being now deceased. Isaac P. Henderson died in 1864, highly respected by all who knew him.

Robert J. Henderson, father of our subject, was born in Newton County in 1822. He was reared in his native county, attending its public schools and later becoming a student at the Georgia State University, where he was graduated with the degree of Litt. B. A typical Southern gentleman, he took an interest in military matters, organizing a company and serving as major of the Covington Militia. On the breaking out of the war he was appointed colonel of the Forty-second Georgia Regiment, with which he went to the front. He was made brigadier general at the Battle of Bentonville, North Carolina, was wounded at the Battle of Resaca, but served gallantly until the end of the war. His military history is bound up in that of his regiment and in that of the army of which he formed a not insignificant part and will be preserved forever in the records of the Southland. After the great struggle was over he returned home and became interested in the milling business in Covington, in which he was successfully engaged for a number of years. His death took place in 1894 when he had attained the age of seventy-two years. His wife Laura survived him a few years, dying in the year 1900. She was a daughter of Cary and Mary (Billings) Wood, natives of South Carolina who settled in Covington, Georgia, where Cary Wood was one of the leading pioneer merchants, an extensive land owner, and also judge of the inferior courts for a number of years.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Henderson had a family of eight children, of whom three are now deceased. They were, all told, as follows: Robert, who died in infancy; and Clifford, who died at the age of twenty; Mary Ruth, who is the wife of L. J. Hill and resides in Atlanta; John F., whose name appears at the head of this review; Isaac P., now deceased, who was engaged in mercantile business in Covington; Claudia L., wife of Edward J. Hill, of Washington, Georgia; Charles Henderson; William H., who resides in New Orleans, and Cary Wood Henderson, now deceased.

John F. Henderson was educated in the public schools of Covington, Georgia, and began industrial life as a farmer, conducting his operations on a large scale until 1912, in which year he sold his plantations with all their connected interests. In 1885 he was elected county treasurer on the democratic ticket against a strong republican opposition, the county at that time being republican by a large majority. He remained in this office for seven consecutive terms, or for fourteen years, making an excellent record. In 1899 he was elected mayor of Covington and served the city in that office for three consecutive terms. During his incumbency he took a leading part in installing the electric light plant and always cast his influence in favor of progress and sound government. He was by this time widely recognized as an up to date and capable business man, having been for many years a director in the Clark Banking Company, and he was now elected president of the Bank of Covington, a consolidation of the Clark Banking Company, and which was organized with a capital of \$100,000. After holding this office for two years, he sold out his interests in the concern and in 1908 organized the Bank of Newton County, with a capital of \$80,000, and has since been its active head and controlling spirit. In 1900 Mr. Henderson, in company with N. C. Turner and the T. C. Swan estate, organized the Covington Cotton Mills, with a capital of \$100,000.* After erecting a splendid plant, consisting of modern brick mills, installed with the latest and best machinery, they began the manufacture of cotton cloth, starting with 5,000 spindles, which they have since increased to 30,000 spindles and 700 looms. The enterprise has been a pronounced success from the beginning and has added considerably to the prosperity of the city, the weekly payroll amounting to \$16,000. Mr. Henderson has been director, secretary and treasurer of the company since its organization, and his keen foresight and sound business methods have been a leading factor in its success.

He gives close attention to his work, almost his only recreation being an occasional automobile trip to some point of interest, and outside of his personal interests, he is always ready to bear a hand in any enterprise for the benefit of the community at large, cheerfully answering letters of inquiry in regard to conditions for settlement in city or county. He also continues to take a keen interest in good government and is an active member of the democratic party. For twenty years he served as steward in the Methodist Church, finally resigning the position on account of ill health.

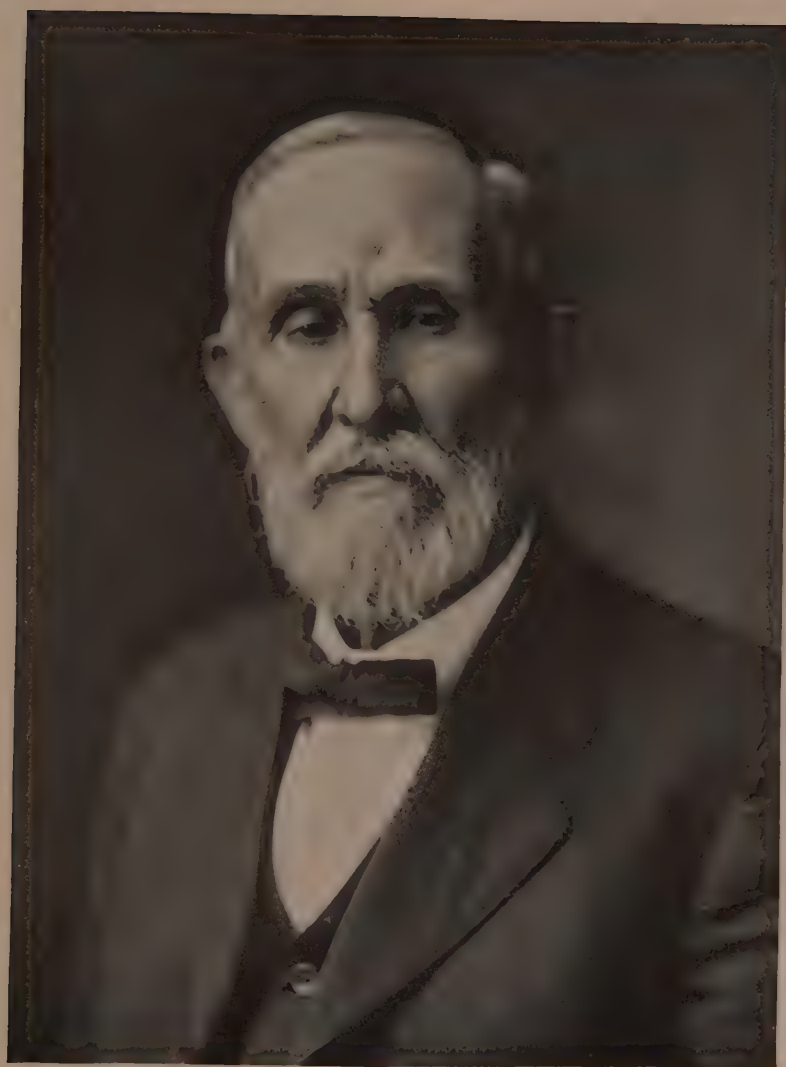
Mr. Henderson was married October 22, 1872, in Covington, Georgia, to Miss Julia Usher, of Newton County, this state, a daughter of Robert O. and Fannie (Colbert) Usher, of Morgan County, Georgia. They have been the parents of four children, namely: Claud, who died at the age of nine months; Florence, wife of Albert Sidney Burney, of Rome, Georgia; Robert Clifford, and Frances. Mrs. Henderson, besides presiding with womanly grace and dignity at the head of her family, is a popular leader in church and social affairs.

JULIUS CAESAR JOHNSON. It would be difficult to name an essential element in the progress and advancement of Lithonia that does not bear the impress of the strong individuality of Julius Caesar Johnson, the city's oldest citizen, eldest merchant, leading financier and prominent factor in civic betterment. He has been a very important factor in the industrial and commercial activity of the county, and has advanced its moral and educational interests, and his life record is an essential part of the history of Lithonia from the time of his settlement here after the close of the war between the states.

Mr. Johnson was born in Gwinnett County, Georgia, July 6, 1843, and is a son of Luke and Arran (Minor) Johnson, the latter being a daughter of Lazarus Minor, a native of North Carolina, and subsequently a prominent planter and farmer of Gwinnett County, where he died before the Civil war. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Johnson was Nathan Johnson, also a native of North Carolina, who came to Newton County, Georgia, and became a wealthy and influential planter, as well as a minister of the Baptist Church. Both families were widely known and highly respected and operated their broad acres with slave labor.

Luke Johnson was reared in Newton County, Georgia, and grew up amid agricultural surroundings. When he had attained manhood he removed to Gwinnett County, where he passed many years as a planter, and in 1855 came to Dekalb County, where the remainder of his life was spent and where he died at the age of sixty-five years. He was a man of influence in his community and was highly esteemed because of his attainments, integrity and probity of character. He was a member of the Masonic order. Mrs. Johnson died at Lithonia in 1895. She had been the mother of nine children, of whom but two now survive: Dr. John Lexington, of Atlanta; and Julius Caesar, of this notice.

Julius Caesar Johnson received his education in the public schools of Dekalb County and passed his boyhood and youth on his father's farm, where he was working when the outbreak of the war between the states called him to the ranks of the army of the Confederacy. He joined Company C, of Cobb's Legion, with which infantry command he served two years, or until seriously wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, being shot in the forehead and narrowly escaping death. Always a valiant and faithful soldier, he participated in numerous battles and skirmishes, and especially distinguished himself in a charge which his company made on a fort at Knoxville. His military service completed, Mr. Johnson returned to the home farm, where he remained while fully recuperating from his wound. In 1866 he came to Lithonia, intent on a business career, although his previous training had all been along agricultural lines. In a modest way he established himself



JULIUS C. JOHNSON

as the proprietor of a small general store, and this he developed into the largest mercantile enterprise of Lithonia. During nearly a half century it has been operated under Mr. Johnson's direction and has steadfastly maintained a high reputation as a thoroughly reliable establishment. Mr. Johnson became, in 1903, the organizer of the Lithonia Banking Company, which has a capital stock of \$25,000, and of which he has continued as the president. His capable direction of its policies has made it one of the sane, solid and conservative institutions of Dekalb County. Mr. Johnson was likewise the organizer of the Davidson Granite Company, one of the several successful concerns engaged in the manufacture of granite blocks and building material, and this company, when in full operation, employs between 300 and 400 men in the City of Lithonia and ship during normal times on an average of twelve carloads of granite daily. Mr. Johnson also has large farming interests and is extensively engaged in general operations and stockraising.

Mr. Johnson's personal interests, as will be noted, have been large and important, demanding his constant attention and best energies, but he has not allowed his private affairs to interfere with his performance of the duties of citizenship. To him as much as to any man are Lithonia and Dekalb County indebted for the abolishment of saloons, a hard fight in which he took a foremost part, contributing cheerfully and unselfishly of his means, time and abilities. As a member of the school board he was also influential in building up a splendid educational system. Mr. Johnson is a Master Mason, and his religious connection is with the Baptist Church, in which he is serving as deacon. Personally, he is an excellent type of the old-time southern gentleman, courteous, genial, hospitable and possessed of the strictest integrity and probity, honored and esteemed by his fellow-citizens, and with a large circle of warm and appreciative friends.

On October 1, 1868, Mr. Johnson was married at Lithonia to Miss Martha George, daughter of Banks and Martha (Awtrey) George, and four children were born to this union: George Sidney, born at Lithonia, a graduate of Lithonia High School and Mercer University, and now associated with his father in business, married Miss Zella Humphries, daughter of the late Rev. J. T. Humphries, who was a well-known Baptist divine and died at Monticello, Florida, and they have four children,—Julius Caesar, Jr., George Sidney, Jr., Ava Valeria and James; Luke, who is deceased; Ava, who is also deceased; and Benjamin Alton, assistant manager and bookkeeper for his father, who married June 9, 1915, at Social Circle, Georgia, Miss Ruth Dally of that place. They have one child, Martha Josephine, born March 10, 1916.

JOHN B. McBRAYER. Through his ownership and successful operation of the Lavonia Roller Mills Mr. McBrayer is contributing materially to the industrial prestige and commercial activities of the thriving village of Lavonia, Franklin County, and he is known and honored as one of the representative business men and loyal and progressive citizens of this county.

Mr. McBrayer was born in Forsyth County, Georgia, on July 18, 1861, and is a son of Samuel R. and Luvinia (Milford) McBrayer, having been the second in order of birth in a family of eight children. Samuel R. McBrayer was born in North Carolina and was a child at the time of his parents' removal to Forsyth County, Georgia, where he was reared and educated and where he still maintains his home. He became one of the prosperous agriculturists of the county and is now one of its most venerable and honored citizens, he being eighty years of age, and his wife being seventy-eight years old. In the gracious evening of their lives they are enjoying the well earned rewards of former years of endeavor, and they are surrounded by friends who are real and loyal, Mrs. McBrayer having been born in Forsyth County, where her father, James Milford, settled upon his removal from his native State of South Carolina, both he and his wife passing the residue of their lives in that county.

Samuel R. McBrayer gave most valiant and loyal service as a soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war. He enlisted as a member of a Georgia volunteer regiment, served during the entire period of the war, took part in many engagements, including a number of important battles, and though he was slightly wounded he was never incapacitated for duty. He perpetuates the more gracious memories of his military career through his affiliation with the United Confederate Veterans, is a stalwart and lifelong democrat and both he and his wife are earnest members of the Baptist Church.

Reared to the sturdy and invigorating discipline of the home farm, John B. McBrayer early gained appreciation of the dignity and value of productive toil and endeavor, and in the meanwhile he duly availed himself of the advantages of the common schools of the locality and period. In his twentieth year he engaged in the mercantile business in Gwinnett County, where he continued to be successfully identified with this line of enterprise for a period of fifteen years.

In 1912 Mr. McBrayer removed to Lavonia, Franklin County, where he purchased the Lavonia Roller Mills, the plant being of essentially modern order and equipped effectively for the grinding of both wheat and corn. He has since increased to a large extent the business of the mills, the products of which find a steady and appreciative demand, and his progressive policies have made this one of the most substantial industrial concerns of Franklin County, the mills having been erected in 1900 and having since received numerous improvements.

In politics Mr. McBrayer pays staunch allegiance to the democratic party, both he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, and in the local organizations of the Masonic fraternity he is secretary of the Blue Lodge and junior deacon of the chapter of Royal Arch Masons in 1915.

In January, 1885, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. McBrayer to Miss Effie E. Kirby, daughter of Permelia Kirby, a representative citizen and business man of Cumming, Forsyth County. Concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. McBrayer brief record is entered in conclusion of this review: Guy Nolan, who was born in 1886, resides at Forsyth and is employed in the railroad service; Fay Julian, who was born in 1890, is in the service of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Buford, Gwinnett County; Elise, who was born in 1893, is the wife of Russell D. O'Kelley, of Atlanta, and they have one child, Fred; Madge, who was born in 1897, is the wife of Hoyt Thomas and they reside in South Carolina; and Mary Leslie, who remains at the parental home, is attending the public schools. All of the children were born at Buford, Gwinnett County, except the eldest, who is a native of Forsyth County.

COL. SAMUEL B. SWILLING. One of the leading members of the legal profession of Franklin County, Samuel B. Swilling, of Royston, enters into the preparation of cases with a thoroughness and a breadth of view which have generally proved assurances of success whether the campaign be one of offense or defense. He is a man of deep legal knowledge and keen practical insight, and these qualities have been noticeably strong elements in his continued advancement.

A native son of Hart County, Georgia, Samuel B. Swilling was born March 12, 1874, a son of Thomas A. and Charity L. (Holbrook) Swilling. His grandfather, Samuel Swilling, was an early planter of Georgia, settling on Broad River, near Carroll Church, where he passed the rest of his life in the pursuits of the soil. He married a Miss Felton, who was also a native of South Carolina, and five of their sons participated in the Civil war as Confederate soldiers, three dying in the service. Thomas A. Swilling was born in South Carolina, and was a small boy when brought to Georgia, his youth being passed on the homestead place. Subsequently he moved to Royston, where he was postmaster for many years, and held that office at the time of his death.

During the war between the states he served as a private in the Confederate army, continuing as such throughout the period of the conflict, and participating in many hard-fought engagements. He was known as a successful man and good citizen, and his community suffered a distinct loss in his death. He married in Hart County Miss Charity L. Holbrook, whose father, a native of Georgia, died at the age of forty years, while her mother, Mary Holbrook, well known in the early history of Georgia, lived to be eighty years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Swilling were the parents of four children: Rev. Marvin, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a member of the conference and school at Murrayville, Hall County, Georgia, where he now resides, married Miss Hunt; Samuel B., of this notice; Mrs. Pledger Coffin, the wife of Warford Coffin, of Royston; and Mrs. Pleasant Payne, also of Royston.

Samuel B. Swilling received his education in the graded and high schools of Royston, and after the death of his father was appointed postmaster at this place, a position which he filled four years. During this time he applied himself to the study of law and in 1896 was admitted to the Georgia bar, at once beginning the practice of his profession at Carnesville. In 1908 Mr. Swilling came to Royston, and here has been successful in building up a very desirable and important practice, in which he is the representative of large litigated interests. While he has given the greater part of his attention to his practice, he has found time to devote to public affairs, and has been honored with election to various offices. His record in the Legislature, to which he was elected as a representative from Franklin County in 1905-6-7-8, is one which reflects credit upon his abilities as well as upon his high ideals of public service, and while a member of that body was placed on a number of important committees. He has also served several terms as a member of the Royston City Council and as a member of the school board, in both of which offices he rendered his city signal services, and for one year was recorder of Franklin County, then resigning. His political belief corresponds with that of the democratic party. With his family, Mr. Swilling attends the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Swilling was married June 28, 1894, in Elbert County, Georgia, to Miss Nancy M. Farnbrough, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lonnie Farnbrough, of Elberton, Elbert County, and to this union there have been born eight children, of whom seven survive: Thomas Eugene, born in 1897, now a resident of Florida, who will enter upon his college career in September, 1915; Miss Mary, born in 1899, who is attending the Royston High School; Miss Tom Lee, born in 1901, attending the graded schools; Adrian, born in 1903, and Berry Hughes, born in 1907, both attending the graded schools; Felton DuBois, born in 1911; and Rembert Farnbrough, born in 1914.

T. M. CAMPBELL. Architecture, if we except war, may be regarded as the oldest of the sciences, for it was born long ago in the misty past, when men, tired of a wandering life as shepherds or huntsmen, began to acquire more settled habits and to seek more permanent habitations than tents or caves; and it had been brought to a high degree of perfection by the Egyptians, Assyrians, and other races long before Abraham pitched his tent in the land of Canaan. Yet, old as it is, the science has not been stationary, but has varied its forms in different lands and throughout the ages even down to the present day, for the American "sky-scraper," at least, is a very modern achievement, its designing and construction requiring a knowledge of many things of which ancients knew nothing, durable and artistic as their work may have been. A prominent representative of this science, as it is practiced to-day in our own land is the subject of this biography, T. M. Campbell, of Augusta, whose work in this vicinity is attracting much attention.

Mr. Campbell was born in Dalton County, Georgia, June 13, 1886, son of Rev. R. L. and Eugenia (Mattox) Campbell. The father, a native of South

Carolina, came to Georgia as a young man, settling first in Gainesville, whence he later removed to Dalton County. A minister of the Methodist denomination, he filled pastorates in Gainesville and throughout that section for a number of years, and is still living, being a resident of Augusta, and now sixty-five years old. He is vice president of Pain College of Augusta and is a man well known and highly esteemed in religious circles. During the war he served four years in the Confederate States army, being a member of the command of Captain Martin of Augusta. His wife, Mrs. Eugenia Campbell, who was born in Decatur, Georgia, but educated and married in Augusta, is also living, being now in her fifty-sixth year. Six children were born to them, as follows: R. Walter, who is a professor in Pain College; Rev. C. K. Campbell, formerly a missionary to China, but now stationed at Las Cruces, New Mexico; Annie, who is a teacher; A. L. Campbell, engaged in the automobile business in Atlanta; T. M., subject of this sketch, and Lulu, who resides at home with her parents.

T. M. Campbell, after acquiring a practical education, applied himself to the study of architecture under Professor Biggar of Lehigh University, and in 1913, at the age of twenty-seven years, began the practice of his profession in Augusta. Since that time he has erected a number of important buildings in this city, and elsewhere, which have won commendation for their practical and tasteful designs. Among them are the new fire station in Augusta, the technical building at Richmond, and the new fire station at Monta Saro, a suburb of Augusta, besides a number of prominent residences in Augusta, including the Hackett mansion and the O'Connell residence, two of the finest in the city. He has also finished a number of important out of town contracts and has others in process of design at the present time. The excellence of his work has attracted special notice and his services are in growing demand for city and county buildings, schools and residences. As he is still a very young man, his future prospects are of the brightest.

Mr. Campbell was married, October 14, 1914, at Union Point, Georgia, to Miss Ruben Houston, daughter of V. F. Houston of that place, the Houstons being a well known and highly respected family in Augusta. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and are popular members of the best society in Augusta.

COL. CHARLES C. JONES, JR., LL. D., lawyer, historian and scholar, was born in Savannah on October 28, 1831. The father of Colonel Jones was Rev. Charles C. Jones, an eminent Presbyterian divine, who at the time of the son's birth was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Savannah. In November, 1832, he removed with his family to his plantation in Liberty County and devoted much of his time and energies to the evangelizing of the negroes.

Colonel Jones' earliest educational training was received at home from private tutors under the careful supervision of his father. After taking courses at both South Carolina College and Princeton, he studied law in Philadelphia and in 1855 graduated from the Harvard Law School. During that year he was admitted to the Savannah bar.

In 1859 Colonel Jones was elected an alderman of Savannah, and in the following year elected mayor. He was thus serving at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. Declining a re-election he joined the Chatham Artillery, but was given leave of absence to complete his term as mayor.

He served as chief of artillery during the siege of Savannah in December, 1864; during the siege of Charleston was at one time in command of the field artillery on James Island, and at another time was chief of artillery on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Patton Anderson in Florida. Upon the fall of Savannah he was appointed by General Hardee chief of artillery on his staff, and was

included in the surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, which occurred near Greensboro, North Carolina, in April, 1865.

In December, 1865, after he had made quite a reputation as a writer on historical subjects, Colonel Jones moved with his family to New York City, where he resumed the practice of law and spent twelve years. He had a gratifying measure of success in his legal work while in the Northern city, but the greatest advantage of that residence was the facilities he there enjoyed for his literary work, which embraced numerous publications relating to Georgia history and antiquities. He threw much light on subjects relating to the Confederacy. Returning to Georgia in 1877, Colonel Jones established his home at Montrose in the Village of Summerville, near Augusta, where he resided up to his death, which occurred July 19, 1893.

COL. RICHARD M. JOHNSTON, school-master, lawyer, and author, was born in Hancock County, Georgia, on March 18, 1822, and died in Baltimore, Maryland, September 23, 1898. In 1841 he was graduated from Mercer University. Though he was admitted to the bar in 1843 and began the practice of law, Colonel Johnston's predilection was for the schoolroom. So, when the famous academy at Mount Zion, founded by the Beman brothers, was offered to him, he returned and was in charge of it until 1846. The school was prosperous; but being offered a law partnership by James Thomas, afterwards judge, he returned to Sparta and again took up the practice of law. In 1849 Judge Thomas retired, and he again formed partnership with Judge Linton Stephens, who had married a daughter of Judge Thomas. He was tendered the judgeship of the Northern Circuit in 1857, and the presidency of Mercer University in the same year. Both of these he declined; but accepted the professorship of Belles Lettres in the University of Georgia, which chair he filled from 1858 to 1862. During the war he served as an aide on the staff of Governor Brown with the rank of colonel, and was active in the organization of the Georgia State Militia. In this period he established a select classical school at Rockby, near Sparta, of which he was principal until 1868. In that year he moved to Baltimore, where he established a select classical school, but in 1882 he abandoned the field of education permanently. He was induced to take that course by his increasing literary reputation, which had been established as far back as 1864 by his "Georgia Sketches" and strengthened by his "Dukesboro Tales," of 1871. Although his serious historical works marked him as a man of learning and ability, his novels and character sketches, such as "Two Gray Tourists," "The Widow Guthrie," "The Chronicles of Mister Bill Williams" and "Little Ike Templin," fixed his fame as a humorist. In 1875 Colonel Johnston was appointed to a position in the department of education, Washington, and the remaining three years of his life were divided between his official duties at the national capital, and his literary labors performed at his Baltimore home.

ENOCH JACKSON GILES. It is both as a lawyer and banker that Enoch J. Giles has been identified with Lyons since its establishment as the county seat of the new County of Toombs ten years ago. Mr. Giles established there the Toombs County Bank, of which he has since been president, and his skill as an advocate and in handling important litigation has brought him probably the largest and most profitable practice in Toombs County.

Though his name is now so familiarly associated with various important activities in Toombs County, Mr. Giles started life without a dollar from inheritance or any other source, and has made his own way in the world since boyhood. He was born November 9, 1863, a son of Jesse Jackson and Emily M. (Wiggins) Giles. His parents were natives of South Carolina, and his father was a son of William Giles, who moved from South Carolina to a Florida plantation. Jesse J. Giles was born in 1820, and died in 1896 at the

age of seventy-six. His entire active life was devoted to the ministry of the Methodist Church. Only two years before his death he retired from regular pastorate, and from the year 1843 had devoted his time and energies and resources unselfishly and with the highest Christian zeal to the needs of various communities and churches in Southeastern Georgia. For fully half a century he was a member of the Methodist Conference and was loved and honored both for his qualities as a preacher and as a man. His wife died in 1892, and both are now at rest in the Mount Maria Cemetery at Reidsville in Toombs County. Of their nine children three died in infancy. James M. was for a number of years in the drug business at Portland, Oregon, and died in that city. Robert was a lumber manufacturer and planter and died in Toombs County. Mattie married J. J. Easterling and died at Reidsville in 1882. Henry B. now lives in Jacksonville, Florida.

It is almost invariably true that a minister, particularly a Methodist, never acquires a fortune or even a competence, and consequently the home in which Enoch J. Giles grew up was one frequently of limited comforts and with little surplus money to expend on the training and education of the children. Therefore Mr. Giles had to accept such restricted advantages as came in the schools of Tattnall County and at Taylor's Creek in Liberty County, and when still a boy he was fully earning his own way. For several years he was connected with the lumber industry in Tattnall County, but at the age of twenty-four began reading law under Henry J. McGee at Reidsville. He was admitted to practice in 1888 by Hon. J. K. Hines, who subsequently gained distinction as attorney for the railroad commission in Georgia. Mr. Giles began his career as a lawyer at Reidsville, built up a large and successful practice there, and might still have been identified with that community had it not been for the creation of the new County of Toombs. He was one of the first lawyers to locate at the county seat of Lyons in 1905, and in the past ten years his influence has been exerted in many ways for the upbuilding and advancement of the town. He has some valuable real estate investments in Lyons, and in December, 1905, he organized the Toombs County Bank with a capital of \$30,000, and has ever since been its active head. His chief reputation, however, is based upon his attainments as a lawyer. He is more frequently engaged in cases of importance in the middle circuit than any other local attorney, and he is a familiar figure among the attorneys who carry cases to the higher courts at Atlanta. His real hobby is diversified farming and in this direction he has set a valuable example to the agricultural population of Toombs County, where he owns one of the largest plantations, the size and equipment of which are indicated by the fact that in the busy season thirty-seven plows are kept in operation. He raises big crops of cotton and corn and practices himself and advocates for others the diversified plan.

He has been an active factor in democratic politics, and is steward and district leader of McRea's District in the Methodist Church. On March 1, 1881 he married Miss Rosa Harley, who died in November, 1881. She was born in Tattnall County, the daughter of William J. Harley. In 1892 Mr. Giles married Miss Queen J. Rogers, daughter of Joseph B. Rogers. She died in October, 1893, leaving one child, Vivian, who died when four months of age. In 1903 he married a sister of his first wife, Allie A. Harley, but who at the time was the widow of J. S. Talley. Mrs. Giles is an active worker in the Methodist Church.

ROBERT WELLS MILNER. Among the more prominent and successful members of the legal fraternity in Newton County, Georgia, is Robert Wells Milner, of Covington, who has risen to his present position by dint of inherent ability and hard and conscientious work. He was born in Paoli, Madison County, Georgia, July 21, 1861, the son of Rev. Robert William and Sarah

(Lane) Milner. The grandparents on the paternal side were Thomas and Sarah (Lane) Milner, the grandmother being a daughter of Joseph Lane and sister of Rev. Charles W. Lane, of Athens, Georgia.

Rev. Robert William Milner, father of our subject, entered upon a ministerial career early in life, preaching the gospel at Ackworth, Georgia, Athens, Georgia, and Commerce, Georgia. During the latter years of his ministry he filled the pulpit of the Evangelical Presbyterian Church at Athens. Of scholarly attainments and sincere Christian character, he was esteemed and honored wherever known. His death occurred in 1887, when he had attained the age of sixty-seven years. His wife, a noble Christian woman, died in October, 1910, at the age of eighty-two. They had a family of seven children, namely: Nellie, who died in Covington, Georgia, in 1915; George C., a graduate of Augusta Medical College, who died in Cuero, Texas, where he was engaged in active practice as a physician; Robert Wells, the direct subject of this sketch; Talmadge, a graduate of Louisville (Ky.) Medical College, who is now engaged in the practice of medicine at Waynesboro, Burke County, Georgia; William T., a lumberman residing in Covington, Georgia; John Edwin, a resident of Lithonia, Georgia; and Arthur H., who is agent for the Central of Georgia Railroad at Covington.

Robert Wells Milner laid the foundation of his education in the public schools of Madison County, subsequently entering Georgia University, where he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1880. The next eight years of his life were spent in educational work, the first four years as teacher at Lithonia, Georgia. He was then principal for three years of Laurens Female College, at Laurens, South Carolina, after which he spent a year at Jonesboro, Georgia, being head of the school known as Middle Georgia College during the term of 1887-88. Some time previous to this he had resolved to enter the legal profession and, after having studied under various preceptors, was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of South Carolina in 1887. He began legal practice in Lithonia, De Kalb County, Georgia, where he had a successful career of twenty years, during which time he served the city for nearly fifteen years as mayor. In 1905 he moved to Covington and here served as solicitor for the city courts for six years, or until that office was abolished. He is attorney for the Bank of Covington and has been city attorney since January 1st of the present year, 1915. During the ten years he has spent in this city he has added largely to his reputation as a lawyer of more than ordinary capacity. His knowledge of jurisprudence is extensive and accurate. He at once grasps the salient points of a case he is called on to handle, and he possesses in a high degree the power of presenting it before the court in a forceful and convincing manner. These qualities have made him one of the leading attorneys of the Stone Mountain District and have gained for him a splendid clientele. He is a Knight Templar Mason and noble of the Mystic Shrine, and also belongs to the Odd Fellows, Red Men and Knights of Pythias. For thirty-one years he has been an elder in the Presbyterian Church. An educated gentleman, of genial manners and kindly disposition, he enjoys the esteem of a wide circle of friends.

Mr. Milner has been three times married. In 1884, at Saint Albans, West Virginia, he was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Lena Swindler. She died in 1892, leaving a daughter, Lena B., who is a graduate of the G. N. I. College of Milledgeville and is now a teacher at Calhoun, Georgia. In 1894 Mr. Milner contracted a second marriage to Miss Cora Bolton, of Rockdale County, Georgia. Of this union there were seven children, as follows: William B., Robert W., Ruth W., Mary, Lee Johnson, Mariam, and Arthur. Mr. Milner's second wife died in April, 1910, and on August 30, 1911, he married, at Lawrenceville, Georgia, Mrs. Anna (Mitchell) Bush, the daughter of Dr. Tandy K. Mitchell and Anna (Simmons) Mitchell, of Lawrenceville. Mrs. Milner was reared in the Methodist Church, but is now an active member

of the Presbyterian Church, to which her husband belongs. Actively interested in the prosperity and development of the city of his adoption, Mr. Milner holds himself ready at any time to cheerfully correspond with those seeking an advantageous place of settlement.

JAMES FRANCIS ALDINE CHAMBERS. To attain a high place among his fellows in a large community, where every man with ambition is striving to reach the top, is no easy task and can be accomplished only through the possession of the most virile qualities, especially those of energy and perseverance, backed by ability, courage and moral worth. The possession of these qualities by the subject of this memoir, James Francis Aldine Chambers, commonly known as Aldine Chambers, is sufficiently indicated by his present position as a successful lawyer and one of the leading citizens of Atlanta, where for a number of years he has taken a prominent and useful part in public affairs. Mr. Chambers was born in Clayton County, Georgia, March 8, 1876, the son of John W. Chambers, a planter and also a native of Clayton County, who is now a resident of Atlanta, but retired from active business life. The family was founded in Clayton County by Joseph A. Chambers, the great-grandfather of Aldine, who went to that locality from South Carolina, and who was a planter and local minister of the Methodist denomination. His son James A., who was also a planter, and a justice of the peace in Clayton County, where he was born, served in the Confederate army as a member of the Fifty-third Georgia Infantry. He married Mary Ann Dorman, a native of Fayette County, Georgia, and daughter of Rev. Alfred Dorman, an itinerant Methodist minister.

John W. Chambers, the date of whose nativity was February 26, 1855, chose for his wife Iola Celestia Womack, who was born in Newton County, Georgia, August 25, 1856, being the daughter of Francis Womack by his second wife, Amanda Thompson. Their marriage took place December 17, 1874, and resulted in the birth of six sons and four daughters, all of whom are now living, as is also their mother. These ten children are as follows: James Francis Aldine, who was the first born; Lulu Bell, now Mrs. Thomas H. Bryant; William Evans, purchasing agent for the City of Atlanta; Vinney Leal, now Mrs. Charles Wayne Smith; Milton Lester, who is the publisher of a newspaper at Winters, Texas; Mary Amanda, who first married Rev. Charles Carson Elliott, a Methodist minister, and after his death William W. Fincher, a druggist of Canton, Georgia; John Rimbart, of Wichita Falls, Texas, who is in the service of the M. K. & T. Railway; Hewitt Womack, a lawyer of Atlanta; Sadie Lee who married A. C. Burdette, and Walter Absalom, who is unmarried and resides with his parents.

Aldine Chambers was reared on farms in Clayton and Fayette counties, Georgia, and in his youth attended the Jonesboro Academy in Clayton County. In 1895 he removed with his parents to Fulton County, the family locating on a farm in the western portion of the county. Here they remained about five years, coming in 1900 to Atlanta. At the age of twenty-one, while still residing on the farm, Aldine Chambers had begun the study of law, his preceptor being Judge James K. Hines of Atlanta. His legal studies were interrupted in 1898 by the breaking out of the Spanish-American war and he served one year as a member of Battery A, Georgia Artillery. The battery got no further, however, than Chickamauga Park Mobilization Camp. In 1899 Mr. Chambers resumed his law studies under Judge Hines and Col. Walter R. Daley, the latter being now Mr. Chambers' legal associate. He was admitted to the bar December 29, 1899, since which time he has practiced his profession very successfully as a member of the firm of Daley and Chambers, their present offices being located in the Grant Building, Atlanta. His practice, which is a lucrative one, is of a general nature, including both civil and criminal law. For six years he was attorney for the sheriff of Fulton County



Aldine Chambers

and is now attorney for the marshal of the Municipal Court of Atlanta. One of the most prominent members of the Atlanta bar, he also belongs to the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, and is a citizen who for a number of years has taken a very active part in public affairs. A democrat in politics, he served four years as a member of the general council from the Ninth Ward, being chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds, later chairman of the committee on streets, and still later chairman of the committee on sewers and drains. He served on the electric committee during the full four years, and on the prison committee three years. During his membership in the city council he was one of the leaders of that body and took a most active part in shaping the city's legislation. He was a member of the special committee which had charge of the establishment and erection of the Battle Hill Sanatorium which in fact was the first municipal tuberculosis hospital erected in the Southern states. Among his other useful labors he served as chairman of a special committee of the council which abolished the former unsatisfactory custom of having ward physicians and established the present method of having two city physicians. He was chairman of a sub-committee which had charge of the negotiations with the Georgia Railway and Electric Company soon absorbed by the Georgia Railway and Power Company—that resulted in a reduction of 25 per cent in the rates for electric light and power to its consumers in Atlanta. Another important service he rendered was as chairman of the sewer committee of the council during the period in which the city constructed its three magnificent sewage purification plants, the first of their type to be built in America, and since followed as models by a number of the leading cities of the United States and Canada. Mr. Chambers was a member of the Atlanta Board of Education in 1915-16, and declined re-election. In 1912 he was a candidate for mayor of the city and received a very flattering vote, lacking but little of election.

Mr. Chambers' connection with the movement for the Southeastern Fair has been a prominent and helpful one. The project of a permanent annual fair, similar to that at Toronto and other cities, and to be located at Lakewood Park, was first suggested by the city hall reporters of the three Atlanta newspapers in a conversation with Mr. Chambers and Mayor Winn's secretary during the spring of 1912. The idea was submitted to Mayor Winn and he approved it heartily, while the newspapers gave prominence to the "story," and endorsed the plan. It was intended to open the first exposition in 1914, but this could not be done, owing to opposition from the present mayor, who regarded it as a scheme to take Lakewood Park away from the City of Atlanta. Mayor Woodward's opposition having been overcome, however, the fair opened in the fall of the year 1915. This matter and others recently led to a warm controversy between Mr. Chambers and the mayor, in which each party stated his position with great emphasis, Mr. Chambers proving himself a powerful champion of what he believes to be the right. He is religiously affiliated with the Wesley Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church of Atlanta, in which he is a steward. Fraternally he belongs to the Masons, Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows, being a member of E. A. Minor Lodge, No. 603, Free and Accepted Masons; Mt. Zion Chapter, No. 16, Royal Arch Masons, and Coeur de Lion Commandery, Knight Templars, No. 4, all of Atlanta, and to Piedmont Lodge, No. 190, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a charter member and past grand.

On August 2, 1905, Mr. Chambers was married to Miss Eunice Ethel Jones, who died July 27, 1911, leaving two children: Francis Ethel, born June 4, 1906, and John Thomas, born April 21, 1909. He was married, secondly, to his present wife, June 7, 1913, she being then Miss Hattie Belle Speers of Atlanta, but a native of Baltimore. At the time of her marriage Mrs. Chambers was principal of the Forest Avenue City School.

GEORGE WASHINGTON LANKFORD. Only a few of his intimate friends are aware that the senior member of the firm of Lankford & Rogers, the prominent and successful lawyers of Lyons, had a hard and independent struggle as a young man to gain the education which his ambition craved, though in his work as a lawyer, which has brought him so much prestige in Toombs County, he has always been known for his self-reliance and his vigor of mind and action in every emergency.

Of a prominent family of planters in Clinch County, Georgia, George Washington Lankford was born on his father's plantation in that community October 26, 1881. His parents are Jesse L. and Mary (Monk) Clinch. His paternal grandfather was William Lankford, who married Roda Edmunds. They were both born in North Carolina, and the grandfather served in the Confederate army and was a planter by occupation. The maternal grandparents were Malachi and Mahala (Rice) Monk, both natives of South Carolina, where Malachi Monk was a planter. Jesse L. Clinch now owns and operates a 4,000-acre plantation in Clinch County, but has gained his prosperity and position largely through hard work and intelligent management. In his family were seven children. William C. Lankford, the oldest, is now judge of City Courts at Douglas, Coffee County, is a leading attorney and well known in democratic politics. Charles M. Lankford, the next in age, lives at Valdosta. Henry C. is a merchant at Pearson, Coffee County. The next in age is George W., of Lyons. Elizabeth lives at home with her parents, and the two other children, Mary Ann and Jesse H. are also at home.

George Washington Lankford attended the country schools as a boy, and was still very young when his desires settled into a firm determination to secure the best possible education and make something of himself in the world. With such limited means as his father could provide he entered the Normal School at Douglas, and supplemented the money that came from home by performing janitor service in order to pay his first year's tuition. At the beginning of the second year he started without any money at all, but was appointed librarian of the school, paying the school fees by that service, and obtained books and other supplies by giving his note to the president of the college. That was the very first obligation which he paid off after he began teaching. For seven years Mr. Lankford was a teacher in Clinch and Berrien counties, and is remembered by a large number of people in those counties for his stimulating and successful work in that capacity. With the savings he had accumulated from teaching he entered Mercer University, and was graduated from the law department in 1905. Mr. Lankford began practice and earned his first fees in the new City of Lyons, which had only recently been incorporated as a city. He was first associated in practice as junior to J. H. Corbett, but one year later he dissolved that association and subsequently established the present firm of Lankford & Rogers, with Carl A. Rogers as his partner. Mr. Rogers was born in Washington County at Sandersville. This firm is one of the best known and handles a large share of the important litigation tried in the middle circuit of Georgia. Mr. Lankford is devoted to his profession, and has the reputation of being a keen advocate, a lawyer of sound learning, and of integrity of character.

He is attorney for and a director in the Toombs County Bank at Lyons, and also owns and operates a fine farm. He is a democrat in politics, and is affiliated with the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On April 29, 1908, at Savannah, he married Miss Agnes McCanley, who was born in Savannah, a daughter of Joseph and Martha (Flood) McCanley. Her father is deceased and her mother now lives in Savannah. There are three children: George M.; Ralph H. and Joseph Beatie. Mrs. Lankford is a member of the Presbyterian Church while he belongs to the Methodist denomination.

MAJ. GEORGE PHINEAS BUTLER. The Academy of Richmond County, located at Augusta, Georgia, holds a reputation that is the pride of this part of the state. Since 1898, the leading mind and guiding hand in the conduct of this institution have been those of Maj. George Phineas Butler.

The Butler family has been closely identified with the life and activities of Georgia for several generations, though originally of Maine. George Phineas Butler, the major's grandfather was from his youthful days a resident of Augusta, Georgia; and here it was that his son, our subject's father, was born, in 1845. George Butler, as he was named, grew up in Augusta, where he received adequate educational advantages, and became interested in vocational activities of a mercantile nature. He chose and won as his wife Miss Ella Moragne, daughter of one of Augusta's well known physicians. The Moragne family were earlier of Lincolnshire (Georgia) residence, also the home of Mary Fleming, who had become the doctor's wife. Augusta became their home and the scene of Doctor Moragne's medical career and here it was that the marriage of Marguerite Ella Moragne and George Butler occurred. They too settled in Augusta. George Butler entered the Confederate service with the rank of captain and served nobly at a cost of four wounds, in addition to the usual deprivations and severities of army life. After the years of conflict were ended, Captain Butler turned his attention to banking affairs, and accepted a position as cashier with the Georgia Railroad Bank of Augusta, in which connection he continued for many years. Religiously Capt. George Butler was affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife, like all the Moragne family, was an active member of the Presbyterian Church. The only children of George and Marguerite Ella Butler were our subject and Mary Moragne Butler, his sister who died in 1884. Capt. George Butler passed away from this life in 1882, while his wife died on April 13, 1915, at the age of sixty-seven years.

It was on January 30, 1875, and in Augusta, that our subject, George Phineas Butler, made his entrance to life and to the family above noted. His were the advantages of private tuition from Miss Lucy Fleming, by whom he was prepared for Summerville Academy, where he was a pupil for a time, later entering the Academy of Richmond County, Augusta. Here he completed the prescribed course. Intellectual occupation had proved to be his natural element and the next step was matriculation in the University of Georgia at Athens. In 1894, Mr. Butler received from that institution the degree of Bachelor of Engineering. He was made assistant principal of the Athens High School for the ensuing year, and having won a fellowship in mathematics, continued work in the university as a graduate student. In 1895 he was called to a chair in a neighboring state university. As instructor in mathematics at North Carolina University he established a most substantial reputation for scholarship and teaching power; and meanwhile, ever athirst for more and yet more knowledge in his chosen line, he pursued advanced studies in the graduate department. In the summer of 1896 he was honored by receiving appointment as an engineer of the United States Topographical Survey. In 1898 he was elected associate professor of mathematics at North Carolina University. That same year, however, he accepted instead a call to the faculty of the Academy of Richmond County, in his home city. As instructor in mathematics and physics and as incumbent of the office of commandant, Mr. Butler entered in a responsible capacity the academy where he had in boyhood been a student, continuing in the position from 1898 until 1910. In the latter year he was made principal of the academy and in that honored and most useful office he still continues, with continued and increasing credit to the institution and to himself. Mr. Butler is popularly known as "Major" Butler, through his thorough military training and distinguished cadetship.

The felicitous home life of Major Butler began in 1905. On July 26 of

that year he was united in marriage with Miss Olivia Carlton, daughter of one of Athens' well known families of notable distinction. Maj. Henry Carlton was a physician of note in both private and army practice. He served as a captain in the Confederate service of the famous Troupe Artillery, and again in later life in the United States army during the Spanish-American war. Doctor Carlton married a Miss Helen Newton, of Athens, where also their daughter met and married Major Butler. Both Mr. and Mrs. Butler are leaders in the work of the Presbyterian Church. The major is an elder and also superintendent of the Sunday school, while Mrs. Butler is superintendent of the primary department of the latter organization. Both are treasured by friends and community among those achieving successfully a "constructive social life." Major Butler's political loyalty is democratic. He is a man of broad civic interests, willing to be not only a gentleman and a scholar of true Southern type, but also an efficient man among men and a thoughtful leader of boys toward a noble and virile manhood.

HON. JAMES F. SMITH. While following the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, and with intelligent attention through season after season, watching the world-old miracle wrought of seed time and harvest, men learn how to be patient and hopeful, how to weigh probabilities, how to balance effort and result, how to be joyful in success and philosophic in disaster and a hundred other lessons that prepare them for duties in entirely different fields of labor. Not unusual is it in this great country of ours, to find men of stable prominence, filling high position and exerting wide usefulness, whose greatest school has been that of the farm, whose teacher has been experience and whose books have been the fallow fields, the running brooks and the increase of herds and flocks. Thus may be introduced one of the leading men of Rabun County, a jurist of distinction, a politician of influence and almost a lifelong farmer, Judge James F. Smith, of Clayton, Georgia.

James F. Smith was born in Rabun County, Georgia, in September, 1851, and is a son of John F. and Sarah H. (Fuller) Smith. Both parents of Judge Smith were born in Georgia and their entire lives were spent in the state. Farming was the father's occupation and practically his only absence from his estate was during the years he gave to serving as a private in a Georgia regiment, in the Confederate army, during the war between the states. He survived to the age of eighty-one years, passing away in 1905, having reared a family of eleven children, James F. being the fifth in order of birth. The mother died in 1907 at the age of eighty-three years.

James F. Smith attended the country schools in boyhood and then became a farmer and still continues to manage a large farm in his native county, owning many acres of well improved land, although since 1909 he has not been actively engaged. He has been a factor in democratic politics for a long time and occasionally has accepted a public office, at one time serving two terms as tax collector of Rabun County prior to being elected to his present office of ordinary. The close of his first term found his public duties so efficiently performed that his party and the public generally accepted him as a candidate again and re-elected him. He has some additional interests, being a director of the Georgia Engineer & Construction Company.

In 1871 Judge Smith was united in marriage with Miss Clarissa A. King, who is a daughter of Marcus L. King, a representative citizen of old family settlement in Rabun County. The following children have been born to Judge and Mrs. Smith: Mrs. Sarah Burrell, who is a resident of Clayton, Georgia; Mrs. Mary A. Blaylock, who is a resident of Burton, Georgia; Mrs. Georgia E. Flanders, who resides in Emanuel County, Georgia; James L., who lives in Stevens County; Thomas F. and Augustus L., both of whom live at Clayton, Georgia; Hope, who lives in Stevens County; and Buren C.,

Coburn and Ray, all of whom reside at Clayton. Judge Smith is a member of the Baptist Church and is back of many of its benevolent and philanthropic movements.

Although for many years a man of affluence, owning valuable property at Clayton in addition to his farm, Judge Smith has known less prosperous days and what he has accomplished in every way has been due largely to his own industry and enterprise. He is widely known over Rabun County and is one of the ablest judges of Northern Georgia.

DR. PATRICK H. MELL was born July 19, 1814, in Walthourville, Liberty County, Georgia. In 1838, after a two years' course at Amherst College and some experience in Connecticut as a teacher, he was elected principal of the Oxford Classical and English School, connected with Emory College, and in the following year began preaching as a Baptist clergyman. From 1848 until shortly before his death in January, 1888, he was pastor of the Bairdstown and Antioch churches. As a parliamentarian and presiding officer he held an eminent position, largely gained from his many years of experience as moderator and president of the Baptist State associations and conventions of Georgia from 1855 to 1888. During the last two years of the war he served as colonel of a regiment raised in Athens.

Doctor Mell's educational work extends over a period of fifty-two years, forty-seven of these years were spent as a college professor and chancellor of the University of Georgia. He was elected professor of ancient languages in Mercer University, February 17, 1841, and remained in connection with the University until October 23, 1855, when he resigned to accept a position in the University of Georgia, and moved to Athens January, 1857, to take up the duties of professor of ancient languages in the University of the State. In 1860 the board of trustees appointed him professor of ethics and metaphysics and vice chancellor. He retained the latter position until 1872, when the university was re-organized at the time the Agricultural and Mechanical College became a part of the university system. In 1878 Doctor Mell was elected chancellor of the University of Georgia, being at the head of its affairs at the time of his death. He was a Doctor both of Laws and of Divinity.

JAMES M. SMITH, jurist, congressman, blacksmith, and thirteenth governor of the State of Georgia, was born on his father's plantation in Twiggs County, Georgia, October 24, 1823. Admitted to the bar in 1846, he at once located for practice at Columbus, Georgia. Early in the spring of 1861 he entered the Confederate service as major of the Thirteenth Georgia Infantry and, on account of bravery displayed at one of the fights around Richmond, was promoted to the colonelcy. In 1863 he was elected to the Confederate Congress, but continued his service in the field and was wounded in the fall of 1864 at Cold Harbor. At the conclusion of the war he resumed practice at Columbus. In 1870 he was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature and in January, 1872, while serving as its speaker, was chosen governor. He was re-elected for a term of four years. His successor, Governor Colquitt, appointed him a member of the State Railroad Commission, the chairmanship of which he retained to the end of his term. In 1888 he was appointed judge of the Superior Court in the Muscogee Circuit, which position he held until the date of his death, November 20, 1890.

W. R. FINCH. Typical of the progressive spirit which in recent years has contributed to the business prestige of Georgia, W. R. Finch belongs to that class of men who owe their present success to their own enterprise and energy. Still a young man he has made a firmly established position for himself among the business men of Cornelia, where he is engaged in a number of enterprises,

all connected with the rising commercial activity of this rapidly growing city. Mr. Finch was born in Jackson County, Georgia, November 15, 1883, and is a son of John F. and Laura A. (Farabald) Finch, natives of this state.

John F. Finch was reared and educated in Georgia and was a young man when the Civil war broke out. With other youths of his locality, he enlisted early in the war in the Sixteenth Georgia Infantry, with which organization he served four years, or until the cessation of hostilities. While he participated in a number of hotly contested engagements, he escaped wounds or capture and when his military career was finished returned to the pursuits of peace, strengthened by the discipline gained in army life. For a number of years he was the proprietor of a livery and also engaged in the stock business, and his death occurred at Athens, in 1908, when he was sixty-five years of age. Mrs. Finch was born in 1853, in Georgia, was here educated, reared and married, and died in 1898, at the age of forty-five years. There was only one child in the family: W. R.

W. R. Finch received his education in the public schools of Athens and was graduated from the high school in 1900. At that time he secured a position with the Empire State Chemical Company, as a traveling salesman, and for eleven years traveled over Northeast Georgia under Mr. Hodgson. Leaving the employ of that concern he entered the office of the brokerage concern of Rowland & Company, of Athens, where he remained from 1911 until 1914, in March of which year he came to Cornelia and established his present business. Here he handles all kinds of fertilizer, cotton and spray materials, and has built up one of the leading enterprises of its kind in this part of the state, shipping to all points of importance in North Georgia. He is also agent for the Ford automobile at Cornelia, a line in which he has been very successful, and is interested in orchard farming as secretary and treasurer of the Classic City Orchard Company of Cornelia. As noted, his career has been one of steady and continued advancement, and one in which success has been won with honor and without animosity. He is a democrat, but has found little time from his business duties to engage in politics. However, he is a booster for Cornelia and its industries and interests, and allies himself with all beneficial movements. Fraternally, Mr. Finch is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and still retains his membership in the United Commercial Travelers, which organization he joined when he was a knight of the grip.

At La Grange, Georgia, Mr. Finch was united in marriage, July 17, 1914, to Miss Mary F. Turner, daughter of Judge W. W. Turner, and a member of a distinguished family of La Grange.

ROY DAVIS STUBBS. Mr. Stubbs, who is now serving as mayor of Eatonton and enjoys extensive interests both as an attorney and as a planter, is one of the vigorous young men of Putnam County who have in a commendable degree translated their ideals into actions, and are now carrying the heaviest burdens of professional and industrial enterprise in that community. Mr. Stubbs is only a little past thirty years of age, but his practical career began at the age of eighteen, soon after graduating from the state university.

He was born in Putnam County February 25, 1884, a son of Robert Davis and Maud (Middleton) Stubbs, being their only son and child. His mother was the daughter of James Middleton, who came from South Carolina and settled in Putnam County, Georgia. Robert D. Stubbs was born in Putnam County in 1854, a son of James and Elizabeth (Davis) Stubbs. James Stubbs came to Putnam County with his father many years ago, the latter being a prominent planter and slave holder. Farming has been the principal vocation in all the generations, and the family has not been without distinction in public affairs. Robert D. Stubbs was reared and educated in Putnam County, and is one of the largest planters in that section, being the owner and opera-



Chas. B. Yeal

tor of more than 5,000 acres, devoted principally to cotton and corn. He and his wife now live in Eatonton, where he has been connected with several of the important commercial and industrial enterprises, and his influence and resources are to be found behind almost every project undertaken for the benefit of his home locality.

Roy D. Stubbs graduated from the Eatonton High School and then entered the University of Georgia, where he took his degree Bachelor of Science in 1902. He was the youngest man to receive a bachelor's degree from the state university. During the year following his graduation he was employed as a chemist by the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Chemistry, and headed a committee of investigators who were experimenting in South Georgia on sugar cane with a view to its adaptability for profitable growing in other parts of the state. After this work Mr. Stubbs bought the Eatonton Messenger, and remained its editor for one year. He then bought and operated the Eatonton telephone system, and did much extension work, especially long distance lines. He sold the business to advantage after operating it three years, and then entered Harvard Law School, where he graduated Bachelor of Laws in 1910. Mr. Stubbs is now serving as division counsel for the Central of Georgia Railroad, and has a large private practice.

While attending Harvard University he was elected a member of the State Legislature, his name having been one of seven that were presented as candidates for the office. Mr. Stubbs had not lived in his home city for three years, and made no active effort in campaigning for election, but was chosen by a substantial majority and served during 1910-11-12. His most important work in the Legislature was on matters connected with educational affairs and with financial subjects. Up to the present time he is the youngest man who ever sat in the Georgia Legislature from Putnam County. He has made himself a factor in democratic politics, has served as a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee, and in 1914 was highly recommended for the position of United States district attorney. He had the unsolicited support for that office from both the United States senators of Georgia, and it is said that his name would have gone to the senate for confirmation had it not been for the untimely death of Mrs. Wilson, wife of the President. Mr. Stubbs was elected mayor of Eatonton in the summer of 1914, and now gives much attention to the affairs of the municipality. He is attorney for and one of the principal stockholders in Ezell-Griffin Company, but his chief business interests are comprised in his ownership and operation of about 1,000 acres of fine cotton and corn land in Putnam County. Like his father, he is always ready to support financially and otherwise any undertaking that will advance the common good of his native city or county.

Mr. Stubbs is a past master of Lodge No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons, past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and past sacheem of the Improved Order of Red Men. He is a member of the University Club and the Harvard Club of Atlanta. In the few years of his active career he has gained many warm personal friends, and has shown striking ability in business, a tireless energy, and a studious nature which furnishes great promise for his future as a lawyer.

CHARLES BENJAMIN TEAL. During the past ten years Charles Benjamin Teal of Fitzgerald has become known as one of the most successful lawyers of South Georgia. In him has been developed many of the best qualifications of the lawyer, a sound knowledge of the law, a logical mind, a keen and ready wit, power to entertain a public audience and ability to work hard and conscientiously in behalf of his clients. Mr. Teal is well read in history as well as the law, and in fact finds his chief diversion in the fields of historic knowl-

edge. He has made himself an active factor in civic affairs in his home state and county and is a leader in democratic politics.

Born at Villa Rica, Carroll County, Georgia, July 4, 1876, he is a son of Benjamin J. and Emily (Moseley) Teal. His parents are now living at Villa Rica, his father being a retired planter. Benjamin J. Teal was born in North Carolina and was brought to Georgia when a child. The paternal grandparents were William and Judah (Porter) Teal, the former a native of Wadesboro, North Carolina, who moved to Georgia in 1848. The grandparents spent the rest of their days in Northwest Georgia, where William Teal died in Carroll County in 1895 at the age of ninety and his wife in 1905 also aged ninety. The maternal grandfather William Moseley, was born in Coweta County, Georgia, and married a Miss Stamps, also a native of Coweta County. William Moseley served four years in the Confederate army, and died in Coweta County in his thirty-eighth year. The maternal great-grandfather Moseley was a Tory governor of New Jersey just previous to the Revolutionary war. All the early ancestors were Southern planters. The Teals emigrated from Holland to Virginia during the eighteenth century, and from Virginia they moved into North Carolina in 1777. A considerable number of the family are still living in and about Wadesboro, North Carolina.

Charles B. Teal was one of seven children. William M., the oldest, is a real estate man at Palacios, Texas; Olin Teal, is engaged in the real estate business at Dallas, Texas; Edna E. Teal is a missionary with the Missionary Baptist Church at Yang Chow, China; Bernice is the widow of Cleveland Carnes, and lives at Villa Rica, Georgia; Furman Teal is a fruit grower and shipper at Santa Paula, California; Jessie, wife of Russell Claghorn, a merchant at Villa Rica.

Charles Benjamin Teal received his early education in Carroll County, the State Normal at Athens and for two years was a successful teacher in Polk, Carroll and Paulding counties. In 1902 he entered Grant University of Tennessee in the law department and was graduated LL. B. with the class of 1904. After his admission to the Georgia bar he practiced one year in his native town of Villa Rica but in 1905 removed to Fitzgerald, where he has rapidly come into prominence as a successful attorney. For ten years he was local representative both in a business way and as attorney for the Calvert Mortgage Company of Baltimore, Maryland. This company has extensive investments in South Georgia. On October 9, 1916, Mr. Teal was appointed senior land appraiser for the Interstate Commerce Commission and is now engaged in field service, his duties being to appraise railroad rights of way under the act of 1913.

On December 27, 1913, at Fitzgerald Mr. Teal married Miss Eunice Daniel, daughter of George A. Daniel of Darien, McIntosh County, Georgia. Her father is now deceased and her mother resides at Fitzgerald. Mr. and Mrs. Teal are active members of the Baptist Church, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World.

JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES. With all of consistency may be reproduced in this history, and that without formal indications of quotation at any definite juncture, the following appreciative tribute and estimate, which gives significant honor to one who has honored Georgia by his distinguished ability and achievement.

To have attained a recognized position as the foremost orator of any section of our common country would be an enviable distinction. To have won worthily and worn modestly that distinction in the South, where social traditions and that indefinable something in the very atmosphere make naturally for the oratorical temperament, is to have secured a permanent place among the great orators not only of America but also of the world.

That John Temple Graves occupies the foremost rank among the orators

of his time has long been conceded in every section of the Union. The invitations which come to him from all over the United States to appear upon public platforms, to speak as the guest of honor before great political organizations and party clubs, to deliver the annual addresses at the great universities of the country, and, what is perhaps most gratifying and significant of all, the deluge of invitations which pour in upon him from those who know him best and have heard him most frequently,—all these establish his pre-eminence beyond all doubt.

In estimating Mr. Graves' marvelous gifts and achievements as an orator there has been a distinct tendency to compare him with the late and lamented Henry W. Grady. When that distinguished orator passed away it was the spontaneous verdict of the people of the country that the mantle of the older man had fallen upon the younger. While this was entirely true, it was not the entire truth. While Henry W. Grady was in the zenith of his glory he recognized and freely conceded the splendid gifts of John Temple Graves, and the people of the nation held the two jointly in the highest regard. But in estimating the achievements of the two men there is one important fact that should not be overlooked, and that history itself will not overlook. In entire loyalty to Grady it must be said that his course was ordained to lie along pleasanter and less resistant lines than that of the subject of this sketch. Possessing a temperament naturally sunny and optimistic, it has nevertheless been the lot of Mr. Graves to antagonize many established convictions and to fight his way to the hearts and minds of the people, to capture their judgment and win their applause in spite of their many preconceived opinions. It has not always been an agreeable duty, but as a man of convictions and one who scorns subterfuge and demagoguery Mr. Graves has never hesitated to speak boldly and frankly on great political and sociological questions which are vital to the welfare of the people. In presenting his views on these paramount questions "he would not flatter Neptune for his trident, nor Jupiter for the power to thunder." His bold stand on the negro question at Chautauqua, New York, for instance, aroused fierce denunciation from illiberal critics, but he stood up boldly before the same audience in the same hour and hurled an extemporaneous reply which effectually silenced his adversaries. So also his great speech before the University of Chicago has met with vigorous attacks, but Colonel Graves has succeeded in establishing his contention to the satisfaction of all who are open to the truth.

It required no small amount of courage to maintain the position, through all these years, that the only basic and permanent solution of the negro question, which dominates the South like the very spirit of evil, lies in the colonization of the negro. And yet, as a result of his long and ardent and eloquent crusade he has succeeded in bringing many of the greatest thinkers of his own and the negro race to his point of view, and they are earnest in the support of the measure he advocates. So, when his work is mentioned in connection with the achievements of Grady, it is to be borne in mind that a more difficult task has been that of Colonel Graves' and that the highway he has trod to equal eminence has been infinitely more thorny.

No man who has never sat under the spell of John Temple Graves' oratory can form any conception of the spontaneity, the grace and captivating charm of an eloquence which literally "wins where it wanders and dazzles where it dwells." Said Samuel Rogers of Tom Moore, "Surely, Tom, you must have been born with a rose on your lips and a nightingale singing in your ear." Such is the impression which one gathers from hearing the rhythmic beauty of Colonel Graves' style, which seems to be "logic on fire,"—the highest conception of beauty and strength. To suffuse an oration with that nameless grace which comes from a perfect mastery of the English language without at the same time sacrificing anything of close and cogent reasoning is perfection to which few American orators have ever attained; and yet such is but

the just tribute which the record must render to the oratory of this remarkable man. His versatility no less than his fluency has been the source of admiration. His retentive memory is stored with a wealth of information which seems to lie ready for instant use whenever the occasion shall bring it into play, and then it leaps forth without an effort, the happiest and most appropriate thought or allusion that the occasion could demand. He moves with easy grace from grave to gay, from lively to severe, and seems equally at home whatever may be the theme. Nothing trite ever falls from his lips. The coldest statistics breathe and burn under the transforming spell of his prismatic mind. Every turn of thought leads to new and charming surprises and keeps the interest of his hearers keyed to the highest tension until their pentup feelings burst into uncontrollable applause. One of the greatest of his contemporaries has said: "Perhaps no American of the generation has enjoyed so early in life and in such sustained connection so many and such dazzling triumphs of eloquence as John Temple Graves."

John Temple Graves was born in Willington District, at Abbeville, South Carolina, on November 9, 1857. His maternal grandfather was a brother of John C. Calhoun, the patron and benefactor of McDuffie, and the intimate friend and associate of Hayne, Preston and Legare. His grandfather, Col. John Temple Graves, was a distinguished soldier of the Revolution. His father, Gen. James Graves, was a distinguished soldier of the Civil war. Thus the laws of heredity and natural environment served in this patrician atmosphere of genius to transmit to him that splendid gift of eloquence which is by divine right. Moving with his father to Georgia, he was graduated in the University of Georgia in August, 1875, and on April 17, 1878, he wedded Miss Mattie Gardner Simpson, of Hancock County, this state, who died without issue. He was editor of the *Daily Florida Union* and *Daily Florida Herald*, of Jacksonville, from 1882 to 1887, and in 1884 was elector at large on the Florida democratic ticket, on which he led the ballot of the state. In 1887 Colonel Graves returned to Georgia and became the editor in chief of the *Atlanta Journal*, and in the following year he became editor and manager of the *Tribune*, at Rome, this state. In the same year he led the ballot of the state as presidential elector at large on the democratic ticket. In 1889 he was the orator of the Southern Society of New York, where he received a splendid ovation. In 1890 he married Miss Anne E. Cothran, of Rome, Georgia, and the children of this union are: John Temple, Jr., Laura Cothran, James de Graffenried, Cothran Calhoun, and Anne Elizabeth.

Beginning with his triumph before the Southern Society of New York, Colonel Graves was invited to speak on many notable occasions. In 1889 he delivered his historic memorial address over Henry W. Grady, and this has become one of the classics of oratorical literature. He was the orator of the New England Society at Philadelphia in 1890; orator of the New England Society of Boston in 1893 and again in 1894; orator of the World's Congress of Dentists in 1894. At the earnest solicitation of President Cleveland and Senator David B. Hill he was one of the orators during the national campaign of 1892, and in this connection he received the thanks of Cleveland, Hill and the National Democratic Committee for "brilliant and incomparable services." He was orator at the University of Virginia in 1894 and three times the orator of the New England Society and the Merchants' Club of Boston. Since that time he has been the special guest of so many distinguished gatherings that it would be tedious to enumerate them, but among them it may be noted that in 1904 he spoke before the World's Press Parliament, in the City of St. Louis, on which occasion Sir Hugh Reid, president of the parliament, exclaimed, "I would give a thousand guineas to speak like that." His speech on the negro question before the University of Chicago was conceded to be one of the most notable utterances ever delivered on the subject, and the oration was printed by the university, which institution distributed copies

throughout the Union. His speech before the Duckworth Club, of Cincinnati, in the spring of 1905, on "A Definite Democracy," sounded the keynote for the reorganization of the democratic party for the next campaign.

Colonel Graves was not without a large following of friends and admirers long before that time, but when his Grady memorial was read throughout the country it was realized that an orator indeed had arisen who need not shrink from comparison with any man, North or South, and since that time he has been in constant demand on the hustings and the platform. An idea of his popularity is conveyed in the significant fact that within a single summer he was forced to decline more than 100 formal invitations to deliver commencement addresses.

With a brilliant reputation for college oratory, Graves began life as a teacher in the public schools of West Point and La Grange, Georgia, and within his period of pedagogic service he attracted much attention for two memorial addresses, delivered over the graves of Confederate soldiers.

The routine of the schoolroom proved irksome to his eager ambition, and he sought more congenial employment. About this time the sensational contest between Joseph E. Brown and Gen. A. R. Lawton convulsed the state, and the young orator and journalist caught its graphic points in a ringing article that went into Avery's History of Georgia as "the finest bit of descriptive writing of that decade." From this he blossomed easily into newspaper life and went to Florida, where he rose rapidly from reporter to managing editor of the Union, the only daily in the state. He afterward established the Daily Herald, and became, with one exception, the most distinguished man in the state, at the age of twenty-nine years. He engaged actively in three political campaigns and with his eloquence swept the hustings as with a prairie fire. The chronicles of 1882-87 in Florida speak of his campaign speeches as being without a parallel in the history of that commonwealth. It was a common thing for his enthusiastic audiences to carry him on their shoulders from the public platform, and in many instances the horses were unhitched from his carriage and he was drawn by the leading citizens through crowded streets and amid shouting multitudes who pelted him with flowers and adulation. And all this not as a candidate, for he always ignored and declined office, but simply as a spontaneous tribute to an eloquence which Henry W. Grady declared the most phenomenal he had ever listened to. After having led the democratic electoral ticket in Florida in 1884, the health of the young journalist-orator and that of his wife became impaired by the Florida climate, and they returned to Georgia. Here he was immediately offered and duly accepted the position of editor in chief of the Atlanta Journal upon its reorganization, in 1887. But the desire for absolute freedom and independence of utterance led him to resign this responsible position and its brilliant prospects and to accept the editorship and absolute control of the Tribune, at Rome, which recorded three wonderfully brilliant and successful years under his management. He finally resigned voluntarily his position as editor, in loyalty to a political conviction not held to be in harmony with the views and interests of all others associated in the ownership of the paper. Within a year after his return to Georgia Graves was chosen, without any personal effort, to lead the democratic electoral ticket of the state, in 1888, and thus presented the only instance in the political history of the South of a young man, under thirty-two who had in two successive presidential campaigns been chosen a democratic elector at large in two great states and led the ballot in both of them.

About this time Henry W. Grady died. Graves and Grady had been bosom friends, and the former had a letter from the latter saying that no man ever understood him as did the friend who survived him and who was destined to complete his work. Graves' oration over Grady's dead body has gone into all languages, been published in all countries, is spoken today by

American youths in all the great American colleges, and is fixed in literature as one of the few classics in American oratory. One sentence of this oration, "And when he died he was literally loving a nation into peace," is graven upon Grady's monument in Atlanta, and will live as long as the story of the life it commemorates. From the day of the Grady memorial John Temple Graves was in demand all over the country. Every platform was open to him. He could choose his audience anywhere in the republic, and in the measure of his strength he met the obligations of his genius and opportunity. He has filled more than 2,000 lecture platforms in the cities and towns of the United States.

Colonel Graves was the pioneer advocate of the separation of the white and black races, and his fame is inseparably linked to that advocacy and to the advocacy of a definite and progressive democracy as opposed to the ultra-conservative type. His fame rests not only on the pages of history but also in the hearts and minds of countless people. His influence has penetrated the national life in no uncertain way, and his impassioned utterances, bearing ever the mark of sincerity, have swayed thousands. Can a better estimate of the man be offered than that given in his own response to a public tribute: "I have never felt that I had any greater gifts than others. I believe if there be any merit in my work it is in its sincerity. I have never in one conscious moment of my public life said one word I did not believe to be true. I have never with pen or tongue championed an unworthy cause. I have never used position, power or opportunity to gratify a private grudge or prosecute a private gain. I have loved my country, loved humanity and revered God, and in the greater honors than I have deserved, which have come to me so lavishly, I have always felt the pain of my own unworthiness, and offered to myself and to the world no other explanation than that I was sincere."

From 1902 to 1906 Mr. Graves was editor of the *Atlanta News*, whose repute was won by his editorial work. In the spring of 1906 he became editor of the *Atlanta Georgian*, which paper was founded and builded with phenomenal rapidity around his name and talents. He is staunch in his allegiance to Jeffersonian principles of government and in 1906 he became, for the only time in his life, a candidate for office of political order—that of representative in the United States Senate. He finally withdrew from the race when his prospects were of the brightest and most assured, this action having been taken by reason of his impaired health. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder.

April 10, 1907, was the occasion of the most famous speech of our brilliant Georgian's life. The democrats, after various defeats, were demoralized and discouraged. Theodore Roosevelt, the republican President, had become a convert to the cause of the people against selfish corporations and predatory wealth, and was making an heroic and successful fight along that line. About this time the Tennessee democrats held a great national banquet at Chattanooga, at which Hon. William J. Bryan was the principal guest. At this feast Mr. Graves, with surpassing eloquence and courage, urged in his speech that the democrats should rise above selfish party success, vindicate their real love for the people, continue the President in the position in which he was rendering such splendid service, and that Mr. Bryan himself should inaugurate another "moral era of good feeling," by putting in nomination Theodore Roosevelt for another term in office. The speech created a national furor and evoked more universal comment than any other political utterance of the decade. It fixed the orator's fame as a potent factor in national politics and had marked influence upon the general sentiment of the democratic party.

In October, 1907, there came a significant and distinguished recognition of the admirable editorial ability of Mr. Graves, when he received a call to the position of editor in chief of the *New York Daily American*, and after

due deliberation he accepted this position, of which he has since continued the incumbent. Upon leaving Georgia he was tendered a remarkable farewell banquet in Atlanta, on the 9th of November, 1907, and on this occasion were gathered together hundreds of the distinguished and representative men of the state, one of the number having afterward said, "It is worth a thousand years of noble living to have had one night of love and honor like that."

HON. FRANCIS WILLIS DART. Prominently placed on the roster of Southern Georgia's able jurists and attorneys is found the name of Hon. Francis Willis Dart, who has gained distinctive preferment among the members of the legal profession in his section. A man of marked analytical power, strong intellectual vigor and keen judicious mind, he has not only won his way to a position among the foremost practitioners of Douglas, and of Coffee County, but has likewise attained a strong place in the confidence of the people who have watched his advancement and progress during twenty-two years.

Judge Dart was born at Brunswick, Georgia, April 21, 1869, and is a son of Francis Miller and Mary A. (Hall) Dart. The Darts are of English origin, and Judge Dart is a direct descendant of Dr. Cyrus Dart, a Revolutionary soldier, who was born in 1764. This patriot enlisted from Connecticut, where he then resided, April 1, 1782, in Captain Stillwell's Company, First Connecticut Regiment, commanded at various times by Col. John Durkee, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Grosvenor and Col. Zebulon Butler, joined his regiment May 14, 1782, and served eleven months, receiving his honorable discharge April 17, 1783. After the close of the war he settled in Camden County, Georgia, where for a number of years he practiced the profession of medicine in and about Coleraine. On May 7, 1796, he intermarried with Ann Harris, who was born at Frederica, Georgia, April 24, 1771. He was drowned by the capsizing of a boat off the coast of St. Simon's Island, Georgia, June 29, 1817. One of his sons, the grandfather of Judge Dart, Urbanus Dart, and who was born at Coleraine, Georgia, November 29, 1800, narrowly escaped death in the accident in which his father lost his life, and in later years became a prominent planter and the owner of many slaves, besides taking a prominent part in the political affairs of his county and section. On May 5, 1836, he married Eliza Rebecca Moore, a native of Glynn County, Georgia. He died in Brunswick, Georgia, in 1882, survived by his widow and a large family of children, his widow dying in April, 1889.

Francis Miller Dart was born in Glynn County, Georgia, October 17, 1838, was there reared on his father's plantation, and educated at Glynn Academy, one of the oldest chartered schools in Georgia, and was twenty-three years of age when he left home to give his services as a soldier to the Confederacy. He enlisted in Company A (Brunswick Riflemen), Twenty-Sixth Georgia Infantry, and served in the Army of Northern Virginia until wounded in the Battle of Fisher's Hill. After partially recovering from his wound, he was granted a furlough, and, after further recuperating, he was on his way back to join his command when the end of the war came with the surrender of General Lee. Following the war he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Brunswick, Georgia, and continued to be engaged therein for many years. He is now living a quiet, retired life, at Douglas, Georgia. Mr. Dart married Miss Mary A. Hall, who was born in Telfair County, Georgia, February 6, 1841, the daughter of Rev. Willis Hall, born June 11, 1812, a native of that county and for many years a Methodist preacher, and Margaret K. (Wilson) Hall, also of Telfair County, born July 1, 1819. Mrs. Dart died at Brunswick, Georgia, August 6, 1889, aged forty-eight years, firm in the faith of the Methodist Church. There were three children in the family: Evelyn, who is the wife of J. L. Shelton, cashier of The Union Banking Company, of Douglas; Miss May, who resides at Douglas; and Francis Willis. The family is

a large and prominent one in Southern Georgia, and several of its members have been prominent in state and county politics.

Francis Willis Dart received his preliminary education in the public schools of Brunswick and at Glynn Academy, and entered upon his law studies at the University of Georgia, where he was graduated with the class of 1893 and the degree of Bachelor of Laws. It was his intention to build up a practice in his native city, but after a short period was impelled to leave Brunswick because of an epidemic of yellow fever, and at that time, in January, 1894, came to Douglas, where he has since steadily advanced to a position of importance and leadership in his profession. Possessing the advantages of a collegiate education, and having a studious nature and unbounded energy, it is not strange that he fought his way to the front soon after his arrival at Douglas. His ability was demonstrated in several important cases ably conducted by him, and from that time forward his success was assured. Success, however, has not changed his careful and thorough preparation of cases; his arguments are forceful, clear and convincing; his deductions follow in logical sequence, and he never loses sight of an available point that will enhance the interests of his client. He is attorney for a number of the leading citizens and institutions and corporations of Douglas and that vicinity. He is a valued member of the State Bar Association.

In 1895 Judge Dart was appointed judge of the County Court of Coffee County by Governor W. Y. Atkinson, but after one year that court was superseded by the establishment of a City Court for the county, and Judge Dart was appointed by Governor Atkinson to fill the new judicial seat. This office he held for six consecutive years and then voluntarily retired to the practice; and later, in 1902, added to this distinguished service by filling out the unexpired term of Hon. Jos. W. Bennet, as judge of the Superior courts for the old Brunswick Circuit. He has also served as alderman and then as mayor of Douglas. He has always been interested in politics as a member of the democratic party, and has served as chairman of the Coffee County Democratic Executive Committee and also as a member of the State Executive Committee of his party. Aside from his legal connections, he is affiliated fraternally with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Delta Tau Delta College fraternity. With his family, Judge Dart is identified with the Episcopal Church.

At Alamo, Georgia, on April 4, 1900, Judge Dart was united in marriage with Miss Mattie Clements, a native of Montgomery County, Georgia, and a daughter of John Wooten and Isabelle (McRae) Clements, and a granddaughter of Hon. John McRae, one of the most prominent and best beloved citizens of Montgomery County. Two children of this union are now living: Francis Clements, who was born April 21, 1902, on his father's birthday; and John McRae, born May 3, 1906.

ADIAL S. FLORENCE. In offering in this publication a consistent tribute to the memory of the late Judge Adial Sherwood Florence it is believed that the desired ends may best be conserved by reproducing, with but minor paraphrase and slight elimination, the text of a most appreciative estimate that was prepared by another honored Georgian who had known him long and well and which was presented before and authorized as a tribute by the Supreme Court of Georgia shortly after Judge Florence had been called from the stage of life's mortal endeavors. In perpetuating the tribute certain pertinent additions are made, but the context in general follows closely the original, though formal marks of quotation are not demanded.

Adial Sherwood Florence was born at Jackson, Butts County, Georgia, on the 16th day of May, 1838, and was a son of Rev. William A. and Harriet (Fellows) Florence, the latter of whom was a sister of Hon. John R. Fellows,

who served with distinction as attorney-general of the State of New York. The progenitors of the Florence family in America were three brothers, Wilbur, Thomas and William, who came from Ireland and settled in Virginia in 1798, the lineage being traced back to sterling Scotch-Irish origin. The brothers first settled near Spottsylvania Court House, and early in the nineteenth century all came to Georgia, Thomas and William establishing their home in Lincoln county, and their descendants being now found in Wilkes, Jasper, Cobb, Fulton and Muscogee counties.

Rev. William A. Florence was a man of strong intellectuality and his life was one of earnest consecration and devoted zeal in the work of the Christian ministry. He was for many years a successful and influential clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, serving many churches throughout the State of Georgia. He was a man of powerful convictions, uncompromising integrity, earnest zeal, untiring energy and deep piety, all of which characteristics he transmitted to his son, Adial S., the subject of this memoir. He gained wonderful self-control and was a man who ruled his own spirit, though he must needs have struggled mightily with himself at times, as the variety characteristic in the various generations has been quick and somewhat choleric temper and a readiness to rise in arms at a moment's notice when called upon to fight in a just cause or to maintain well fortified and honest convictions. Rev. William A. Florence and his noble wife, who was his devoted companion and helpmate, continued their residence in Georgia until the time of their death, both having attained to advanced age and the names of both meriting enduring place on the pages of Georgia history. They became the parents of six children, concerning whom brief record is here entered:

Adial Sherwood Florence, to whom this memoir is dedicated, was the first born. William A., Jr., and Frank were born in Elbert County, and the latter was a gallant soldier of the Confederacy, in the cause of which he sacrificed his life, he having been killed in the Battle of Gettysburg. Ebenezer Stockbridge, the next son was born in Henry County, where his father held at the time a pastoral charge, and he likewise made the supreme sacrifice in behalf of the Confederacy, for he died shortly after his return home from the war, after having proved a loyal and intrepid soldier in a Georgia regiment, which he was compelled to leave at Savannah, after becoming incapacitated. He saved the life of his colonel after the latter had been severely wounded in a skirmish in which all of his men had been killed except Mr. Florence, who placed his beloved commander on a railroad handcar, which rude vehicle he pushed a distance of ten miles along the track and succeeded in taking the colonel to a place of safety. Lindsey, the next younger son, likewise was killed in the Battle of Gettysburg, and thus Judge Florence of this memorial was the only one of the four sons who survived the war, in which he himself furthered honored the family name. Louise, the only daughter, was graduated in the old Georgia Methodist College and in earlier years achieved distinction as a successful and popular teacher. Her first husband, Weaver A. Jones, was a valiant soldier of the Confederacy, was captured by the enemy and died in the Federal military prison at Fort Delaware. The widow later became the wife of John P. Harris and they now reside in Morgan County.

Judge Adial S. Florence was endowed with a mind of wonderful vigor and alertness and thus in his youth he made good use of the educational advantages afforded to him, the while his whole life found him an appreciative student and reader, so that his mental ken was broadened to wide boundaries and his intellectual powers matured to the fullest extent. In his early career he was a successful teacher in the schools of Georgia and he prepared himself for the legal profession with characteristic zeal and punctiliousness, so that he was admirably fortified in the science of jurisprudence and had the elements and training that are the basis of worthy success.

It was soon after Judge Florence went to Shady Dale, Jasper County, and took charge of the village high school that the writer of this memorial became intimately acquainted with him, and in the years that followed during the life of the judge this friendship grew and deepened, to be terminated only by death. Judge Florence was much older than the writer but, notwithstanding the difference in age, a close companionship existed, the older man making a confidant of the writer in many of his affairs and especially in his administration of the office of ordinary of Jasper County, to which office he was elected in 1897.

From intimate association of nearly twenty years with Judge Florence, the writer's memory is stored with many incidents which will be cherished through life—happenings of real life, made of a mixture of hardships, of disappointment, as well as of success and achievement; of sorrow and joy, of sadness and mirth. Judge Florence was of the old school of Southern gentlemen, famous for gallantry and bravery, coupled with urbanity of conduct. For all with whom Judge Florence came in contact he had that polite regard which was natural with him; it required neither acting nor effort on his part to be polite to the old and to the young, and no matter how humble a person might be he always received courtesy and consideration from Judge Florence. He was as gentle as the most refined of women, yet as brave as the bravest, and he never faltered in going and doing when duty called, alike in peace and in war. No braver soldier than he ever responded to the bugle call. His love for his family and his friends was beautiful, as was his love for his country. His patriotism was unbounded. His love for the "Lost Cause, that Nation so short in life but so glorious in deeds of valor," was a ruling passion of the midday and the evening of his life.

Judge Florence cherished the memory of the Confederacy, and was adjutant of Camp Key, United Confederate Veterans, at Monticello, at the time of his death, which occurred in January, 1911, and at West View Cemetery, Monticello, rest the remains of this noble man and honored citizen. He long maintained his home at Monticello, was an able and successful lawyer and gave most efficient administration in the judicial office of ordinary of Jasper County. He gave great aid and encouragement to the local chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and this organization reverently draped his coffin with a Confederate flag, which was interred with his remains, in accordance with his oft expressed wishes.

Another characteristic of my departed friend was his unbounded generosity and charitableness, in relief of the poor and needy in material matters, as well as in his dealings with his fellow men. Another recital of his history will suffice to justify the above statements. Being at Social Circle, Georgia, after receiving his wounds at the Battle of Manassas, he was summoned to Atlanta for some purpose, and on his return he found as fellow passengers a squad of Federal prisoners who had been captured. Some were wounded and hungry, and all were in a pitiable plight. Upon reaching Social Circle he invested 85 cents—all he had—in ginger cakes and persimmon beer, which were retailed at the supper house by an old negro ex-slave. These he carried to the car window and said: "Gentlemen, I lost my good right arm in fighting you in honorable battle, but I can not bear to see a prisoner hungry. Take this beer and these cakes—it is all I can get." One of the prisoners was bald and bareheaded, and to him Judge Florence gave the hat off his own head. Long after the war one of these men visited him and celebrated this act with a renewal of the friendship, the two thereafter continuing in correspondence until the death of the Northern man.

The various characteristics of Judge Florence are all symbolized by the memory of some deed—acts that speak louder than words. At the time of the general election in 1867 Judge Florence was a resident of Oxford, Newton County. All votes had to be cast at Covington, the county town,

this being in compliance with the general requirement throughout the state, in order that every vote should be cast for Federal supervision and under Federal bayonets. At many places the soldiers sought to put as much humiliation on the whites as possible, in order to deter him. At Covington two lines of soldiers marked the path to the polls, forming an arch with their locked bayonets, beneath which voters were required to walk in order to reach the polling booth. This was very pleasing to the negroes, who were casting their first ballots, and that with the idea that the Federal Government was supervising the elections in their honor and forcing respect for their equality with "de white folks."

Approaching the line of bayonets, which he had seen were none too high for a white man, and especially one who bore the marks of a soldier, to pass under without stooping, the blood of Judge Florence, the cavalier, began to boil, and, towering in his magnificent manhood, the spirit of centuries of free men filling him to the utmost, he lifted the empty on his right, after a military salute to the commanding officer, and in a calm voice, but a voice evidencing the pent-up emotion within and showing the feelings of a brave and honorable descendant of a proud and haughty race, he asked: "Are you going to force a man, a freeborn American who lost his arm in honorable battle, to humble himself in this manner, to degrade himself after the fight in a manner you would not have done on the battlefield? Shame on the victor who would thus seek to humiliate a fallen foe!" The commander of this squad must have been a soldier, and, acting under orders tacitly if not actually given, his men instantly lowered the bayonets, and Judge Florence and his companions, with heads erect and with the proud step of freemen, walked to the polls, but not under Federal bayonets.

On a general review of the stewardship of Judge Florence through life, we can say that he had his religion with him every day and believed that it was better to give than to receive. He would give his last dollar to relieve another, would deprive himself of necessities that the sick or poor might have delicacies and luxuries. Old comrades and their widows paid no cost of securing their annual stipend from the state. The small estates left to widows and orphans paid no administration fees. He left no hoardings of this world's goods to his family, but left a legacy far richer—a name among men of a life well spent, a life filled with deeds of charity—the keys that open the palace of eternity. His home was always open to friend and stranger and his hospitality was truly Southern. His entire life was marked with well-wishing for his fellow men and utter forgetfulness of self. His religion like his politeness was natural and true. Until time enfeebled his step, every Sunday for half a century he attended the Sabbath school as either superintendent or teacher of the Bible class. He studied and briefed his Bible lessons as he did his law cases. He was a Bible scholar, and as an expounder of holy writ his equal, either among laymen or clergy, was hard to find.

Summing up, I gladly say that Judge Florence as a man was brave and honorable; as a member of the Methodist Church he was true to its creed and teachings, putting into his daily life the precepts of his abiding Christian faith. As a lawyer he was careful in advice, to his client true as the needle to the pole and zealous in the cause in which he was enlisted. As a judge he was ever eager to hold even the scales of justice, to protect the weak, and to administer to all equal and exact justice. In his death the state lost a worthy son; his family a kind, loving and indulgent husband and father; the country a friend and faithful public officer. The bar of the Georgia Supreme Court lost a member as worthy as the worthiest upon its roster of members.

As a gallant soldier of the Confederacy Judge Florence served in the command known as Greene Rifles, Cook's Brigade, and also in Wharton's Brigade, Phillips' Legion. He was one of the heroes at the Battle of Manassas, in which

he lost his right arm. His memory is honored of men, and nobly did he answer the call: Ready in life! Ready in death!

WILLIAM S. FLORENCE. A scion of an old and distinguished Georgia family, Mr. Florence has, through his character and high achievement, contributed new prestige to a name that has been significantly prominent and honored in the annals of the Empire State of the South, and he is known as one of the representative members of the bar of the Ocmulgee Circuit, with a record of many important forensic victories in connection with both criminal and civic branches of law. He is engaged in the practice of his profession at Monticello, the judicial center of Jasper County, and his distinguished father, Judge Adial S. Florence, was at the time of his death one of the most eminent and honored members of the bar of this county, a tribute to his memory being entered on other pages of this publication, together with a review and estimate of his career and a record concerning the family history, so that a repetition of the data is not demanded in the article here presented.

William Stockbridge Florence was born at Newborn, Newton County, Georgia, on the 23d of April, 1869. His mother was Mary A. Dacus before her marriage. Her father Ishaw W. Dacus, was sheriff of Benton County, Tennessee, and was killed in 1867 by Mulligan raiders. William S. Florence was a child at the time of the family removal to Walton County, where, in addition to having the fortuitous environment and associations of a home of patrician culture and refinement, he availed himself fully of the advantages of the public schools. A natural predilection for study and reading was early manifested and has resulted in his becoming a man of ripe scholarship and broad mental ken. As a youth he put his attainments to practical test and utilization by becoming a teacher in the public schools, and he continued a successful and popular representative of the pedagogic profession for a period of ten years, his services having been given principally in Walton, Morgan, Jasper and Newton counties.

No better preceptorial advantages could have been afforded than those that were his when he instituted the reading of law, for he carried forward his studies under the able direction of his father, and the solicitous attention given by his father combined with his own characteristic diligence and receptiveness, enabled him to make rapid and substantial progress in the absorption and assimilation of the involved science of jurisprudence. Mr. Florence was admitted to the bar of his native state in the year 1891, and during the intervening period of nearly a quarter of a century he has been established in the successful practice of his profession at Monticello, where he has been long and closely associated with Judge Albert S. Thurman, who is now presiding on the bench of the City Court of Monticello and a sketch of whose career appears elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. Florence is consistently to be designated as one of the really eminent criminal lawyers of Central Georgia, where he has been retained as attorney and counsel in more than 100 murder cases tried in the courts of the Ocmulgee Circuit. In all of the causes which he has thus presented as advocate for the defense his record shows that in only one instance was his client convicted and sentenced to execution, which sentence was afterward commuted. In the domain of civil practice the success of Mr. Florence has been equally distinct and noteworthy, and he has appeared in connection with many of the important litigated causes in this department. He and Judge Thurman were associated as leading attorneys for Jasper County in the celebrated case of Jasper County versus Butts County and the Central Georgia Power Company, in the matter of determination of the relative taxation to be paid by the power company to the two counties and the defining of the line between the two counties, the latter phase being that on which hinged the controversy in general, and the litigation being to bring about an adjudication in-

volving the annual payment of more than \$6,000 in perpetuity by the power company to the county that substantiated the legitimacy of its claims in the connection. This case attracted wide attention, was vigorously contested in the courts and resulted in a decisive victory for Jasper County.

Mr. Florence, as a loyal, progressive and public-spirited citizen, has taken an active part in political affairs, as a stalwart and effective advocate of the cause of the democratic party, and though he has never consented to become a candidate for political office he has shown marked ability and enthusiasm in campaign work and has been a popular and influential figure in the councils of his party. His reputation as a resourceful and eloquent stump speaker extends throughout his native state, and his public addresses invariably bear the mark of scholarship, honest conviction and well ordered and well fortified opinions. Mr. Florence has never abated his love of good literature and his chief diversion is found in the cloister of specially comprehensive and select private library—one of the finest in Jasper County. Mr. Florence is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and he and his family hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On the 28th of November, 1900, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Florence to Miss Annie A. Florence, of Meriwether County, where she was born and reared. Mrs. Florence, a representative of a family of somewhat remote kinship with that of her husband, is a daughter of Haywood and Emma (Fletcher) Florence, and is a granddaughter of Benjamin Fletcher, who died in 1914, at the patriarchal age of ninety-two years, and whose wife, of the family name of Crowder, died in 1911, at the age of eighty-five years. The parents of Mrs. Florence now reside at Durand, Meriwether County, where her father is prominently engaged in the hotel business. Mr. and Mrs. Florence became the parents of six children, all of whom are living except Ebenezer, who died at the age of two years. The names of the surviving children are here indicated, together with their respective ages in 1915: Maryem, fourteen years; Annie, twelve; Blanche, ten; Wilma, seven; and William Stockbridge, Jr., two.

JUDGE HIRAM WARNER was born in Williamsburg, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, October 29, 1802. His high school teacher in his native village went to Sparta, Georgia, to take charge of an academy there, and, after a time, requested his former pupil, Warner, to join him as an assistant. This he did; and young Warner was placed in charge after about a year. He taught and read law for a number of years afterward; was admitted to the bar in 1824 and located for practice at Knoxville, Crawford County. From 1828 to 1831 he served as a member of the Legislature and in 1832 was sent as a delegate to the anti-tariff convention which met at Milledgeville. He was elected judge of the Coweta Circuit in 1833 and continued to occupy that bench until 1840. In 1845 he was elected one of the three judges of the newly-created Georgia Supreme Court and thus continued until his election to Congress in 1855. He was renominated, but declined a re-election. After the war he was again appointed to the Coweta Circuit and in 1867 he was made chief justice. Under the Reconstruction Act the State Supreme Court was reorganized and Judge Warner was appointed to the short term. In 1871 he was chosen as chief justice to fill out an unexpired term and the Legislature unanimously re-elected him. He resigned the chief justiceship, in 1880, to accept the democratic nomination for governor. Not long thereafter his death occurred.

GEORGE N. LESTER, lawyer, Confederate congressman, and immigration commissioner, was born in Abbeville District, South Carolina, March 13, 1824. He was admitted to practice in 1843, at the age of eighteen, by special act of

the Georgia Legislature, and soon afterward moved to Cumming, Forsyth County.

In 1843 he located in Cobb County, which he represented in the Georgia Legislature. In 1855 he was appointed Supreme Court reporter, which position he held until the coming on of the Civil war. He organized a company and joined Col. Charles A. McDaniel's Forty-first Georgia Regiment. He was in the field as a captain of that organization when he was unanimously elected to represent the Sixth District of Georgia in the Confederate Congress. After the war he resumed practice at Marietta, and was for many years judge of the Blue Ridge Circuit. In 1888, during the presidential campaign, he was elector at large on the Cleveland and Hendricks ticket. In connection with Judge Irwin, Judge Lester spent much time in the revision of the Code of Georgia. During the period of Reconstruction many important state matters transpired, among them the bureau of immigration was established. Judge Lester was appointed commissioner of the home department.

In 1890 Judge Lester was elected attorney general of the State of Georgia, but before taking his oath of office he suffered a stroke of paralysis, which brought on his death in 1893.

WALTER SCOTT WILSON, M. D. In the medical and educational fields of Savannah, and elsewhere in Georgia, there is no better known man than Dr. Walter Scott Wilson. Early in life as an educator and later as a physician and surgeon, he has been very active and successful, and his influence has been truly beneficial in both lines for many years. A native of Georgia he was born in Effingham County, February 24, 1858. His parents were Stephen Alfred, and Tabitha Edwards Wilson, both native Georgians.

Stephen A. Wilson, whose death occurred in 1897, at the age of sixty-eight years was a successful planter prior to the war between the states, in which he took an honorable part. He entered the Confederate service and was elected captain of Company I, Forty-seventh Georgia Volunteers, and with gallantry led his command on many battle fields. At the Battle of Lost Mountain he was severely wounded. His devoted comrades saved his life by quickly carrying him to the rear, but for many months he was confined to the hospital. As soon as sufficiently recovered he returned to military life and continued in the army until hostilities ceased.

After his return to Effingham County, Stephen A. Wilson embarked in an extensive agricultural and mercantile business and continued in that line until his death. His marriage had taken place in Effingham County and his subsequent home was there. His wife, a lady of beautiful character, whose memory is tenderly preserved by her children, died in 1914, at the age of seventy-eight years. Of the family, Walter Scott was the first born. The other survivors are: Horace Emmet, a prominent lawyer of Savannah, Mrs. Frances Katherine Ryals of New York City, Frank Cheatham, a dental surgeon, at Savannah, and Mrs. Mary Murchison, wife of Oscar L. Williams of Effingham County.

Dr. Walter Scott Wilson, had private tutors until he was sixteen years of age when he entered school at Poughkeepsie, New York, where he remained two years. In 1877 he entered the North Georgia Agricultural and Military College at Dahlonga graduating in 1880, first honor with the degree of A. B., later receiving the degree of M. A. from the University of Georgia. He accepted the chair of mathematics at the North Georgia Agricultural and Military College at Dahlonga, Georgia, in 1882 which place he filled until 1892. He did graduate work at The Johns Hopkins University 1892-1894; at the University of Chicago 1896-1897. He returned to The Johns Hopkins University and entered the medical department in 1900, and received the degree of M. D. in 1904. In this year he located in Savannah, and began the practice of his profession.

Doctor Wilson is a life member of the board of education of Savannah, Georgia, a member of the Georgia Medical Society. The Georgia Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, and a Mason. In politics he is a democrat.

In addition to filling the chair of mathematics at the North Georgia Agricultural and Military College he was commandant of cadets for several years. At the beginning of the Spanish war in 1898, he was commissioned first lieutenant in the Oglethorpe Light Infantry, but this company was not mustered into service and he resigned as soon as peace was declared.

Doctor Wilson descends from old Revolutionary families, and counts among his forebears many whose names appear in the roster of those who served their country during those perilous times. Among them may be mentioned Capt. William Cone on his maternal side, who with remarkable strategy having a force of only twenty-nine men intercepted and defeated 300 men sent up the Satilla River by the English to destroy valuable property in the interior. The intrepid Capt. John Pitts was also a maternal ancestor. On his paternal side is Capt. James Wilson of the Tenth North Carolina Continental troops who served both in the Revolution and the war of 1812.

The only son of Doctor Wilson, Emmet C. Wilson, now represents Capt. James Wilson in the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati.

In 1883 Doctor Wilson was married to Caroline Price, eldest daughter of Hon. William Pierce Price and Martha Martin Price of Dahlonaga, Georgia. Their children are: Pauline Martin Wilson, wife of Harry Floyd Noyes, Mary Sterling Wilson, wife of Albert Hopkins Marsh of Augusta, Georgia, Emmet C. Wilson, married to Isabel Heyward, Katherine Wansley Wilson, wife of Olaf Otto, Caroline Price now attending Goucher College, Baltimore, Maryland.

COLUMBIA DOWNING. A more notable illustration of the exercise of American energy, ability, integrity and superior skill has rarely been known than that exhibited by The Downing Company, dealers in naval stores, which has achieved a state-wide reputation, and by its able management and steady development, has secured to Brunswick the undoubted supremacy as regards this line of business. The founder and president of this concern, Columbia Downing, has been a resident of Brunswick during a period of thirty-five years, and has had much to do with the advancement and development of the community, not alone in a business way, but as a friend and supporter of movements for civic betterment and educational progress. Primarily a business man, he belongs to that class of men who always find time to aid others and without whose aid and support no community may thrive.

Mr. Downing was born at Downingtown, Ohio, where the family was well and favorably known, in February, 1845. He was but sixteen years of age when the Civil war came on, and November 27, 1861, enlisted for service in the Union army. He was an artillery officer when nineteen years of age, and was made brigade quartermaster and aide de camp to General Maltby. After a brave and faithful service of four years, he received his honorable discharge and returned to civilian life on August 11, 1865. His studies had been interrupted by the insatiable demands of war, and he now resumed his labors toward gaining an education. He attended college at Athens, Ohio, and the Lombard University, Galesburg, Illinois, for three years. His early business training was along mercantile lines, and he early showed himself ambitious, energetic and thoroughly reliable. In 1881 Mr. Downing came to Brunswick, Georgia, as agent for the Standard Oil Company, and here founded the naval stores business for that company. However, after a short time, the oil company decided to abandon this enterprise, but Mr. Downing,

with supreme faith in the future of the community, decided to remain and accordingly bought out the business from his former employers. This proved successful from the start. It was commenced in a modest manner, but rapidly grew and developed, and today handles a business of \$4,500,000 annually, and occupies a store 90x140 feet, four stories in height.

As a man and a citizen none stand higher in the community than does Columbia Downing. In every public enterprise he is a staunch worker and a liberal contributor, and in private charity no deserving appeal is addressed to him in vain. For many years he was president of the National Bank of Brunswick of which institution he is still chairman of the board of directors. He is president of the Brunswick Board of Trade, but at the present time the greater part of his attention is given to the management of his great naval stores business and allied interests. Mr. Downing may be said to be a man who thinks ahead of his fellows. It is his great foresight and acumen which has given him his standing in the business world, combined with honest industry and an integrity which has allowed him only to enter those operations which are irreproachable in character. His associates have had every reason to place the utmost confidence in him.

While still a resident of Ohio, October 14, 1875, Mr. Downing was united in marriage with Miss Mary Helen Remington, and they became the parents of two daughters: Ethel, who married P. M. Nightingale of Brunswick, Georgia; and Madeline, who married Raymond D. Knight, of Jacksonville, Florida.

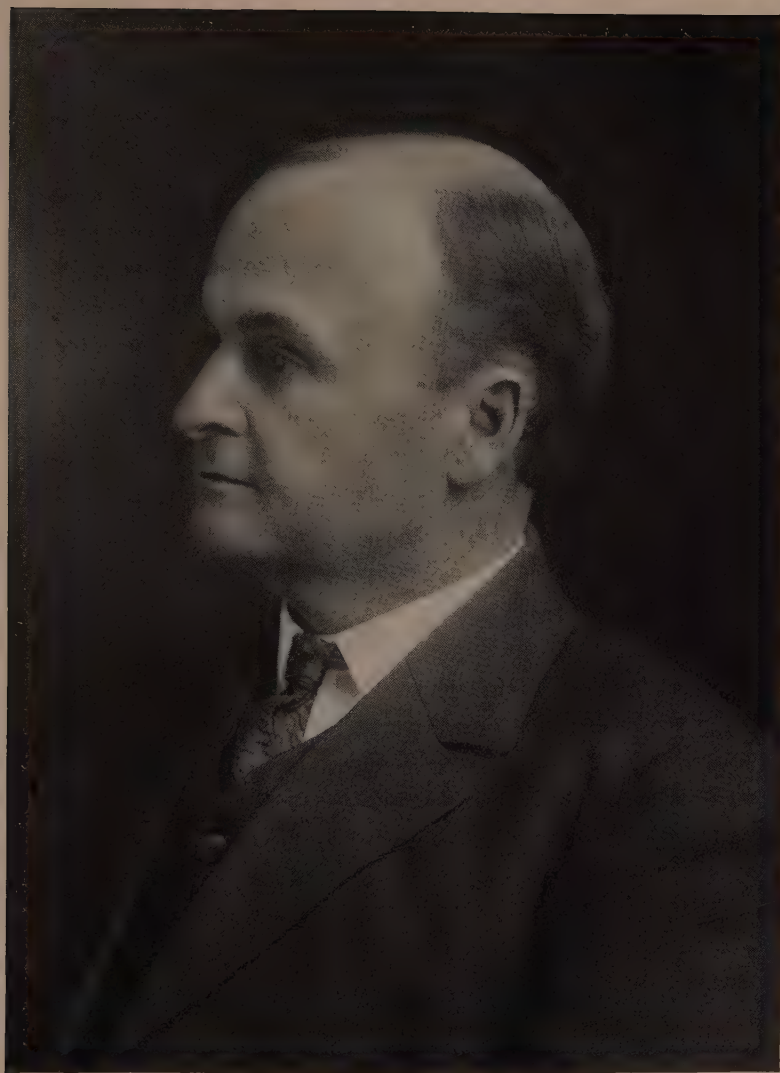
WILLIAM H. HENDRICKS, M. D. During his residence at Tifton for the past fifteen years Doctor Hendricks has touched the life of that community at many points, and not alone in his profession as a physician and surgeon. By his attainments he is recognized as one of the foremost men in the profession in South Georgia. This position has been worthily won. When he left home and started out on his own resources he had little save his ambition and steadfast purpose to advance him in the world's esteem. At various times since locating in Tift County he has held public offices of trust and has never been defeated for any office for which he was a candidate.

He was born in Bulloch County, Georgia, August 16, 1873, the second in a family of eleven children born to Robert and Nancy (Parish) Hendricks. His father and mother were also natives of Georgia, and his father spent his active lifetime as a farmer. He died at the age of seventy-five in 1912, while the mother passed away in 1910, aged seventy-three.

Doctor Hendricks attended the public schools of Bulloch County, the high school at Millen, and in 1897 he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis, Missouri. His first practice was done at Lenox, Georgia, where he remained two years, and in 1901 he located at Tifton.

Besides his large private practice he is physician and surgeon at Tifton for the Georgia Southern Railway and is also examining physician for all the life insurance companies doing business there. He is especially well informed and skillful in surgery and has spared no expense nor effort in order to perfect himself in his professional work. He has frequently interrupted his private practice in order to take post-graduate courses and attend clinics in some of the great medical centers in the country, was in the New Orleans Post Graduate College in 1900 and has attended the post graduate schools of both New York City and Chicago. He is a member of the Georgia State and Tift County Medical societies and the American Medical Association.

Doctor Hendricks was elected mayor of Tifton for the two year term beginning January 1, 1914, had previously been a member of the city council, was also on the board of education, and in 1909-10 served as a member of the Georgia State Legislature. On September 12, 1916, he was elected to the State Senate. Matters of education have made a special appeal to him and he has devoted time and energy to the building up of a fine school system



W. H. Hendricks

in his home city and county. Financially he is vice president and director of the National Bank of Tifton. Fraternally Doctor Hendricks is affiliated with the Royal Arch Masons and with the Woodmen of the World.

On December 21, 1898, at Ty Ty, Georgia, he married Miss May Dell, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Dell of Ty Ty. To their marriage have been born three children: Margaret, born in 1902 at Tifton, and Louise, born in 1906, are both in school in that city, while the youngest is William Hart-ridge Hendricks, Jr., born in 1911.

VALENTINE L. STANTON is a business man of broad experience and has for many years been a factor in the life of Waycross. It will be recalled that he was the prime mover in inaugurating the first "Prosperity Week" at Waycross in 1915, and the great success of that carnival at the beginning has caused it to be continued as a permanent institution of the city.

He represents a very old and prominent family of the South. He was born at Charleston, South Carolina, May 26, 1869, a son of Valentine and Catherine Rebecca (Parry) Stanton.

Napoleon Bonaparte sent Gen. Nicholas Pruietzer (Proutier) with the Ninetieth French Regiment to Saint Domingue and it was there he met Mlle. Raingard, whom he married, and who is in lineal descent to Valentine Stanton, Sr. Through this line comes the connection by marriage with the Coppées, (pronounced Copay) and David Byrdie Mitchell, who was governor of Georgia 1811-1815, and in line with William Bacon Stevens of Savannah, Georgia, and William Stevens, Bishop of Pennsylvania. The famous French poet Francois Coppée is also in lineal descent with this family.

Valentine Stanton, Sr., is descended from Jacques de L'Hommaca who was born in Austria in the eighteenth century and who in the latter part of that century came to the French Colony of St. Domingue. Jacques married Elizabeth de Lorme, the eldest daughter of her parents who came from France. After their marriage they lived on their plantation a few miles from Aux Cayes on the South coast. She died at Savannah, Georgia. They were the parents of thirteen children. Of these Nicolette Pauline first married in 1790 Jean Francoise Raingard de Lavillate, who was born in 1763, the son of a lawyer of Nantes, France. In 1799 they settled in San Domingo on a coffee plantation near the river La Cue, seven leagues from Aux Cayes, where he died in 1802.

Thus about the close of the eighteenth century the members of this prominent European stock were transplanted to the shores of America. Valentine Stanton, Sr., was born October 10, 1830. He died at Savannah, Georgia, January 29, 1865, and was buried there at Laurel Grove Cemetery under direct orders from General Sherman who was present at the funeral services and who had recently occupied that city with the Federal troops. Valentine Stanton, Sr., during the war was a coast guard in the Confederate army stationed at Savannah. In earlier years he was engaged in the printing and lithographing business and lived in Charleston, South Carolina, being in business with Walker-Evans-Cogswell of that city. He afterward removed from Charleston to Savannah. By his marriage to Catherine Rebecca Parry, Valentine Stanton, Sr., was the father of five children: Valentine, born October 8, 1855, and died October 10, 1855; Franklin Lebby, the poet, born February 22, 1857; Valentine Legaré, born May 26, 1869; Henry Stokes, born in April, 1861; and Burrell Sanders, born in 1863 and died January 30, 1865.

Valentine L. Stanton received his early education partly in South Carolina and partly at Savannah, Georgia. He had to make his own way in the world, the Civil war leaving the family stripped of slaves and other property, and on first coming to Waycross he was in the railroad business in the employ of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad for several years. He then engaged in the drug business, which he followed for ten years, and since then has

established an agency for the handling of general insurance, one of the largest offices of the kind in Southeast Georgia.

He has also taken a very active part in local affairs, is president of the board of education, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and was one of the early members of the city council and acted as mayor pro tem. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias.

On June 20, 1886, at Baltimore, Maryland, he married Miss Marguerite Clarke, a daughter of Richard and Margaret Clarke of Philadelphia. To their union were born nine children: Felix V., deceased; Helen Marie, deceased; Cecil V., who was born at Baltimore and is now assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Waycross; Mary M., wife of Dr. Samuel E. Lee; Mrs. Catherine R. Catlin, who lives at North Yakima in the State of Washington; Margaret, wife of Col. F. V. Paradise; Walter Hicks, a student at the Annapolis Naval Academy; Frances L., a student in the Wesleyan Female College at Macon, Georgia; and Valentine, who is also attending school.

MILLARD REESE, of Brunswick, Georgia, is the junior member of the firm of Bennet, Twitty & Reese. He was born at Eatonton, the county seat of Putnam County, Georgia, April 6, 1880, and is a son of Joseph B. and Lou Emma (Sparks) Reese. Mr. Reese's great-grandfather, Rogers Reese, was the founder of the family in Georgia, having moved to Twiggs County from Ashe County, North Carolina, during the latter part of the eighteenth century. Rev. Rowell Reese, son of the founder and grandfather of Millard Reese, was a Baptist minister. He died in Putnam County, well advanced in years and firmly established in the respect and affection of those among whom his life was spent.

Joseph B. Reese was born March 21, 1838, in Putnam County, Georgia. In March, 1861, he joined the Quitman Guards, Company K, First Georgia Infantry, and after one year of hard service in the mountains of Northwest Virginia received his honorable discharge, his term of enlistment having expired. He at once re-enlisted, joining, in March, 1862, the Putnam Volunteers, Company F, Forty-fourth Regiment, Georgia Infantry, as a private. His regiment constituted a part of the Doles-Cook brigade. His military career was one altogether honorable, as shown by his record. He was made second lieutenant of his company June 6, 1862; first lieutenant September 17, 1862, and captain May 2, 1863. During the period of his service he was wounded three times, first at the Battle of Gettysburg, next in the Wilderness, and finally at Winchester, Virginia. In the great Battle of Gettysburg he commanded the sharpshooters of his regiment, who did valiant service, and he received official mention for his gallant conduct. Captain Reese was made a prisoner at Fisher's Hill, Virginia, in October, 1864, and was sent as a prisoner to Fort Delaware prison, where he was held until after the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox. After the war he taught school for a while, then engaged in business, but his intellectual gifts naturally qualified him for literary work, and he soon went into the newspaper field, establishing and editing the Georgia Chronicle at Eatonton. This paper he subsequently moved to Milledgeville, and purchased and edited The Messenger at Eatonton. For many years he was known as one of the foremost writers and newspaper editors of his day and locality. In his later years he turned more and more to religious subjects, and in 1897 was ordained as a minister of the Baptist Church, and from that time until his death he filled various pulpits around Eatonton. He died at Eatonton, February 26, 1911, in his seventy-third year, honored and respected by all who knew him.

Lou Emma Reese, who now lives at Kissimmee, Florida, was born in Putnam County, Georgia, December 19, 1851, a daughter of Wilshire Hervey and Nannie (Smith) Sparks, natives, respectively, of Putnam and Jasper

counties, Georgia. She was married to Joseph B. Reese on July 6, 1869. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Reese; one who died in infancy; Edgar Hervey, who is an accountant at Eatonton; Joseph Hugh, an editor of Orlando, Florida; Millard; Rowell S., in the traffic department of the Piedmont and Northern Railroad, at Greenville, South Carolina; and Nannie Louie, the wife of James M. Johnston, of Kissimmee, Florida.

Millard Reese received his primary education in the public schools of Eatonton and Conyers, Georgia, and in 1896-7 was a student in the literary department of Mercer University. He first came to Brunswick January 4, 1900, and entered a law office as stenographer, but in 1902 reentered Mercer University as a student of the law department, and was graduated therefrom June 3, 1903. Upon his graduation he was admitted to the bar and on April 1, 1904, formed a partnership with Frank Elmore Twitty, under the firm style of Twitty & Reese, this continuing until January 1, 1910, when his present firm was formed under the name of Bennet, Twitty & Reese, Joseph W. Bennet being the senior.

Mr. Reese belongs to the Glynn County Bar Association and the Georgia State Bar Association. He represented Glynn County in the Georgia Legislature for one term, 1909-10. This is the only political office for which he ever offered. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and belongs to Sigma Alpha Epsilon College fraternity.

Mr. Reese was married January 23, 1907, at LaGrange, Georgia, to Emma Leila Callaway, sister of Frank E. Callaway, a prominent Atlanta lawyer, and daughter of Rev. S. Pope and Ellen (Pattillo) Callaway. Mr. Callaway, the father, who is now deceased, was for many years a leading divine of the Baptist Church, and both the Callaway and Pattillo families have contributed noted men and accomplished women to Georgia. Mrs. Callaway, who still survives her husband, makes her home at LaGrange. Mrs. Reese, like her husband, is a member of the Baptist Church.

LEMUEL BOND NORTON. One of the leading attorneys of Lithonia, with a high reputation as an advocate of the Stone Mountain Circuit and as a practitioner at the Atlanta bar, Lemuel Bond Norton, like many of his contemporaries in the law, is a product of the farm. His success in his chosen profession is all the more remarkable and commendable in that he never enjoyed the advantages of a collegiate education, his mastery of the law and its many complexities having been self gained. Since his entrance into professional life, in 1894, his advancement has been continuous, and at various times he has been called upon to serve in official capacities at Lithonia, where he makes his home.

Mr. Norton was born on a farm in Dekalb County, Georgia, January 25, 1869, and is a son of Jabez A. and Rachel (Carroll) Norton, the latter being a member of a well known family of Gwinnett County, Georgia, where several of the name own large plantations. Jabez A. Norton was born in Rockdale County, Georgia, in 1843, and when the war between the states came on enlisted in Cobb's Legion, in the Confederate service, and served throughout the period of the conflict. He participated in numerous important engagements, including the battle of Seven Pines, where he was wounded and captured by the enemy, and for a time was confined in a northern prison at Baltimore. When the war was over he returned to his home and soon took up farming in Dekalb County, where he successfully operated during his active life. For twenty years prior to his death Mr. Norton served in the capacity of marshal of Lithonia. He was a consistent Methodist and a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in his death, which occurred in 1912, Lithonia lost one of its best citizens and one who had the welfare of the community at heart. Mrs. Norton died in 1889, at the age of fifty-six years. She had been formerly married to J. W. Phillips, by whom she had two sons: J. W., deceased, who

was a resident of Lithonia; and Ira, who is engaged in farming on the old homestead in Dekalb County. Six children were born to Jabez A. and Rachel Norton, namely: Rev. Charles A., who is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, on the Rome Circuit; Lemuel Bond, of this notice; Chloe, who is the wife of John McArthur, of Lithonia; Elizabeth, who is the wife of J. K. Davidson, a prominent granite manufacturer of Lithonia; Bert, who is the wife of H. W. Bishop, of Lithonia; and Fannie, who is the wife of S. T. Combs, of this city.

Lemuel Bond Norton received only a country school education, and was brought up to agricultural pursuits on his father's farm. However, he had no desire for a career in farming, and accordingly, as a youth, began to study law. After some preparation, he began to read under the preceptorship of Hon. R. W. Milner, of Covington, Georgia, and applied himself so assiduously to his studies that he was soon admitted to the bar under Judge Richard A. Clark, of the Stone Mountain Superior Court. In 1894 Mr. Norton began practice at both Atlanta and Lithonia, where he has continued to maintain offices, having a large and representative clientele at both places. Mr. Norton has not ceased to be a student, but devotes a large part of his time to his legal volumes, owning one of the finest private libraries in Dekalb County. He holds membership in the various organizations of his profession, and is everywhere recognized as an astute, learned and conscientious lawyer. For a number of years an active Democrat, he has been a more or less familiar figure on the stump during elections, and was one of the warmest supporters of Gov. Joseph M. Terrell, on whose staff he served. He was also the first recorder of Lithonia, an office in which he acted one term, and for three years was mayor of Lithonia and gave the people an excellent administration. His attention is devoted to his practice to the exclusion of outside matters, but he enjoys the companionship of his fellow-men, and is popular in fraternal circles, belonging to the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men. When he is able to get away from the exacting duties of his practice, he spends his vacations in travel, and is also fond of fishing and out-of-door sports. With his family Mr. Norton belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he serves as steward. Personally, Mr. Norton is a man of genial, kindly disposition, and his appearance reflects the statesmanlike qualities which he possesses in large degree. In his list of acquaintances are numbered some of the foremost men of Georgia, and his friendships are numerous.

On November 5, 1902, in Dekalb County, Georgia, at the home of the bride, Mr. Norton was united in marriage with Miss Mabel Chubb, daughter of Jacob L. and Nona (Bramlett) Chubb, of a prominent family of Lithonia. To this union there have come two children: Laniar, born September 21, 1903, and now attending school; and Helen, who died at the age of seven years, on the 15th of November, 1914. Mrs. Norton died on the 12th of September, 1916.

BRIG.-GEN. WILLIAM D. SMITH had given promise of large usefulness as a soldier, when his life was cut short in the second year of the war between the states. He was a native Georgian, born in 1826, and appointed a cadet in the United States Military Academy at the age of sixteen in 1842. In 1846 he was graduated as brevet second lieutenant, and immediately entered the army, then engaged in active service in Mexico. He took part in the siege of Vera Cruz, the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, and Molino del Rey, being severely wounded in the last named battle. After the Mexican war he served at various places on garrison duty, and saw active service on the Indian frontier. In 1858 he had attained the rank of captain, which he was holding when Georgia seceded. He resigned January 28, 1861; tendered his services to the Confederacy, and was commissioned captain of infantry,

to date from March 16. On July 14, 1861, he was promoted colonel and given the Twentieth Georgia Regiment. On March 7, 1862, he was promoted brigadier-general; in June he was placed in command of the district of South Carolina, with headquarters at Charleston, his command including all the forces gathered on James Island. On June 16, 1862, he commanded one wing of the forces which, under Gen. Nathan G. Evans, fought the battle of Secessionville and won a brilliant victory. The Confederate government had been urged to remove General Pemberton and put General Smith in command of the department of South Carolina and Georgia. Possibly this would have been done, but the gallant officer's career was drawing to a close. Attacked with fever he succumbed to the disease and died on October 4, 1862.

BRIG.-GEN. G. MOXLEY SORREL, a native Georgian, entered the Confederate army without any previous military experience, as captain on the staff of Gen. James Longstreet, and participated in the first battle of Bull Run. On September 1, 1861, he was appointed adjutant-general of Longstreet's brigade. He served in this capacity for nearly a year, through the winter of 1861, and the campaign of 1862. On July 24, 1862, he was commissioned major and appointed acting adjutant-general of Longstreet's division. On June 23, 1863, Major Sorrel was promoted lieutenant-colonel, but remained as acting adjutant of General Longstreet's corps, in which capacity he served at Gettysburg, and in September following his chief to Georgia and into the East Tennessee campaign.

When the campaign of 1864 opened, Colonel Sorrel was commissioned full colonel, and was chief of staff of General Longstreet. At the Battle of the Wilderness he conducted three brigades to a position from which they could assail Hancock's left. After more than three years of long and arduous service, in which he had discharged, in an able manner, every duty entrusted to him, he was commissioned brigadier-general, October 24, 1864. At the conclusion of the war General Sorrel returned to Georgia, located in Savannah, and spent the remainder of his life as a merchant and as an official of a steamship company.

JAMES FRANKLIN ROGERS. To depict the career of one who has attained eminence in a high calling is a privilege, and the perusal of such a record an inspiration. The subject of this memoir, widely recognized as the leading attorney of Covington and the Stone Mountain Circuit, and often affectionately alluded to by his confreres as the Nestor of the Newton County bar, was born in Walton County, Georgia, December 12, 1856, the son of Perry S. and Mary (Ivy) Rogers. The paternal grandfather was Ephraim Rogers, a native of Delaware and member of a highly respectable and honored family. Ephraim Rogers, like most of the members of his family, was a man of culture and refinement. A farmer by occupation, he was in antebellum days, like most of those belonging to the higher classes in the South, a slaveholder, who, however, always treated his colored dependents with kindness and Christian charity. In addition to his agricultural labors, he was an ordained preacher in the Methodist denomination, following his sacred calling in Walton and Morgan counties. He married a Miss Foster of Putnam County, Georgia, who died in the early '60s. He survived her some years, his death taking place early in the next decade, when he was eighty-seven years old.

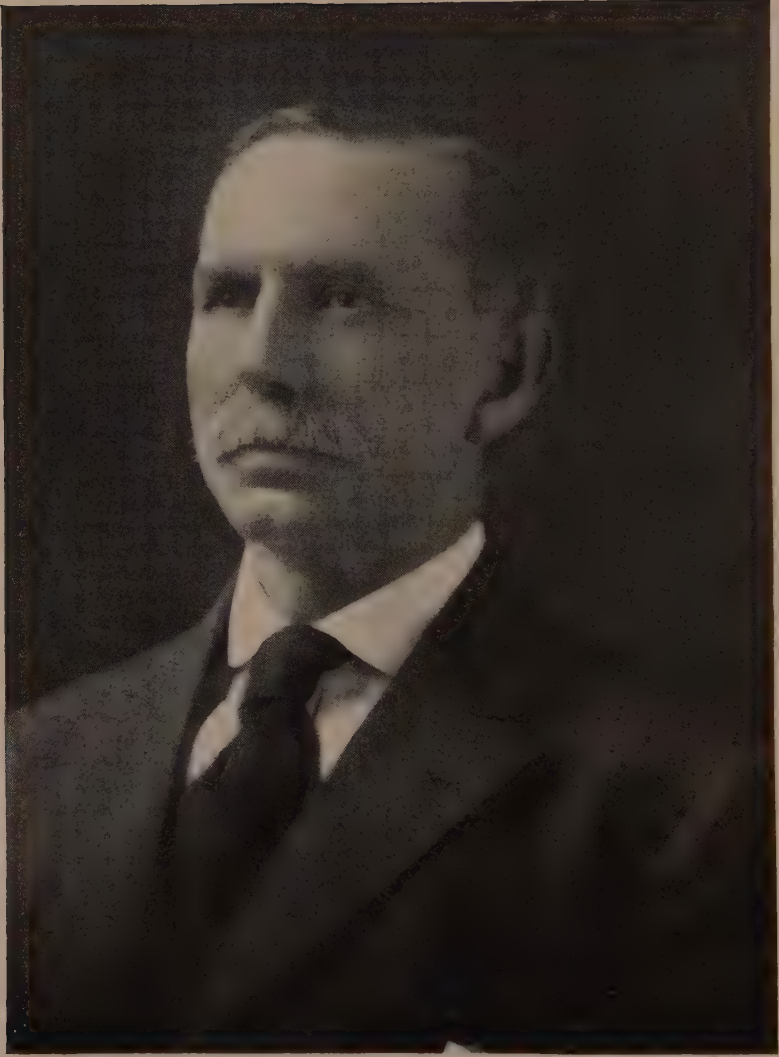
Perry S. Rogers, son of Ephraim and father of our subject, was the youngest member of a large family. He became a successful farmer and planter in Walton County, owning and operating a plantation of 3,000 acres. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and took an especially active part in its work during his latter years. He was first married to Mary Ivy, who, like himself, was a native of Walton County, Georgia. Of

this union there were two children: William A., a railroad man, now residing in Birmingham, Alabama, and James Franklin, whose name appears at the head of this review. The mother of these children died in 1862 and Mr. Rogers subsequently married her sister Margaret, who bore him six children, as follows: Seaborn E., a pastor in the Baptist Church and farmer of Walton County, Georgia; Thomas, also a farmer of Walton County; Ella, wife of Augustus Studdard, of Monroe, Georgia; Lela, wife of Charles Cocroft, of Bostwick, Morgan County, Georgia; Pauline, wife of John Mayo, a farmer of Walton County, Georgia, and Boykin, a farmer and trader, who resides on the old home place with his mother. Perry S. Rogers, the father, died in 1900 at the age of sixty-six years, his loss being deeply regretted by all who knew him.

James Franklin Rogers, after acquiring his elementary education in the Walton County schools, in the fall of 1875 entered the University of Georgia, where he was a student until 1876. He then went to Emory College, where he continued his studies, being there graduated Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1878. He then applied himself assiduously to the study of law under the mentorship of Gov. Henry D. McDaniel of Monroe and made such rapid progress that he was admitted to the bar by Hon. Alexander S. Erwin, judge of the Superior Court, in 1879. Beginning the practice of his profession at Social Circle, Walton County, he remained there five years, during which time he gained much valuable experience and gave evidence of marked ability. In 1885 he came to Covington, where he has since remained in active practice. The thirty years that he has spent in this community have been years of hard work but notable achievement, leading to his present distinguished position as the most prominent advocate in the county. He has been honored at different times by election or appointment to important offices. At one time he served as city attorney, and for twelve years he was solicitor for the county court, practicing in the city courts. He is attorney for the Central Railroad of Georgia and also for the Covington Mills, both responsible positions, which no man of inferior capacity could fill. His comprehensive understanding of the principles of jurisprudence and his masterly presentation of a cause before the courts have long marked him out as a leader in his arduous and difficult profession, success in which is not to be gained without superior merit. Mr. Rogers' fraternal affiliations include membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic Order, in which last mentioned he has advanced as far as the chapter. In religion he is a Methodist.

Mr. Rogers was married April 10, 1879, to Miss Lessie Ray, a native of Walton County, Georgia, and daughter of James A. and Julius Woods Ray. She died in 1887, leaving one child, Emery Ray Rogers, who was born in Walton County, Georgia, and is now general manager for the Nunally Company of Atlanta, Georgia, and resides in New York City. Some time after his first wife's death, James Franklin Rogers contracted a second marriage with Mrs. Belle Knox (Wadsworth). She is a lady of culture and refinement, a leading member of the Presbyterian Church and prominent in club and society work. As a relaxation from the regular duties of his profession, Mr. Rogers takes a keen interest in horticulture, the floral display in his tastefully laid-out gardens eliciting the admiration of every visitor to his hospitable mansion. He is also fond of automobile excursions and spends much of his leisure time in driving. A life thus devoted to the faithful performance of high duties, the cultivation of home ties and the enjoyment of refined and innocent diversions may be regarded as ideal by every lover of all that is best in human nature.

HON. JULIUS EUGENIUS F. MATTHEWS. Eighteen years of distinguished service as ordinary of Upson County entitle Judge Julius Eugenius F.



Geo. H. Julian

Matthews to a position among the leading members of the bench of Eastern Georgia, and the length of his public services, his prestige as a judge and his thorough mastery of the law in all its perplexities and complexities, connect his name with the best traditions of the Upson County judiciary.

Judge Matthews was born on a farm in Upson County, Georgia, September 13, 1852, and is a son of F. F. and Antoinette (Lindsay) Matthews. Judge Matthews belongs to an old honored family of the South, the American founder of which, his great-great-grandfather, Isaac Matthews, located in the colony of Virginia during early colonial times. According to the records the family settled in Georgia about the year 1770, and here, in Wilkes County, the grandfather of Judge Matthews, Robert Matthews, was born, April 7, 1777. He passed his life as a resident of Georgia, and died April 24, 1832. On the maternal side, Judge Matthews belongs to the old and distinguished Lindsay family, which was founded in Georgia by John Lindsay, who migrated to this state from Pennsylvania in 1776 and subsequently enlisted in the American army, in which he fought during the winning of American independence, his rank being that of major. For his valiant services he received a grant of government land in Georgia, in 1784, and this property is still in the family possession.

Julius E. F. Matthews passed his boyhood and youth on his father's farm and was brought up to agricultural pursuits, but was not inclined to follow farming as a vocation, preferring a professional career. He secured his early education in the public schools of Athens, Georgia, and after two years spent at Charlottesville, Virginia, began the study of law under the preceptorship of a firm of attorneys, being admitted to the bar February 7, 1874. He did not, however, enter immediately upon professional duties, but for a term of nine months taught English and mathematics at Nashville, Tennessee, then returning to Upson and beginning practice. Through ability and talent, energy and fidelity, he built up a successful law practice, and brought himself favorably before the people, and was elected clerk of the Superior Court of Upson County, an office in which he served efficiently for eight years. In 1897 he became the candidate of his party for ordinary of Upson County, and, being elected in that year, has continued to hold this office and to discharge its duties in a dignified, capable and conscientious manner. He is highly esteemed by both bench and bar and well deserves the high position which he holds in the confidence of the people.

Judge Matthews has been a lifelong Democrat, and since the Chicago National Convention of 1884, to which he was a delegate, has been one of the strong and influential members of his party in Upson County. Fraternally, he is identified with the Masons, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree, the Lodge and Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias, and for many years he has been a member of the Georgia Bar Association. A fluent and polished speaker, he is frequently called upon to deliver speeches and orations, and on the occasion of the unveiling of the Confederate Monument, at Thomaston, in May, 1908, gave the dedicatory address.

GEORGE WASHINGTON JULIAN, M. D. By experience, ability and other associations Dr. George Washington Julian is recognized as the leading physician and surgeon of Tift County. He has had nearly thirty years of active experience in medicine, and has worthily earned and deserves all the prominence that has come to him in a professional way and also in the accumulation of a sufficient material prosperity. Dr. Julian worked hard to prepare himself for a professional career, and he used school teaching as a means to that end.

He was born in Forsyth County, Georgia, December 10, 1857, a son of Bailey F. and Stella (Clement) Julian. His father was a native of North

Carolina and his mother of Virginia. Bailey F. Julian was born about 1810, came to Forsyth, Georgia, in 1830 as one of the early settlers, and was a prominent farmer and stock raiser in that vicinity until his death in 1886 at the age of seventy-six. In early life he studied law but he never practiced. While past the age of military service he volunteered during the invasion of Georgia by the Federals and served with the Home Guard in defense of Atlanta. His wife died in 1894 at the age of sixty-six. Of their five children Dr. Julian was the oldest.

While his father was a very substantial planter, the fact that his early boyhood was spent in the Civil war decade accounts for a number of limitations and handicaps upon the acquisition of an education. He attended such common schools as were maintained during that period, and he finally completed a course at the Midway High School. As a result of his efforts as a teacher he paid his way through the Southern Medical College at Atlanta, where in 1887 he was graduated M. D. His first practice was done in Forsyth and Gwinnett counties, and from Buford in the latter county he moved to South Georgia in the fall of 1887, locating at Pearson in Coffee County. That was his home for ten years, but since 1897 he has had a large practice at Tifton.

Doctor Julian is surgeon for the A. C. L. Railroad and is vice president of the Citizens Bank of Tifton. He is a member of the State and County Medical societies, is a democrat in politics, a Mason and a member of the Baptist Church. He owns extensive farms and city property and for years has had all the practice that he could well attend to.

On June 26, 1888, at Pearson, Georgia, Dr. Julian married Miss Laura Kirkland, daughter of Joel and Elizabeth Kirkland. Her mother is still living at Pearson. Doctor and Mrs. Julian have three children: Stella E. is the wife of C. F. Shingler, a prominent citizen of Ashburn, Georgia, and they have two children, Clinton F. and Laura Louise Shingler. Lelia G. Julian, born at Tifton, is now in the senior year of the Tifton High School. George W. Jr., born in 1904, at Tifton, is in the grade schools.

R. C. NEELEY is head of one of the largest mercantile firms in the State of Georgia. It is a business which has been developed from modest beginnings and largely through his own initiative and energies, and now employs an immense amount of capital and operates a chain of general merchandise or department stores in and about Waynesboro, where Mr. Neeley has been one of the most prominent citizens in the past forty years.

One of five children he was born at Savannah, Georgia, in May, 1856, a son of Thomas W. and Philo (Whitehead) Neeley. His father, a native of South Carolina, came to Georgia when a young man and located in Savannah, where he soon became a factor in the cotton business. He enlisted in the Confederate army and was a captain and afterwards served as quartermaster. He died shortly after the close of the war. Mr. Neeley's mother was born in Burke County, Georgia, a daughter of John Whitehead.

R. C. Neeley began his practical business career at a time when most boys of the modern generation are attending school. His own education came from the Charlotte Hall State School in Maryland and for a time he worked in Baltimore, Maryland, and for one year was a student at law in New York City. However, in 1875, at the age of nineteen, he returned to Georgia and began to apply himself in a business way at Waynesboro as an employe of Major Wilkins for several years, from 1876 to 1886. He was then in business with Mr. McKinzie, but at the end of five years sold out and became a member of the firm of Wilkins, Neeley & Jones. He next established a small business of his own, and rapidly developed it until in 1900 the R. C. Neeley Company was incorporated and he has since been

president of this corporation, which employs a capital of several hundred thousand dollars and operates two large department stores.

Mr. Neeley also owns a cotton warehouse at Waynesboro for the storing of cotton and is a director and president of the Citizens' Bank of Waynesboro. He is chairman of the Executive Committee of the Federal Experiment Station at Griffin.

At the age of twenty-one he was elected a member of the Board of Education of Burke County, Georgia, and served continuously for thirty years, most of the time as chairman, finally resigning after he had satisfied his conscience on the score of assistance to the local schools. He served as mayor two terms, and has also been a member of the City Council. In 1904-05 he sat in the State Legislature. Mr. Neeley is a democrat, a member of the Country Club and Commercial Club of Augusta, and Bankers Club of New York City. His church is the Methodist Episcopal.

In 1880 he married Miss Willie Addison of Waynesboro, daughter of Lawson Addison. Mrs. Neeley died in 1884. In 1886 he married Lillian Wilkins, daughter of Major Wilkins of Waynesboro. To their union were born three children. Alvin W., born in 1887 at Waynesboro, is a graduate A. B. of the University of Georgia and is now in business with his father. R. C. Neeley, Jr., born in 1890, was educated in the University of Georgia and is now a member of the cotton firm of Neeley & Wilcox at Augusta. Messelle W., born in 1891, is a graduate of the Miss Baldwin's School at Brunswick, Georgia.

WALTER BARNETT SHAW, junior member of the firm of Rosser & Shaw, one of the leading legal concerns of Walker County, and assistant solicitor-general of the Rome Circuit, has been located at La Fayette only since 1914, but has already distinguished himself in such litigation as he has been connected with. His professional success has not been accidental, but well earned and well deserved. Of strong, vigorous intellect, he has brought to legal practice the reinforcement of wide culture, and his love of the law and devotion to his profession have led him to a thorough mastery of its learning.

Mr. Shaw was born at Trion, Chattooga County, Georgia, September 23, 1882, and is a son of Samuel J. and Cordelia (Rosser) Shaw. The family was founded in Northwest Georgia by the great-grandfather of Walter B., George Shaw, who migrated from South Carolina, his birth state, and settled in Walker County, where the remaining years of his life were passed in the cultivation of a plantation. James E. Shaw, the son of the pioneer, was born in Elbert County, Georgia, but reared in Walker County, where he and his father became widely known as agriculturists and as the originators of the world-famous Shaw corn. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army and served four years in the Army of Northern Virginia, participating in numerous important battles, including that at Gettysburg. He died in 1914, at the age of seventy-nine years. James E. Shaw married Nancy Caruthers, a descendant of one of the original settlers of Walker County, and she preceded him in death several years. They were industrious, Christian people, who won the respect and confidence of those among whom they lived and labored.

Samuel J. Shaw was born in 1856, in Walker County, Georgia, and in his youth was granted the advantages of good educational opportunities. When he embarked upon a career, he chose mercantile lines as his field of endeavor, and for a number of years was the proprietor of an establishment at Trion, Chattooga County, where he also conducted the cotton mill company's store. In 1895 he came to La Fayette and established himself in business, and at the present time is known as one of the leading merchants of the city, with a modern establishment and a large and representative trade. Mr. and Mrs.

Shaw are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They are the parents of two children: Walter Barnett; and Maud, who is the wife of Madison A. Park, a resident of Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Walter Barnett Shaw received his early education in the graded and high schools of La Fayette, and after some preparation entered the University of Georgia, in 1900. There he pursued a literary and law course and was graduated in 1904, at which time he entered upon the practice of his profession at La Fayette, Georgia, in partnership with J. W. Bale, under the firm style of Bale & Shaw. In October, 1905, he was made assistant solicitor-general, under W. H. Ennis, solicitor of Rome District, and continued to act in that capacity until January 1, 1909, when he became the law partner of Solicitor Ennis, the firm rapidly advancing to a prominent position among the firms of the Rome District. This connection continued until January 1, 1914, when Mr. Shaw came to La Fayette and formed a partnership with his cousin, James E. Rosser, under the style of Rosser & Shaw, and in addition to his private practice still holds the position of assistant solicitor under his former partner, Mr. Ennis. Mr. Shaw has brought to the practice of his profession the natural aptitude which is inherent in a mind of logical and analytical power, as well as the culture which is the product of a thorough education, aided by persistent and intelligent study. His management of a case, from the moment he assumes charge of it until the close of the final hearing before the last court of review, is planned with careful thought, a fact to which in no small degree may be attributed a large part of his success. A quick, alert and very active man, he is possessed of force and vitality, and devotes his energies to the main issues involved. During four years he served as county attorney of Floyd County. He has always been an ardent supporter of the democratic party, while his fraternal connections are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is past exalted ruler of Rome Lodge, and the Masons, in which he has attained the Royal Arch degree. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is serving as steward.

Mr. Shaw was married in June, 1914, to Miss Aileen Paul, who was born at Chattanooga, Tennessee, daughter of George A. and Nancy (Hall) Paul. Mrs. Shaw is a member of Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

HARVEY C. BUNN, a widely known and popular citizen of Southern Georgia and now postmaster of Waycross, was born at Elsie, Georgia, October 16, 1888, a son of Taylor and Bettie (Whitley) Bunn. His father was a native of North Carolina and his mother of South Carolina. In 1886 Taylor Bunn moved to Umatilla, Florida, but after two years located at Elsie, Georgia, in 1888. He is still living at the age of sixty-two at Fairfax, Georgia, and engaged in the lumber business, having also at various times been identified with the naval store industry. He was married in South Carolina where his wife was reared and educated, and she is still living at the age of fifty-seven. There were five children: Marvin L. Bunn of Waycross; J. Dudley of Fairfax; Harvey C.; Mrs. B. S. Gibson of Waycross; Miss Lila Pearl of Fairfax.

Harvey C. Bunn finished his literary education at Emory College, where he graduated Ph. B. in 1909, afterwards took a course in Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. From 1911 to 1914 he was assistant cashier of the Citizens Bank at Waycross. He resigned that position to accept the responsibilities of his present office. When President Wilson appointed him postmaster of Waycross in January, 1914, Mr. Bunn had the distinction of being the youngest postmaster in Georgia in a second class office, and one of the youngest in the entire country. He has made many changes for betterment in the postal service during the last two years, and in this position as elsewhere has shown great ability and fidelity to every duty and obligation.

He is an active democrat, a member of the Baptist Church, is a Mason and

Shriner, belongs to the college fraternities Delta Tau Delta and Psi Delta Kappa, and to the Waycross Progress Club.

November 14, 1911, at Nashville, Tennessee, he married Miss Isabella Crittenden. Her father is now deceased and her mother is Mary E. Crittenden. Mr. and Mrs. Bunn have one child, Miss Mary Elizabeth Bunn, born at Waycross in 1912.

DAVID W. LEWIS, legislator, educator and patriot, was born in Hancock County, October 24, 1815. In 1837 he was graduated from Franklin College, served as private secretary to Governor George R. Gilmer, and in 1843 was admitted to the bar. For ten years, commencing with 1845, he represented Hancock County in the Legislature, and during that period became one of the founders of the Georgia State Agricultural Society. Of that institution he was a charter member, secretary for many years and its third president.

In 1855 he was appointed trustee of the University of Georgia, which place he held consecutively for thirty years. In 1861 he was elected to represent Georgia from the Fifth District in the First Confederate Congress. His last great work was his presidency of the North Georgia Agricultural College. He was its first president, from 1873 until the date of his death, December 28, 1885. A monument on the college campus was dedicated to his memory in 1891.

JOHN MCINTOSH KELL. In all its history Georgia has never produced a more devoted patriot or a finer character than Capt. John McIntosh Kell, a distinguished naval officer of the United States and Confederate governments, and adjutant-general of the State of Georgia. He was born in Darien on January 26, 1823, and in September, 1841, was commissioned a midshipman in the United States navy. Of the succeeding twenty years, seventeen were passed in active service in every part of the world. In the war with Mexico he saw service on the California coast; he participated in the expedition to Paraguay and was a member of Commodore Perry's staff in the historic expedition to Japan.

The outbreak of the war between the states found him a junior lieutenant, stationed at Pensacola. He immediately resigned and threw in his lot with the Confederacy. His naval service under the Confederacy, from June, 1861, to June, 1864, was as executive officer under the famous Admiral Raphael Semmes. His identification, during that period, with the famous Confederate raiders, Sumter and Alabama, is a romantic chapter in naval warfare. As is well known, the latter was finally destroyed off the coast of Cherbourg, France, June 19, 1864, by the Federal protected warship, the Kearsarge. Captain Kell made his way back to the Confederate capital through the blockade by way of England, reaching home after an absence of three years and four months, to find his promotion to full captain, dated from the fight with the Hatteras, and given for gallantry, awaiting him, and was placed in command of the Richmond, an ironclad, on the James River. He was at his home, Sunnyside, on sick leave when the Confederacy collapsed, and there he quietly remained for many years.

In November, 1886, Governor Gordon tendered to Captain Kell the appointment of adjutant-general of the state, a position about to become vacant by the retirement of a disabled incumbent. He accepted the appointment, entered upon the discharge of the duties January 1, 1887, found it a congenial work, and spent the remaining years of his life in that position.

HON. WILLIAM CLINTON HODGES. On the roster of Southeastern Georgia's able jurists is found the name of Judge William Clinton Hodges, who has attained distinctive preferment in the legal profession. The reason for his advancement is not far to seek. In the vocation of law success depends

entirely upon individual merit, and the intellectual vigor, analytical power and judicial capacity of Judge Hodges have combined to secure for him the high office of judge of the County Court of Liberty County at an age when most men are just beginning to realize the real possibilities of life.

Judge Hodges was born August 25, 1886, in Liberty County, Georgia, and is a son of John G. and Eugenia (Wheeler) Hodges. The family was founded in Georgia by Judge Hodges' great-grandfather, William Hodges, who was a native of Virginia and who on emigrating to Georgia settled at Taylor's Creek, in Liberty County, among the pioneers of that region, continuing to make his home there on a plantation until his death in advanced years. His descendants have since all been worthy citizens and industrious and successful workmen in various fields of endeavor. The son of the Georgia pioneer, Elias R. Hodges, the grandfather of the judge, was born near Taylor's Creek, Liberty County, was there reared and educated, and married a Georgia girl. When the Civil war came on he answered the call of the Southland and entered the army which fought under the standard of the Gray, fighting gallantly until he received a severe wound in the upper part of the left arm, and being then honorably discharged because of disability. He then returned to his home, where he resumed his interrupted labors as an agriculturist, and continued to be engaged therein during the remainder of his life, his death occurring February 6, 1901. Like his father, at the time of his death he was in advanced years, the family being noted for its longevity. He was a man of consequence and influence in his community, an honorable, upright citizen, and one who had the confidence and regard of those among whom his life was passed.

John G. Hodges, father of Judge Hodges, was born April 5, 1852, in Liberty County, Georgia, and there his entire life has been passed in the pursuits of the soil, in which he has attained well-merited success. In spite of his more than sixty-three years, he is in the best of physical health and mental strength, and gives every promise of maintaining the family reputation for many years of living. Mr. Hodges married Miss Eugenia Wheeler, who was born also in this county, a daughter of Ripley and Zilphi Wheeler, and to this union there were born twelve children, of whom two died in infancy, the others being: John C., James C., Harry E., William Clinton, Miss Theodosia E., Henry C., J. Leon, Miss Sarah Allie, Hugh M. and Roswell E.

The early education of William Clinton Hodges was secured in the country schools of the district known as Rye Patch, in Liberty County, starting when he was six years old and continuing his studies there until he was eighteen years of age. He went then to a boarding school for one year, and at the conclusion of that time began teaching in the rural district schools. He passed two years thus employed in Liberty County, a like period in Tattnall County, and one year in Duvall County, Florida, and at the end of that period resumed his own studies with his funds earned as an educator, entering the law school of Mercer University, at Macon. He was duly graduated from that institution with his degree in 1910, and in that same year entered upon his professional labors at Ludowici, Liberty County. There he soon attracted to himself a large clientele of the most desirable character, and his connection with a number of important cases brought him favorably before the people, who were not long in coming to the conclusion that he was made of judicial timber. In the fall of 1914, therefore, he was elected judge of the County Court of Liberty County, and on taking his place upon the bench changed his place of residence to the county seat at Hinesville, where he now lives. The County Court of Liberty County was abolished in August of 1916, and on September 12, thereafter, Judge Hodges was nominated judge of the City Court of Hinesville for a term of four years. Judge Hodges' service on the bench has been one in which he has maintained the high dignity of his office and has dispensed justice in a capable, impartial and expeditious manner.

He is one of the most popular officials of the county, and stands high in public, business, and professional circles. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, at Glenville, Tattnall County, where he has also numerous friends. With the members of his family he belongs to the Baptist Church, and has been liberal in his support of its movements.

Judge Hodges was married to Miss Varina Anne Worsham, of the City of Macon, Georgia, on the 17th day of January, 1912, a daughter of Charles E. and Laura W. Worsham of said city, formerly of Crawford County, Georgia. To this union there was born on October 19, 1913, a son, Quinton Edward.

WILLIAM D. ELLIS. Judge Ellis holds high and assured vantage-ground as one of the ablest jurists today upholding the dignity and prestige of the bench and bar of Georgia and his character and achievements are such as to render specially consistent in the compilation of this history a brief review of his career, one whose successive steps have been marked by earnest and effective application and are today crowned by his distinguished services on the bench of the Superior Courts of the Atlanta circuit. His third consecutive term in this important tribunal has been initiated on the 1st of January, 1915. The judge has brought to the judicial office the admirable powers of a well disciplined mind of fine scholarship and professional attainments, and his care and circumspection in the exercise of his functions have made his rulings signally fair and impartial, have conserved justice and equity, and have shown the broad scope and great accuracy of his knowledge of jurisprudence. His advancement represents the result of his resolute and ambitious purpose when he entered the legal profession and by his sentiments and actions gave evidence of his full appreciation of its dignity and responsibility, no lawyer in the State of Georgia having more definitely proved exponent of the best in the unwritten ethical code of the profession. Judge Ellis gave loyal service as a youthful soldier in the Confederate ranks in the Civil war and the same intrinsic spirit of loyalty has characterized him in thought and action during the years of his effective service as one of the world's noble workers in the "piping times of peace."

Judge Ellis claims the State of South Carolina as the place of his nativity and is a scion of a sterling old family of the fair Southland. Until his thirteenth year he remained on the plantation of his father, Dr. William D. Ellis, near Allendale, Barnwell County, South Carolina, and there received excellent educational discipline of a preliminary order, under the effective direction of private tutors, besides which he had the fortuitous advantages of a home of signal culture and refinement, representative of the best in the fine old regime in the South, his father having been an able physician as well as a substantial planter in South Carolina. Upon leaving the parental roof Judge Ellis entered the excellent military academy or school at Aiken, South Carolina, where he made excellent advancement in scholastic lore and gained also effective military discipline. He continued his studies in this institution for a period of three years and though the inception of the war between the states of the North and the South found him little more than a boy he was amply fortified in youthful loyalty and patriotic impulse, as well as in military tactics.

In 1862 this alert and vigorous young son of the South would not consent longer to be denied the honor and privilege of tendering his services in defense of the cause of the Confederate States of America. He joined the Eleventh South Carolina Regiment of Infantry, commanded by his uncle, Col. D. H. Ellis, upon whose staff he was assigned a position as a non-commissioned officer. Later he was elected a lieutenant of Company B of his regiment, which was subsequently attached to Gen. Johnson Haygood's brigade. In connection with campaign service in Virginia, Judge Ellis lived up to the full tension of the great conflict, since he there participated in all of the important engagements in which Haygood's gallant and famous brigade was

involved up to February, 1865, when he was captured by the enemy, during the spirited combat at the time of the fall of Fort Fisher near Wilmington, North Carolina. At Fort Delaware he was thereafter held in duress as a prisoner of war until the close of the long and weary conflict. He was released in June, 1865, and then returned to Aiken, South Carolina, where he engaged in teaching school and where he simultaneously devoted himself to the study of law, with characteristic receptiveness and ambition, so that he made rapid and substantial progress in his assimilation of the principles and science of jurisprudence and after a few years proved himself eligible for and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of South Carolina. He continued, however, his pedagogic services until 1870, in the meanwhile handling also such minor law business as came to him.

After severing his association with the work of a school teacher Judge Ellis came to Georgia and established his residence in the City of Atlanta, where, as a means to an end, that of making provision for himself and fortifying himself adequately for the practice of his profession, he gave two years to service in the local newspaper field, within this time having been in the reportorial and editorial service of the three leading Atlanta papers in turn—the *Intelligencer*, the *Constitution* and the *Herald*. In this way he somewhat augmented his financial resources, and upon leaving the field of practical journalism he resumed the practice of his profession. His ability and close application soon enabled him to develop a substantial law business, and finally Governor Colquitt conferred upon him appointment to the office of solicitor of the City Court of Atlanta. He filled this position with marked ability and to the distinct advancement of his professional reputation, but he declined reappointment, in order to resume the general practice of law. In 1886 the judge was associated in practice with Judge Newman, but this partnership was dissolved in 1887, when Judge Newman was appointed to the bench of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia. Judge Ellis then formed a partnership alliance with James R. Gray, who is still one of the distinguished members of the Atlanta bar, and this association proved a most gracious and effective one, the firm having built up a large and representative law business which extended into the various courts of the state, including the Federal tribunals.

In 1884-85 Judge Ellis represented Fulton County in the State Legislature, in which he made an admirable record, both in the deliberations of the lower house and those of the various committees to which he was assigned, among the more important being the general judiciary committee, and the committees on corporations, military, education, and manufacturers. He was chairman of the committee on internal improvements and vice chairman of the committee on corporations. He was the author of the bill the enactment of which effected the creation of the Stone Mountain Judicial Circuit, and was specially active in devising and formulating plans by which to render feasible the erection of the new state capitol.

The public services of Judge Ellis have also touched the municipal government of Atlanta. In 1878 he was a member of the city council and was placed at the head of the legal department of the same, besides which Judge Newman served simultaneously as city attorney, so that they were associated in the formulating of much of the legislation that has conserved the prosperous condition of the city at the present time.

By the bar of Fulton County and that of the state in general it was recognized as a consistent and well-merited honor when Judge Ellis was appointed to the bench of the Superior Courts of the Atlanta Circuit, in July, 1907, and his able judicial services have fully justified the preferment thus accorded, the while they have demonstrated also that he is to be always remembered as one of the representative jurists of the state of his adoption. He has shown marked ability in the despatching of the business of the court, is



Frank J. Co. M. S.

invariably courteous and considerate in his treatment of the lawyers and litigants appearing before him and has the qualities that make for true eminence in judicial service. Under his original appointment Judge Ellis served until January 1, 1911, when he entered upon his second term, of four years, after having been elected without opposition, as was he also in the general election in the autumn of 1914, for another term of four years, beginning January 1, 1915.

As a young man Judge Ellis wedded Miss Phoebe Prioleau, daughter of Judge Samuel Prioleau, of Charleston, South Carolina, and of the fifth generation in line of direct descent from Rev. Elias Prioleau, the distinguished clergyman and honored pioneer who led the fine French Huguenot colonists into South Carolina. The mother of Judge Prioleau was a sister of Thomas Lynch, of South Carolina, who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. It should be noted also that Judge Ellis himself is a representative of distinguished Revolutionary stock. His great-grandfather, Colonel A. Hawkes Hay, on the maternal side, commanded the Orange County Regiment of New York troops in the war of the Revolution and his paternal great-grandfather likewise was a patriot soldier in the great struggle for national independence.

In conclusion is entered brief record concerning the children of Judge and Mrs. Ellis: William D., Jr., who is now city attorney of Atlanta, married Miss Blanche Lipscomb, of Athens, this state. Phoebe is the wife of Edward L. Bishop, a prominent business man of Atlanta. Prioleau is one of the secretaries of the Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Company and resides in Springfield, Massachusetts. Harry H. is engaged in business in Atlanta. Frampton E., the youngest son, is a representative lawyer of the younger generation in Georgia's fair capital city. Harriet F. is the wife of William H. Rhett, a leading insurance underwriter in Atlanta.

FRANK SCARBORO. There is some explanation for the fact that Frank Scarboro at the age of thirty is at the head of a business as a broker and banker which handles millions of dollars annually. It is to be found in the fact that he is one of the fortunate young men of Southern Georgia, fortunate in the inheritance of sturdy mental and physical qualities from his ancestry, fortunate in his associations and in the choice of a business for which he is especially equipped and fortunate because having taken up a certain line of business he has followed it steadily to success.

He was born in Bulloch County, Georgia, January 9, 1886, a son of J. H. and Sallie (Daughtry) Scarboro. His father and mother are native Georgians. J. H. Scarboro was extensively engaged in farming for a number of years, and is now a resident of Moultrie, Georgia, where for the past fourteen years he has been city clerk and treasurer. He is now fifty-six and his wife is fifty-two, and of their five sons and three daughters, Frank Scarboro was the first born.

Frank Scarboro attended the Moultrie High School, and received his first experience and training in banking at Moultrie under Hon. Z. H. Clark with the Moultrie Banking Company. From there he came to Tifton in 1905 became cashier of the First National Bank, at the age of twenty-one but withdrew from that institution in 1909 and took up private banking and the brokerage business under the name Frank Scarboro Company. This is a company which by volume of annual business ranks as one of the foremost concerns of Southern Georgia. It does an immense brokerage business, and is one of the leading firms of investment bankers in the state.

Mr. Scarboro also takes an active part in public affairs and was chairman of the Young Men's Democratic Progressive League of Tifton for the year 1914. He is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of

Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World, and is a member of the Baptist Church.

On October 7, 1908, at Tifton, he married Miss Estora Timmons. Mrs. Scarboro was born January 20, 1887, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Timmons. Her father is a well known business man and farmer and has extensive interests in the naval stores industry. To their union have been born two children: Whitfield Timmons Scarboro, born at Atlanta, July 2, 1911; and Frank Harrison Scarboro, born at Tifton, December 3, 1914.

CHARLES L. C. THOMAS. It is to such vital and resourceful men of affairs as Mr. Thomas that Georgia is indebted for the progressiveness that is here in evidence in the twentieth century and that is proving the commonwealth's consistent claim to the title of Empire State of the South. Mr. Thomas has shown great initiative and constructive ability and is known and honored as the foremost figure in the furtherance of the industrial and commercial activities of the vital little City of Madison, judicial center of Morgan County, where he is president of the Morgan County Bank; president of the Madison Oil Mills, of which corporation he was the organizer; and secretary and treasurer of the Madison Fertilizer Company, in the organization of which he was the dominating figure. His energy and versatility have found opportunities for effective application along other normal lines of enterprise and he is a man who thinks, plans and achieves, the while the course which he pursues is ever along the line of steadfast integrity, so that he merits and commands unqualified popular confidence and good will. As a loyal and liberal citizen and a moving force in the business life of Morgan County he is specially eligible for representation in this history. Further interest attaches to his career by reason of the fact that he became dependent upon his own resources when a mere youth and has been in the most significant sense the architect of his own fortunes. He was a child of about two years at the time of his father's death, and thus it was but natural that he was early called upon to face greater responsibilities than the average youth of his generation.

Charles Lewis Clark Thomas was born at Clarksville, Polk County, Tennessee, on the 10th of October, 1875, and is a son of Charles Lewis Thomas and Mary Jones (Pratt) Thomas, the latter of whom was born at Tallahassee, Florida, a daughter of Rev. George W. Pratt, who was graduated in Mercer University at Macon, Georgia, and who was long in active service as a representative member of the clergy of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Charles L. Thomas was born at Bellyview, Kentucky, and he died in Leesburg, Florida, in 1877, at the early age of thirty-five years. He was a newspaper man by vocation and at the time of the Civil war he became a loyal soldier of the Confederacy. In one of the numerous engagements at Fort Donelson, Tennessee, he was captured by the enemy, and for some time thereafter he was held as a Federal prisoner of war at Alton, Illinois, his rigorous service as a soldier and the confinement which he endured after his capture having shattered his health and virtually caused his untimely death. Of the two children the subject of this review is the younger, and the elder is George Pratt Thomas, who is now superintendent of the Armour fertilizer manufacturing plant at Jacksonville, Florida. The widowed mother eventually contracted a second marriage, becoming the wife of Algernon E. Caldwell, and they now reside at Asheville, North Carolina.

Charles L. C. Thomas received but meager educational advantages in his boyhood, as is evident when it is stated that he attended school only until he was twelve years of age, from which time forward he became largely dependent upon his own resources. While still a mere boy he found employment in a fertilizer plant at Port Royal, South Carolina, and with the passing years, through this and other associations, he gained a comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the varied details of this line of industrial enterprise.

At the age of twenty-five years Mr. Thomas came to Georgia and assumed the position of superintendent of the Virginia & Carolina Chemical plant at Social Circle, Walton County, this preferment having come to him as the result of his expert knowledge of all matters pertaining to the manufacturing and sale of chemical fertilizers. After retaining this position two and one-half years, Mr. Thomas resigned and removed to Madison, Morgan County, where he accepted the position of business manager of the Madison Oil Mill. In 1906 he effected the organization of the Madison Fertilizer Company, which was incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000, and he has since been secretary and treasurer of this important and flourishing company, which places on the market an average of 5,000 tons of fertilizer annually, the well equipped establishment giving employment to a corps of about thirty during the manufacturing season of each successive year.

In 1909 Mr. Thomas became the organizer of the Thomas Manufacturing Company, of Madison, and this corporation bases its operations upon a capital stock of \$20,000. The company has a plant with the most approved facilities for the manufacturing of artificial ice, the milling and ginning of cotton and the manufacturing of flour and meal. He is president of this company, which gives employment to an average force of about twelve persons, and he is president also of the Madison Oil Mills, which control a large and prosperous business in the manufacturing of cottonseed oil and various byproducts. In 1900 Mr. Thomas was the foremost figure in the organizing of the Morgan County Bank, which was incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. By its normal earnings the institution has since increased its capital to \$40,000. Mr. Thomas has been its president since 1913, and his progressive administration and mature business judgment have been potent in the development of this bank as one of the substantial financial institutions of Northwestern Georgia. In 1915 he was elected secretary of the Empire Cotton Oil Company, a Georgia corporation with \$2,500,000.00 capital. Broad and comprehensive knowledge has been the education which Mr. Thomas has acquired in the practical school of experience, and he has fully merited the pronounced success which he has gained through his persistent, progressive and well ordered efforts along lines of enterprise that have been of distinct benefit to the community in general. In addition to the important enterprises of which mention has already been made, this vigorous and indefatigable man of affairs is identified on an extensive scale with agricultural industry in Morgan County, where he is the owner of an extensive landed estate and gives special attention to the raising of cotton and corn.

The public spirit of Mr. Thomas is of insistent order and he is always at the front in giving co-operation and influence in the furtherance of those measures and enterprises that tend to advance the best interests of his home city, county and state, the while he is unfaltering in his allegiance to the cause of the democratic party. He is president of the Madison Chamber of Commerce and his loyalty to and appreciation of Madison and Morgan County are such that he is always ready to give to those desiring such information a description of the resources and advantages of this favored section of the State of Georgia. In the Masonic fraternity Mr. Thomas has completed the circle of the York Rite and has thus received the chivalric degrees, his affiliation being with the commandery of Knights Templar at Covington, Georgia, besides which he is a member of Yaarab Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in the City of Atlanta. Both he and his wife are zealous members of the Presbyterian Church at Madison and he is serving as a deacon of the same.

On the 15th of June, 1901, at Beaufort, South Carolina, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Thomas to Miss Florida Antoine Poullam, daughter of Antoine and Rebecca (Lamar) Poullam, of Augusta, Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have no children.

FRANK E. CALLAWAY. While one of the most prominent figures in the Atlanta bar during the last twenty years, and master in chancery to the Federal Court, a great number of people associate the name of Frank E. Callaway most familiarly with the domain of clean athletics in his capacity as president of the Atlanta Baseball Association.

Born at West Point, Georgia, April 9, 1870, he is a son of S. P. and Ellen (Patillo) Callaway, the former a native of La Grange and the latter of Harris County, Georgia. Mr. Callaway was fortunate in a heritage of good qualities from both sides of his family, was reared in a home of ideals and abiding influences for good, and was also fortunate in his choice of his career. After attending the public schools and graduating from the University of Georgia with the class of 1890, he took up the study of law and began practice not long after he attained his majority. An experience which brought him into the higher domain of public life, where he has ever since been an influential figure, was his service as private secretary to Governor W. Y. Atkinson from 1894 to 1898. In that time he showed his practical ability as a political organizer, and exercises a strong influence in the ranks of the democratic party in Georgia. The appointment as private secretary also brought him to Atlanta, and that city has since been his home and he enjoys a splendid private practice in addition to his duties as master in chancery. His offices are in the Third National Bank Building.

While in college Mr. Callaway excelled as a baseball player, and that interest has been one that has remained with him in his mature career. It was his enthusiastic support of local baseball that brought him the presidency of the Atlanta Baseball Association. He has a keen knowledge of the sport, and has been exceedingly successful in building up and maintaining the Atlanta Club. He has done much to foster this national pastime, and is regarded as one of the ablest baseball executives in the southeastern states. He is also identified by membership with the Capital City Club, the Piedmont Driving Club, the Atlanta Athletic and Brookhaven Country clubs. Mr. Callaway and family reside at 46 East Fourteenth Street. He was married in November, 1896, to Miss Helen Spencer of Columbus, Georgia. Their children are named Spencer and Helen.

HON. JUDSON BEACH GEIGER. The dean of the Montgomery County bar, ex-judge of the city courts of Mount Vernon and a leader of the Oconee Circuit, Hon. Judson Beach Geiger has written his name in strong and legible characters upon the legal history of this part of the state. During more than a quarter of a century of practice at Mount Vernon his star of success has been a constantly ascending one, his talents having responded fully to his developing faculties, ambitions and opportunities, while his gifts for usefulness have been stable and many-sided, having contributed materially to the welfare of the community in which he has chosen to make his home.

Judge Geiger was born in Tattnall County, Georgia, March 20, 1864, a member of a family that was founded in America about six generations back by an emigrant from Germany, and a son of Rev. Washington Leonard and Katherine C. (Tillman) Geiger. His grandfather, Jeremiah Geiger, was a native of North Carolina, who was married in South Carolina and later came to Effingham County, Georgia, where he became a prominent planter and slaveholder and passed the remaining years of his life. Washington L. Geiger was one of five children and was born in Effingham County, where he received his early education. He was prepared for the ministry of the Baptist faith in Forsyth County, and became one of the best-beloved ministers in Southern Georgia, having charges at Dublin and other cities for many years. In addition to his ministerial work, he was greatly interested in the cause of education, the interests of which he forwarded in every possible way, and was the founder of the Excelsior High School, at Excelsior, Bullock County.

Reverend Geiger died at the age of seventy-five years, in 1910, the mother having preceded him in death a number of years. Like her husband, she lived her Christianity and was greatly beloved by all. Seven children were born to them: John C., who was the proprietor of the Geiger House, one of the well-known hostleries of Savannah, where he died in 1914; Jackson L., who was a machinist by trade and died in Bulloch County; James T., a political leader of Alamo, and clerk of the Superior Court of Wheeler County; Judson Beach; Joseph J., who is engaged in farming in Liberty County, Georgia; Washington Thomas, an architect and builder of Jessup, this state; and Kitty Belle, who is the wife of Lucian Knight, of Glenville, Georgia.

Judson Beach Geiger received his early education in the public schools of Bulloch County, Georgia, following which he took a literary course of 1½ years in Mercer University. He had decided upon a career in the law, but the family finances were modest, and in order to gain the needed training he was forced to work his way through college. However, he was industrious and persevering, and in 1890 was graduated from the University of Georgia, at Athens, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and at once entered practice at Mount Vernon, which has continued to be his field of activity. Early in his professional career he formed a partnership with W. A. Peterson, the firm of Geiger & Peterson continuing for about one year, since which time Judge Geiger has practiced alone. He was appointed judge of the city courts of Mount Vernon, and after he had served one term the office became an elective one. His service had been decidedly satisfactory and he was elected without opposition to succeed himself, but when he had occupied the bench for four years he resigned, refusing to accept further honors as a jurist. He is a stalwart democrat and has always been active in behalf of his friends in public life, but has preferred to devote himself to his practice, which is now the largest in Montgomery County. He represents many important interests, including the Seaboard Railroad, for which he is district counsel, and his practice is not confined to his immediate locality but extends over the Middle, Oconee and Atlantic circuits. A man of many fine personal qualities, his friends are found all over this part of the state, including men prominent in professional, financial and business life. Aside from his legal practice, Judge Geiger is interested in farming, owning a 600-acre plantation in Montgomery County. He is a close student and lover of good literature, but is also an out-of-door man, being an ardent huntsman and fisherman and maintaining a hunting and fishing preserve of 300 acres of swamp land, which he has well stocked with fish and small game. Fraternally, he is a Mason, while his religious connection is with the Baptist Church.

Judge Geiger was married May 25, 1893, in Montgomery County, Georgia, to Miss Clifford Elaine Morrison, of Scotch-Irish lineage, a native of Montgomery County, and a daughter of Roderick and Eugenia (Ryals) Morrison, the latter of whom is deceased. Mr. Morris, a veteran of the Civil war, in which he fought in the Confederate army, is a native of Montgomery County and one of this section's successful planters and influential citizens. Mrs. Geiger is active in the work of the Baptist Church, particularly in regard to missionary movements, and takes a leading part also in social affairs. The six children of Judge and Mrs. Geiger, all born at Mount Vernon, are as follows: Carlton Judson, a graduate of the Mount Vernon High School and now a law student at the University of Georgia, Athens; Harold Clifford, a student of the B. P. Institute, at Mount Vernon; and Theodosia Ernestine, Esther, Edgar Allen and Ralston White, all at home.

EDWIN W. MARSH, manufacturer, promoter and wholesale merchant, was born on his father's farm, in Chatham County, North Carolina, December 27, 1824. He spent the decade from 1853 to 1863 as a merchant at Chattanooga, Tennessee. In the latter year he transferred his business to Atlanta

and also purchased a controlling interest in the newspaper, Southern Confederacy, of Atlanta, which, upon the Federal occupancy of that place, was transferred to Macon. At the conclusion of the war he resumed business at Atlanta, establishing the first wholesale drygoods house of that city. After it had been developed to mammoth proportions, in 1890 Mr. Marsh retired from business. He was also influential in founding the Trion, the first cotton factory established in North Georgia. He was further identified with the development of various mineral springs properties and in the advancement of the Chautauqua movement. He died October 7, 1901.

CHARLES A. McDANIEL. The gallant Col. Charles A. McDaniel was born in DeKalb County, Georgia, November 27, 1830, and was killed in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862, while leading his regiment in a furious charge. He graduated at Emory College, and at the outbreak of the war had founded a little school in the woods of Carroll County which afterwards became Bowdon College. He first organized a company largely composed of his own students, was soon promoted to a colonelcy, then organized the Forty-first Georgia Regiment at Big Shanty and was killed while leading it on the battlefield at Perryville.

WILLIAM DANIEL GRIFFIS. There is probably no better known and more highly esteemed citizen of Pierce County than William Daniel Griffis, now judge in ordinary, an office he has held since his election in 1912. The matters of probate that have come under his jurisdiction have been administered with an unusual fidelity, care, patience and sense of justice. He has spent most of his life in this section of Georgia, is a man of substantial means, and has always kept faith both with himself and with his fellow citizens.

Born in Clinch County, Georgia, January 21, 1855, he is a son of the late Charles A. Griffis, who was born in Appling County, Georgia, in 1826 and died February 11, 1913. Charles A. Griffis was a farmer and school teacher all his life, and during the war between the states was filling the office of justice of the peace at the time Governor Joseph P. Brown called upon all civil officials to enter the army. He at once answered this call, but was with the Southern troops only five months when illness caused him to be sent to the hospital. When he left the hospital he received an honorable discharge, and went back home where he was immediately granted the office of justice of the peace again. He held that office until failing eyesight compelled him to retire. Mr. Charles Griffis married Mrs. Nettles, a widow, the daughter of Thomas Newbern. She was born in Savannah. There were four children by her marriage to Mr. Griffis, and the only two now living are William D. and John G., the latter fifty-seven years of age.

When seven years of age William D. Griffis started to school, and continued his education for three years and four months. On leaving school he proved his qualifications as a teacher, and soon afterwards was placed in charge of a school, and for three years also conducted singing classes. He had considerable natural ability as a musician, and proved an able teacher.

After this experience he married Miss Lowcrecy Davis. She was born in Pierce County, Georgia, August 20, 1855, daughter of Joseph B. Davis, who was reared and spent all his life in Pierce County. Mr. and Mrs. Griffis are the parents of seven children: Arthur Colquitt, who was born September 1, 1880, and died four years later; Newbern Collins, born January 25, 1883; Lona Agnes, born December 1, 1886; Mabel, born March 13, 1890; Spencer Atkinson, born March 4, 1893; Oscar Stephens, born July 4, 1895; and John Randall, born June 10, 1899. All except the first are still living.

Mr. Griffis has spent many years as a farmer and owns a fine farm of sixty-five acres in Pierce County and has a comfortable home in Blackshear, where he resides with his family. His first important elevation in public

affairs was his election as clerk of the Superior Court of Pierce County, an office to which he gave one term. He was then defeated as a populist party candidate for the same office. After that for four successive terms of four years each he filled the position of justice of the peace, and in 1912 was called to his present post of duty and responsibility when elected ordinary for four years. He takes much part in church affairs as well as in good citizenship, and is clerk of a Primitive Baptist Church.

WILLIAM B. SHORT. Marion County claims as one of the representative members of its bar and as one of its progressive and public-spirited citizens William Bascom Short, who is engaged in the successful practice of his profession at Buena Vista, the county seat, and whose ability and personal popularity have found testimonial in his being called upon to serve in the office of solicitor of the county court and also that of mayor of the fine little Georgia city in which he maintains his home. He holds secure prestige as one of the leading members of the bar of the Chattahoochee Circuit and has been concerned with much important litigation in its various courts.

It is gratifying to note that in his native county Mr. Short has found ample opportunity for achieving success and precedence in his chosen profession, and he is a scion of a family whose name has been long and worthily identified with Georgia history. Mr. Short was born on the homestead plantation of his father in Marion County, and the date of his nativity was October 29, 1861, so that he was ushered into the world shortly after the beginning of the great conflict that brought much of devastation to the fair Southland. He is a son of Rev. William Joseph Short and Nancy (Wallis) Short. Rev. William J. Short was born in Taylor County, Georgia, in 1834, and as a youth of about nineteen years he accompanied his parents on their removal to Marion County, in 1853. When the Civil war was precipitated on the nation he manifested his unqualified loyalty to the causes of the Confederacy, and served as a gallant soldier in a Georgia regiment during the entire period of the great internecine conflict. After the close of the war he engaged in the general merchandise business at Brantley, and Buena Vista, Marion County, besides which he became one of the successful and prominent representatives of agricultural industry in this county and a man of benignant and potent influence in community affairs, especially through his effective service as a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, his ministerial labors having continued during the long course of sixty-eight years, and though he celebrated his eighty-second birthday anniversary in 1916 he still officiates as a clergyman on special occasions, the while he is revered in the county that has represented his home for many years. As a man of alert mind and well fortified convictions, he has been well qualified for leadership in popular sentiment and action, and at the time when the populist party was at the zenith of its activities he became one of its leading representatives in Marion County, his hold upon popular esteem having been significantly shown when he was elected to the State Legislature on the populist ticket, and that in a district that was strongly democratic in its normal political status. He was an active and influential member of the legislative sessions in 1894-5 and he has otherwise manifested his civic loyalty and public spirit, having an inviolable place in the confidence and high regard of all who know him. Mrs. Nancy (Wallis) Short was but thirty-eight years of age at the time of her death, was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and was loved by all who came within the compass of her gentle and gracious influence. Of the seven children the subject of this review is the eldest, and one daughter died in infancy; Joseph B. is a representative cotton and fertilizer merchant at Buena Vista; Dr. Bland P., who was graduated in the Baltimore Medical College, in the metropolis of Maryland, is engaged in the practice of his profession at Newton, the judicial center of Baker County,

Georgia; Herbert S., who resides at the old family home at Brantley, is one of the substantial exponents of agricultural enterprise in his native county; Washington S. is a leading merchant at Shellman, Randolph County, and has represented that county in the State Legislature; Lovie Francis is a prosperous merchant at Shellman and is also a substantial farmer of Randolph County.

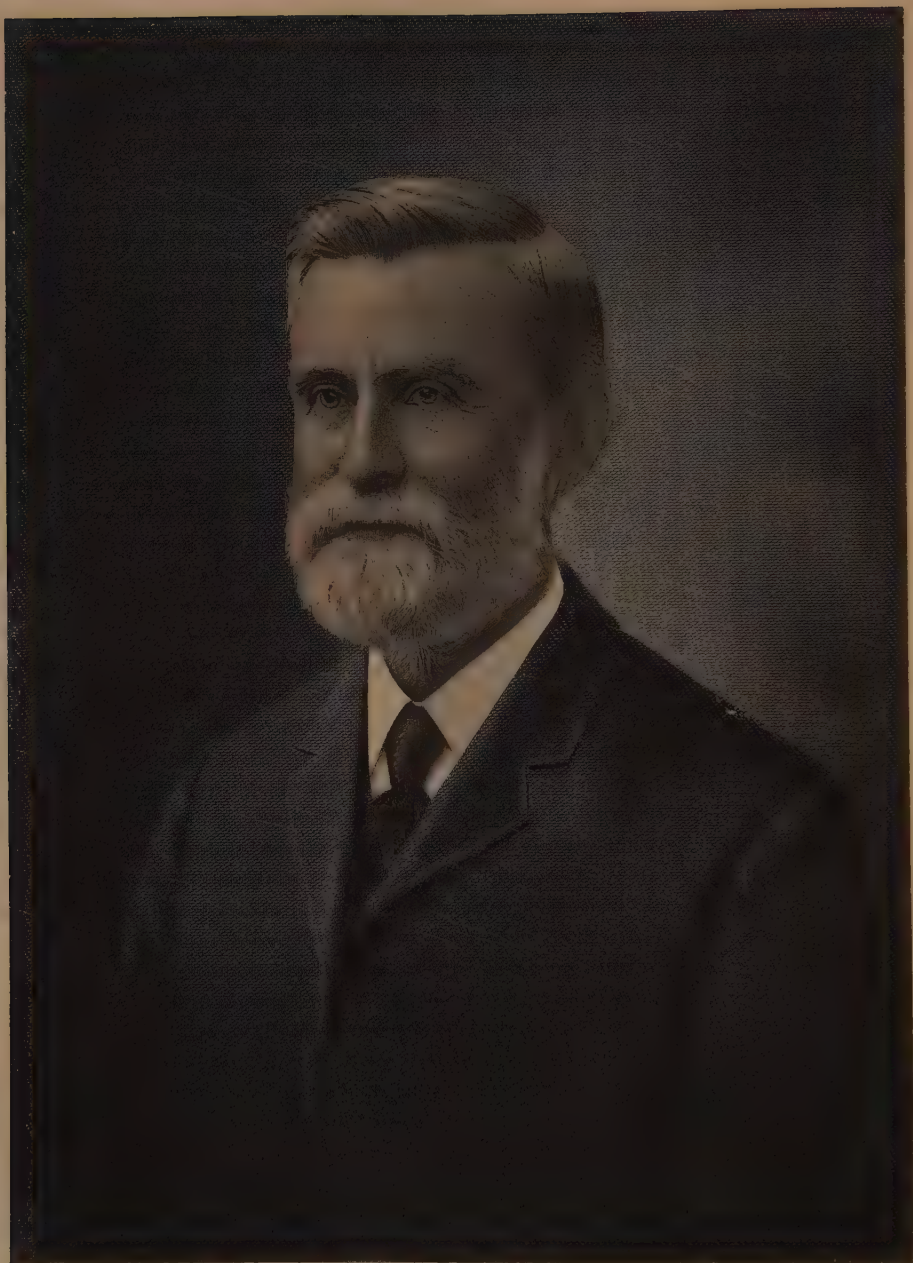
After the death of the wife of his young manhood, Rev. William J. Short contracted a second marriage, when Mrs. Eliza (Green) Melton became his wife, their devoted companionship having continued during the long intervening years, but no children having been born of their union.

After duly availing himself of the advantages of the schools of Marion County William B. Short pursued a course of higher academic study in Butler's Male & Female College and Institute, at Butler, Taylor County, Georgia, and in 1885 he was graduated in Emory College, at Oxford, from which celebrated Georgia institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. During the ensuing five years he was a successful and popular representative of the pedagogic profession, as a teacher in the public schools of his native county, and in the meanwhile he began the study of law, under the effective preceptorship of Hon. Morgan McMichael, of Buena Vista. In 1890 he was admitted to the bar of Georgia, upon examination before Judge James M. Smith, who was then presiding on the bench of the Superior Court of the Chattahoochee Circuit and who had the distinction of having been the first democratic governor of Georgia after the close of the Civil war.

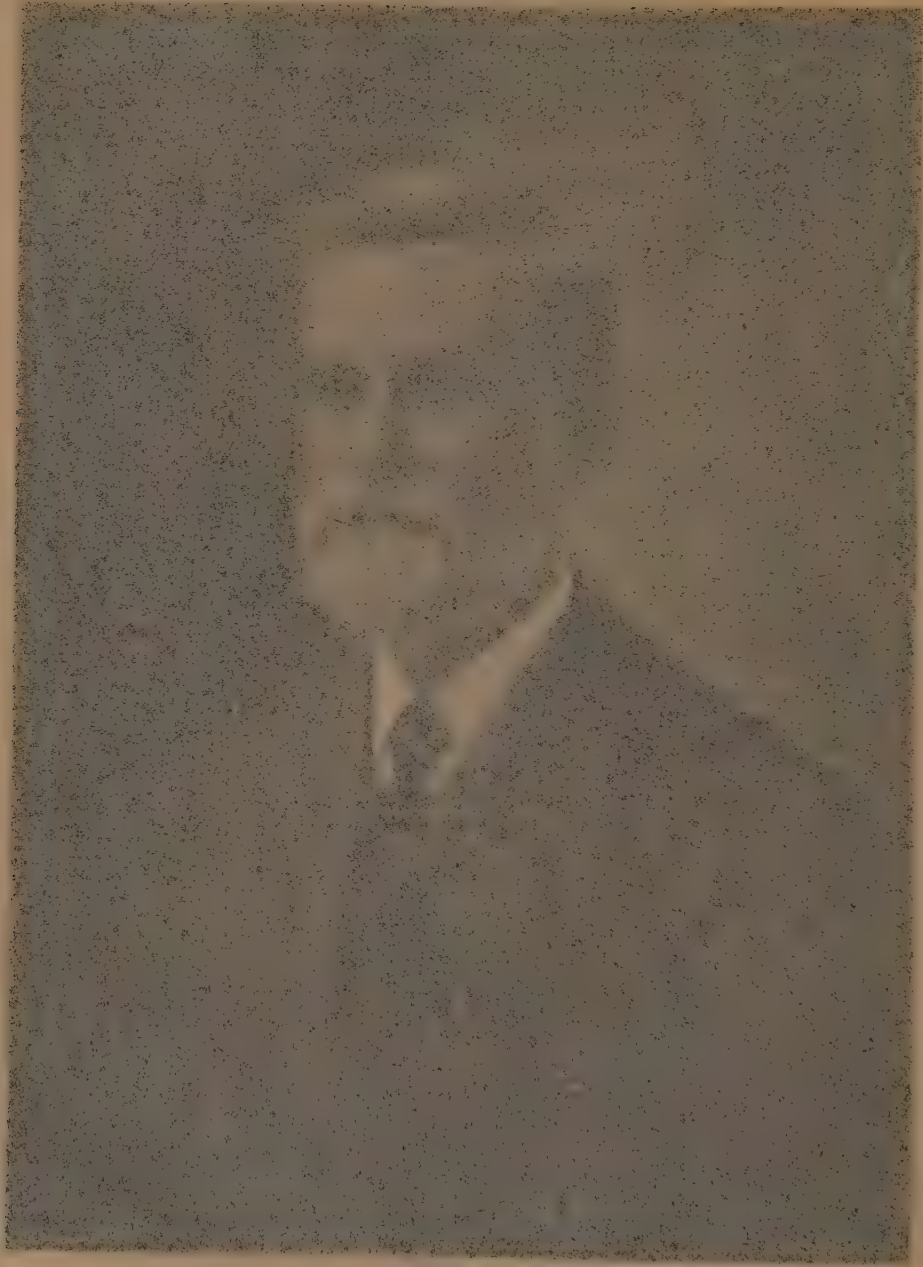
Prior to his admission to the bar Mr. Short had become actively concerned with public affairs in his home county, and the first office to which he was elected was that of county surveyor, of which he continued the incumbent for two terms. Thereafter he served one term as county treasurer, and one term he was clerk of the Superior Court. In 1892-3 he represented his county in the Lower House of the State Legislature, and in 1894 he initiated the active practice of his profession at Buena Vista, the same year having recorded his election, without opposition, to the office of mayor of Buena Vista, his administration, during 1894-5, having been signally progressive and effective. In 1896 and 1897 Mr. Short served as solicitor of the county court, and in every position of public trust to which he has been called he has fully justified the confidence reposed in him, besides demonstrating his special eligibility for such official preferments.

Mr. Short has made an admirable record in his profession and has won many important forensic victories in both the criminal and civil departments of practice, with secure vantage-place as one of the resourceful and versatile members of the bar of the Chattahoochee Circuit and with inviolable place in the confidence and good will of his professional confreres. In an incidental way Mr. Short is a progressive exponent of the modern and scientific system of agricultural industry, as the owner of a well improved landed estate in Marion County. He was a member of the Farmers' Alliance, always has been a stalwart advocate and influential supporter of the principles of the democratic party, and he holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, his wife being a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, in which she is a prominent figure in the Woman's Missionary Society, besides being active also in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

On the 16th of November, 1890, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Short to Mrs. Molly (Brown) Harvey, who was born and reared in Marion County and who is a daughter of Wesley and Hattie (Burkhalter) Brown, both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Short have three children, whose names and respective dates of birth are here indicated: Will Brown, May 12, 1897; and Ruth and Esther, twins, October 30, 1899.



Yours Truly
O. H. T. 1



[Faint, illegible handwritten text, possibly a signature or name.]

HENRY HARDING TIFT. For eighty years one of the most prominent names in Georgia has been that of Tift. The pioneer Georgian was the late Nelson Tift, who came to the state in 1835, and whose career is sketched on other pages. When the Legislature was forming new counties in 1905, one of those created in South Georgia was named Tift, and the county seat, now a flourishing little city, was named Tifton in about 1890, for Henry H. Tift.

During the past forty or forty-five years no one figure has been more conspicuous in the material, civic and institutional upbuilding of this section of South Georgia than Henry Harding Tift, and it is not without good reason that a good many people popularly associate the name of the county and the city with his enterprise. He was a man who, realizing the great wealth of natural resources not only in timber but in agricultural lines, established sawmills, built railroads, caused the establishment of agricultural experiment stations, colonized the country with sturdy and thrifty farmers, and lent his personal agency and his material resources to the steady development of this portion of the state. He is now seventy-five years old, but hale and hearty, and as active as most men at fifty.

No doubt Mr. Tift regards with special satisfaction the growth and prosperity of Tifton. It was originally a typical lumber village. It is now the center of a large and prosperous agricultural community. Many permanent business structures have been put up along the streets, the city has a complete water and sewerage system, splendid educational facilities, one of the handsomest postoffice buildings for a small city in Georgia, a fine courthouse, and a very modern hotel—to name only a few of the attractions of this town. For the past thirty years he has given the best of his time and labors to the upbuilding of Tifton and Tift County, and always in his characteristically modest and unassuming manner.

Henry Harding Tift was born at Mystic, New London County, Connecticut, March 16, 1841, a son of Amos Chapman and Phoebe (Harding) Tift, and is of sturdy New England ancestry. The name was originally spelled Tefft, and some branches of the family still retain that spelling. Most of the family descendants are still found in the states of Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York, and the first of the name to come South was the late Nelson Tift. The two American ancestors were John Tefft, who died at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1676, and John Tift, of Nassau, New York.

Amos C. Tift, who died at Mystic, Connecticut, at the age of seventy-six in 1883, was a merchant by occupation and had exceptional business capacity. He was quite well known in the South, especially at Key West, Florida. Mr. Tift's mother, a noble Christian woman who devoted herself to the mental, moral and religious training of her son, died in 1903 at Mystic, Connecticut, at the age of eighty-one.

Henry Harding Tift was one of a family of seven children. As a boy he attended the Connecticut public schools, and completed his training at Greenwich Academy in 1859. At the age of eighteen he began a three years apprenticeship in a machine shop and then became a steamship engineer, employed by some of the steamboat lines operating between New York and various Southern ports.

After five years of this work he joined his uncle Nelson Tift at Albany, Georgia, a city which was founded by Nelson Tift. In 1870 Henry H. Tift became general manager of the N. & A. F. Tift Manufacturing Company at Albany. He remained there $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, and in 1872 joined his cousin N. F. Tift and established the first sawmill at Tifton, which was then an unimportant station on the railway line. He was one of the pioneers in the lumber industry of South Georgia, and his judgment and industry enabled him to develop the business at Tifton to extraordinary proportions. In a few years he had acquired about 65,000 acres of timber lands, and the output of his mills was many million feet annually. The center of his operations was at

Tifton, and he went there the year after the construction of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad and when all that section of Berrien County, now Tift County, was a pine forest.

Mr. Tift possessed a breadth of view and foresight such as has not been altogether characteristic of the great lumber men in the United States. He was not content merely to work up the resources of standing timber and then abandon the country to other uses. Long before the timber was cut away he laid careful plans for developing the cut-over land and bringing in a desirable class of settlers. He organized and built some of the short lines of railroad which have contributed much to the upbuilding of South Georgia and with the co-operation of the officials of the Georgia Southern & Florida Railroad he planned the establishment of an agricultural experiment station. A thousand acres of land was turned over to the railroad company for use as an experiment station, and this proved a great boon to the country, and in a short time it was demonstrated that many kinds of fruit and truck could be grown and that dairying and stock raising promised profitable revenue. Mr. Tift himself began the planning of orchards and vineyards on his own land and with his enterprise as an example there was a general movement toward the utilization of the agricultural possibilities.

While these activities had so important a result in making Tifton a permanent city, they also had their influence on Fitzgerald, to which community Mr. Tift built the Tifton & Northeastern Railroad. Mr. Tift has developed and still has extensive interests in fruit farms of many hundreds of acres, in the naval stores industry, and with many railroads, banks and manufacturing establishments.

In 1896 he completed the Tifton & Northeastern Railroad, and was its president until the property was sold to another company. He established the Bank of Tifton of which he is still president, and is also president of the Tifton Cotton Mills, vice president of the Tifton Compress Company, vice president of the Tifton Farm Tool & Manufacturing Company, was president of a large grocery house at Tifton, and is still a director, is director of the Georgia Southern & Florida Railroad Company, of the Tifton Cotton Oil Company, and is vice president of the Bankers Trust Company of Atlanta. He organized the Georgia-Florida Mill Company at Alton, Florida, of which he was president, and has been president of the Georgia-Florida Sawmill Association since its organization. He is president of the Piedmont Cotton Mill, vice president of the Willing-Tift Lumber Company of Atlanta, and president of the Tift Silica Brick & Stone Company of Albany.

For twenty-two years Mr. Tift served as a member of the city council of Tifton. It should also be recalled that during the Civil war he was an engineer on a Government transport. The success of such a man means more than the individual accumulation of wealth. Through his own prosperity he has added many millions to the wealth of South Georgia and has been one of the chief factors in bringing about a wonderful transformation from a pine covered wilderness into a region of substantial homes, well developed farms and highly cultured communities.

He has enjoyed an ideal home life, and Mrs. Tift shared not only in the making of the home but also in many directions of his active philanthropy. On June 25, 1885, he married Miss Bessie Willingham, daughter of Thomas Willingham of Albany, Georgia. To their marriage were born three sons: Henry Harding, Jr., Thomas Willingham and Amos Chapman Tift. H. H. Tift, Jr., who was born at Washington, District of Columbia, in 1886, is head of an extensive real estate and farm loan business; he married Miss Virginia Pont of Chattanooga, Georgia, and their one child is named Virginia Tift. Thomas Willingham Tift, the second son, born at Albany, Georgia, in 1889, has for several years been actively associated with his father in the sawmill business. Amos C. Tift, who was born at Atlanta in 1892, is in the automo-

bile business at Tifton and has erected what is without doubt one of the finest automobile garages in the state and does a large business as representative of the Buick and Ford cars. All three sons are splendid types of young citizens and were trained in the habits of industry and honesty which have been fundamental in the life of their honored father.

In conclusion some reference should be made to Mr. Tift's influence upon the cause of education, philanthropy and religion. One of the best statements can be found in an article published several years ago, from which the following sentences are taken:

"Great as has been his business success, it is true that the chief pleasure which has come to him in life has been the fact that this business success has enabled him to carry into effect large plans for the advancement of education and religion in Georgia. It is a well known fact in his section of the state that any worthy movement looking to the building up of the cause of education or religion can always depend upon substantial help from him, and the money which has come to him as a result of his business ability has found an investment in the schools and churches of his section which will be paying great dividends in better citizenship long after he has passed away. One or two cases are especially worthy of mention. The Monroe Female College at Forsyth—a splendid institution—was handicapped for want of means to enable it to work out a larger measure of usefulness. Mr. Tift went to its help so generously that the trustees felt that they could do no less than change the name of the institution; and now Bessie Tift College, renamed in honor of Mr. Tift's noble helpmate, is year by year giving the best of education to an increasing number of our girls, and is one of the well-equipped schools of our section.

"Again when the State Agricultural colleges were inaugurated, one each for each district, the people of Tifton felt that they wanted the college for that district located at Tifton. It was a large undertaking for a small town; but Mr. Tift did not fail them, and as a result most largely of his efforts and his money, that district now has one of the best district agricultural colleges in the State.

"These are but larger examples, and space will not permit to take up the innumerable smaller benefactions which have followed from his hand. He has never felt the pride of possession. A democratic man, plain of manner, simple in his methods of living, kindly of heart, he feels a keen sense of his stewardship of the wealth which has flowed in upon him, and derives much greater pleasure from the dispensing of that wealth in the channels where it will do his fellowman good, than he has ever had in the accumulation of it. Georgia has been greatly benefited by having within its borders such a citizen, and it is to be hoped that his years will be long, and that his tribe will increase."

NELSON TIFT. One of the men of creative ideas and constructive energy who led the way in the development of South Georgia, was the late Nelson Tift, who died at Albany November 21, 1891. He founded the City of Albany, and when the Legislature created a new county in 1905 out of a portion of old Berrien County it was named in his honor, and the county seat of Tifton is also a permanent memorial to his career.

Of an old New England family and the first of the name to come South, Nelson Tift was born at Groton, Connecticut, in 1810, a son of Amos and Hannah Tift. At the age of sixteen he came South and for nine years was connected with the mercantile business at Charleston, South Carolina.

He came to South Georgia in 1835. Recognizing the possibilities of that neglected section, he became the founder of the City of Albany and was its leading citizen for more than half a century.

His long life was not only fruitful in a business way but also by important

public service. About 1844 he established the Patriot, a weekly newspaper, out of which grew the Albany Herald, now one of the leading papers of South Georgia. In the decade of the '50s he served as justice of the peace, judge of the Inferior Court and colonel of the militia. Before the war he had become recognized as the foremost business man of the state. His brother Asa F. Tift had settled in Key West, Florida, and on the outbreak of the war they had become whole-heartedly Southern in their sympathies, established at Albany a large beef and pork packing establishment, which was of immense value in furnishing supplies to the Confederacy. Later they erected a large cracker or "hardtack" factory, a grist mill and a barrel factory, and these plants all served their purpose in contributing supplies to the Government. In 1863 the two brothers began at New Orleans the construction of the ram Mississippi under the approval and direction of the secretary of the Confederate Navy. Nelson Tift, a man of strong inventive mind, worked out the plan of this vessel along new lines, and it was pronounced by experts as the most formidable gunboat possessed by either Government, while many believed that it alone could defend the City of New Orleans. Unfortunately it was not completed in time, for Admiral Farragut captured the city just before its completion and the Mississippi was burned to prevent it falling into the hands of the Federal fleet. The brothers then transferred their operations to the City of Savannah and there transformed a merchant vessel into a gunboat called the Atlanta. This vessel also met with misfortune, as it ran aground on its first trip and was destroyed to keep the enemy from capturing it. All the work done during the war by these two brothers for the Confederate cause was done without pay or compensation of any kind, and they gave to their work the very best of their great energies and abilities.

After the war Nelson Tift supplied both courage and enterprise to the rehabilitation of the South. He was still active in politics, and at a time when the will of the majority was frequently thwarted he was elected to the Fortieth Congress, but the election was set aside and his seat given to another man. Turning his attention to railroad building, he projected and carried to completion four distinct lines. First and last he was devoted to his home city of Albany, and never hesitated to give time and zeal and money to its interests.

As a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1877 he was one of the leading figures, and gave valuable service by reason of his sound judgment, his wide experience and his devoted patriotism. To the last he was as active and zealous as many men half his age, and possessed an untiring energy and foresight that was characterized as phenomenal; a courage that feared nothing; a temper always under control; integrity of the most rigid sort; a kindly nature, and a smile which Henry Grady once said was "irresistible." He was easily one of the remarkable men of his day, and did more towards starting South Georgia on that remarkable development of which the fruits are now evidence than any other man. He was one of the few pioneers who have a measure of appreciation in his life and who reaped some of the rewards of his labors.

Soon after coming to Albany he married Miss Annie Maria Mercer, niece of the celebrated Baptist minister, Jesse Mercer, in whose honor Mercer University at Macon was named. To their marriage were born two sons and five daughters: Nelson Tift and James M. Tift, Annie Tift Rawson, Fannie Tift Nelson, Isabel Tift Mitchell, Clara Tift Woolfolk, and Irene Tift Mann.

REV. SAMUEL W. REID. High intellectual attainments, marked administrative ability, and fervid consecration in the work of his high calling have given to Mr. Reid marked distinction and influence in the localized and generic activities of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, and, with abiding human sympathy and tolerance, he has striven with all of earnestness in the aiding and uplifting of his fellow men, his character and services show-

ing distinctively that in all things his is the "faith that makes faithful." Mr. Reid is now pastor of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church of Atlanta, and under his supervision the work of the same has been significantly vitalized along both spiritual and temporal lines. He is one of the representative members of the clergy of the church of this denomination in America, and in the same has been accorded distinguished official preferment, as will be more specifically indicated in later paragraphs of this article.

Rev. Samuel Watson Reid was born at Steel Creek, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, on the 9th of September, 1867, and is a son of Samuel Watson Reid and Jane (Pressly) Reid, the lineage of each of whom traces back to staunch Scotch-Irish origin, though both families were founded in America many generations ago. The Pressly family has been specially distinguished through its contribution of numerous men of marked ability to the Christian ministry. Rev. James P. Pressly, D. D., maternal grandfather of him whose name introduces this article, was one of the most influential and erudite clergymen of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church in the South and achieved high reputation as an educator also. He was professor of Greek in Erskine College, at Due West, South Carolina, from the time of its founding, in 1840, until his death, which occurred on the 30th of March, 1877. Rev. Francis Y. Pressly, D. D., LL. D., an uncle of Rev. Samuel W. Reid, is president of Erskine Theological Seminary; and a grand-uncle, Rev. John T. Pressly, D. D., was president of Allegheny Theological Seminary, in the City of Allegheny, Pennsylvania. From the Centennial History of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church are taken the following data concerning Rev. Samuel W. Reid, minor paraphrase being indulged in the reproduction:

"As a child he was unusually thoughtful and had a habit of taking everything to God in prayer, believing that God would hear and answer his prayers. His early education was obtained under the preceptorship of Prof. H. K. Reid, at Ebenezer, North Carolina, A. G. Kirkpatrick, at Sharon, that State, and J. P. Reid, at various places, including Pineville, Steel Creek and Gastonia, North Carolina. Mr. Reid was graduated in Erskine College on the 8th of July, 1891, and on the 2d of the following October he was received by the First Associate Reformed Presbytery as a student of theology, whereupon he entered Erskine Theological Seminary. He was licensed by the First Associate Reformed Presbytery on the 5th of April, 1893, at Charlotte, North Carolina, Rev. A. G. Kirkpatrick, his former teacher, having been at the time moderator of the Presbytery.

"Mr. Reid was ordained and installed pastor of the church at Woodruff, South Carolina, on the 15th of July, 1893, and on the 26th of the following month he was given pastoral charge also of the church at Welford, that State, these preferments having been granted to him by commissioners appointed by the Second Associate Reformed Presbytery. This pastorate continued until May, 1897, when it was dissolved, in order that Mr. Reid might assume charge of the congregations at Ebenezer, Jefferson county, Georgia, and Wrens, also of Jefferson county, this State. His work in Georgia continued until September 13, 1898, when, having received a call to Louisville, Kentucky, he was transferred to the Kentucky Presbytery, and he was installed as pastor of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church in the city of Louisville on the 31st of December, of that year, Rev. L. I. Echols, of the Kentucky Presbytery, and Rev. W. M. Grier, D. D., LL. D. of the Second Presbytery, officiating in the installation service. In May, 1899, Mr. Reid was appointed superintendent of missions for the Kentucky Presbytery, and he filled this office with zeal and fidelity during the entire period thereafter of his twelve years' pastorate in Louisville, where under his zealous efforts the church over which he was in charge made rapid and substantial progress and became definitely prosperous."

At the centennial meeting of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Synod,

the highest court of this religious denomination, at Winnsboro, South Carolina, in November, 1903, Mr. Reid had the distinction of being chosen moderator of the synod, to preside at its next meeting, in 1904, at Elsberry, Missouri, and he was one of the youngest clergymen ever accorded this high position by the denomination of which he is a leading representative.

In June, 1911, upon the invitation of the faculty and graduating class of Erskine Theological Seminary Mr. Reid delivered the commencement sermon at that institution. He has served as a member of the board of trustees of Erskine College and also of that of Erskine Theological Seminary and for many years he has been a member of the board of trustees of the Dunlap Orphanage, at Atoka, Tennessee, which is maintained under the auspices of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church.

After a pastorate of twelve years in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, Mr. Reid assumed his present charge as pastor of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church in Atlanta, on the 12th of September, 1910. Within the intervening period his effective pastoral and executive administration has resulted in increasing the membership of the church by fully 65 per cent and all departments of its work are vigorous and prosperous. Mr. Reid is an able pulpit orator, but every phase of the church activity is touched by his earnest and effective influence, his effort ever being to make "all things work together for good" and to further the work of the Divine Master in whose vineyard he serves.

In addition to his regular pastoral services Mr. Reid has given some time each year to the conducting of special evangelistic meetings, in which field he has given valued assistance to various pastors in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana and Missouri. During the entire period of his fruitful ministry Mr. Reid has given special attention to work in behalf of the children, not alone through the medium of the Sunday school but also through special sermons and special organizations in the affairs of which they can take an active part.

Rev. S. W. Reid was married to Miss Sarah Moriat Martin at Newberry, South Carolina, June 16, 1915. Mrs. Reid was born of godly parents, James Newton Martin and Sarah Blair Martin. Mr. Martin was for many years a ruling elder in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church of Newberry, South Carolina. At the time of his death he was president of the National Bank of Newberry and president of the Newberry Cotton Mill. He was regarded the first citizen of the county.

JOHN R. JORDAN, M. D. Scrupulous and effective preliminary training, careful research and investigation of an original order, close study of the best in the literature of his profession, and a high sense of personal stewardship and responsibility have given to Dr. John Rudolph Jordan secure prestige as one of the able and resourceful physicians and surgeons of his native state, and he is engaged in the successful practice of his profession at Ellaville, the judicial center of Schley County, where he controls a specially large and representative practice. Through original research and experimentation he has devised a most effective treatment of the disease known as pellagra and has done much to bring about its amelioration in the South, his ministrations in this one line having brought to him high reputation and drawn to him patients from far outside of his normal field of practice.

Doctor Jordan was born in Sumter County, Georgia, on the 10th of November, 1879, and is a son of Sidney J. and Georgia (Battle) Jordan, both likewise natives of Sumter County, whence they removed to Ellaville, Schley County, in 1914, owing to the belief that conditions in Sumter County were inimical to the physical health of the father of Doctor Jordan. Sidney J. Jordan was born in the year 1850 and is a son of William B. Jordan, who was a successful planter in Sumter County and who served four years as a

gallant soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, in which he was a member of a Georgia regiment. Judge Cullen L. Battle, maternal grandfather of Doctor Jordan, was a prominent lawyer of Schley County, where he served four years as judge of the court of ordinary and where he was an honored and influential citizen of Ellaville for many years prior to his death, which here occurred in 1903, when he was nearly eighty-five years of age. He served many years as justice of the peace and was a man of sterling character and fine intellectual ken. His wife, whose family name was Countryman, was a native of Schley County and she preceded him to the life eternal. Sidney J. Jordan, who is now living virutally retired, devoted the major part of his active career to agricultural pursuits, in connection with which he gained distinctive success. Both he and his wife are zealous members of the Methodist Church at Ellaville, and his political convictions are indicated by the staunch support which he gives to the cause of the democratic party. Of the four children Doctor Jordan, of this sketch, is the youngest; Ceola C., eldest of the number, is a progressive and substantial agriculturist of Schley County; William Cullen is engaged in successful farming operations in Sumter County; and E. Ronley is engaged in the automobile and stock business at Ellaville.

In formulating his plans for a future career Doctor Jordan was animated by high ambition and resolute purpose, as he determined to prepare himself for the medical profession, one of the most exacting and responsible vocations to which a man can give attention. He entered the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons, in which he completed the prescribed technical course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1902. After thus receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine he further fortified himself by the valuable clinical experience which he gained through serving six months as interne in the Atlanta City Hospital, and in 1911 he completed an effective post-graduate course in the celebrated New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, where he remained six months. In the spring of 1916 he again evidenced his ambition to keep fully in advance with most modern and approved methods exemplified in medical and surgical science, for he then completed a four weeks' special post-graduate course in the medical department of the great Johns Hopkins University, in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, and did additional work at New York in the summer of 1916.

In 1903 Doctor Jordan initiated the active practice of his profession at Ellaville, and in this field, far from being one of metropolitan type, he has brought to bear the fine resources of a thoroughly skilled physician and surgeon, the while his success has caused his reputation to far transcend mere local limitation and to give him precedence as one of the essentially representative physicians and surgeons of his native commonwealth. He controls a very large practice and, as previously noted, has been remarkably successful in the treatment of pellagra. In connection with his professional activities he owns and conducts the leading drug store of Ellaville, and the same is really metropolitan in its appointments, equipment and facilities. The doctor is a cultured, genial and kindly gentleman who well upholds the fine old social traditions of the South, and his circle of friends is practically coincident with that of his acquaintances.

Doctor Jordan is actively identified with the American Medical Association, the Georgia State Medical Society, and the Sumter County Medical Society, of which last mentioned organization he has served as vice president. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party; in the Masonic fraternity he has advanced to chivalric honors, as a member of the Knights Templar at Ellaville, besides being affiliated with the Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Americus, and with the Ellaville Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, and the local organization of the Woodmen of the World. Both he and his wife are zealous members of the

Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Mrs. Jordan is affiliated with the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and with the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

On the 22d of December, 1907, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Jordan to Miss Elizabeth Williams, of Buena Vista, Marion County. She is a daughter of William and Mary (Rogers) Williams, the latter of whom is deceased and the former of whom is now living retired, at Ellaville, Georgia. He was formerly one of the most active and progressive representatives of agricultural industry in Marion County, where he still owns a valuable landed estate of more than 3,000 acres. Doctor and Mrs. Jordan have one child, J. Rodolph, Jr., who was born on the 22d of September, 1908.

JOHN L. HERRING. One of the best known newspaper men in Southern Georgia is John L. Herring, proprietor and editor of the Tifton Daily Gazette at Tifton. Like many men in that profession he started as a printer's devil, has worked his way through all the grades and responsibilities, has set type, has stood at the case through a long apprenticeship, has held down an editor's chair, and for fully twenty years has been closely identified with the welfare and the prosperity of the Gazette at Tifton, and has also been one of the live and enterprising citizens of that railroad center and county seat.

The Gazette was first established in 1891 at Sparks, Georgia, being then known as the Pioneer. Its first proprietor was Mr. B. T. Allen, who a year later removed the plant to Tifton and renamed the paper the Tifton Gazette. It has not missed an issue since it started at Tifton, and has been a very successful enterprise. Mr. Herring, the present owner and editor, was in the employ of Mr. Allen soon after the paper was removed to Tifton and some time after the company was incorporated Mr. Herring bought a controlling interest and has since directed the destiny and the influence of this organ of public opinion in Tift County.

John L. Herring was born at Albany, Georgia, December 8, 1866, a son of William Jasper and Rebecca (Paul) Herring. Both parents were natives of Macon County, Georgia, and William J. Herring was a prosperous merchant at Albany for some years, but later moved to Isabella where he continued merchandising. He died in 1914 at the age of eighty. In 1862 he enlisted as a private for service in the Confederate army and was a gunner in the Jackson Light Artillery with the Georgia troops. His mother died in November, 1912, at the age of seventy-six. Mr. Herring had another son, W. J. Herring, Jr., who died in 1905.

John L. Herring grew up in Worth County, attended the common schools there, but at the age of sixteen began his apprenticeship at the printer's trade in the office of the Worth Star. For a time he was with his father in the mercantile business, but practically his entire career has been spent in printing and newspaper work. February 1, 1895, he came to Tifton to take a position on the Gazette and since July of that year has been in active charge of the paper, most of the time as proprietor.

He is chairman of the county democratic committee and is a member of the board of trustees of the local hospital. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Royal Arcanum and the Woodmen of the World. He and his family worship in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On December 20, 1886, Mr. Herring married Miss Mattie Susan Greene, daughter of the late John B. Greene. To their union have been born ten children. Louis B. Herring, born at Isabella, Georgia, is married and lives at Tifton. Mrs. F. E. Rogers, also a native of Isabella, has four children. John G. Herring resides at Albany, where he is city editor of the Herald. He has three children. Leroy Herring is married and lives at Tifton. Gerald,

Robert, Estill and Nichols are all attending school at Tifton, while the two younger children are named Rebecca and Mary.

DR. HOMER V. M. MILLER was born near Walhalla, in South Carolina, April 29, 1814. His father, Gen. Andrew Miller, migrated from that locality to what is now Rabun County, Georgia, about 1819, soon after the Cherokee Indians had ceded the territory. The family afterward settled in Troup County, where Homer V. studied medicine. In 1835 he was graduated from the Medical College of South Carolina and settled for practice at Cassville. In 1847 he moved to Memphis, Tennessee, for a time, and then settled at Rome, Georgia. During the Civil war he served as surgeon of the Eighth Georgia Regiment and at its close was among the highest officers of the medical staff. In 1867 he was called to Atlanta, where he spent the balance of his life, an active lecturer in the medical college, of which at his death in 1896 he had been dean for many years. In 1868 he was a delegate to the constitutional convention, and afterward represented Georgia in the United States Senate. For thirty years he served as a trustee of the State University.

AUGUSTUS H. KENAN, of Milledgeville, who during the first half of the last century was for thirty years a prominent figure in the professional and public life of Georgia, was a native Georgian, born at Montpelier in 1805. He was admitted to the bar in 1825 and commenced practice at Milledgeville, Georgia. He represented Baldwin County three terms in the lower legislative body and one term in the State Senate. In 1835 he served as captain of a company operating against the Cherokees. He was selected as a delegate to the secession convention of January, 1861, and although he repeatedly and bitterly opposed the ordinance, when it was passed he cast his lot unreservedly with the South, and was one of the nine Georgia delegates sent to Montgomery to assist in organizing the Confederacy. He was a staunch supporter and friend of Jefferson Davis, but was restored to citizenship by President Johnson in May, 1865. He died on the 16th of the following June.

R. D. SMITH has been in the practice of law at Tifton for the past twelve years, and was one of the charter members of the Tift County bar, having begun practice only about a year before the county was organized.

He was born in Crawford County, Georgia, August 3, 1883, a son of R. D. and Nancy M. (Persons) Smith, both of whom were also natives of Crawford County. The father was a well known lawyer of Crawford County and served several times as a member of the Legislature both as a representative and senator. He died in 1909 at the age of fifty-seven. The mother is now living at Tifton at the age of sixty-two.

Fourth in a family of five children, R. D. Smith attended the public schools of Crawford County at Knoxville and then entered the law department of the University of Georgia where he graduated LL. B. in 1904. After his graduation and admission to the Georgia bar he located at Tifton and has enjoyed a practice and position in the profession and as a citizen entitled to more than passing mention.

He is a member of the County and State Bar associations, is a democrat, and is a Sigma Upsilon College fraternity man. On April 18, 1907, he married Miss Mary Carlton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Carlton of Crawford County.

HON. ARTHUR EMMETT COCHRAN. As to the individual career of Arthur E. Cochran of Waycross, he doubtless has as wide an acquaintance and is as prominent in the State of California as in Georgia. He was a native of Georgia, and his ancestors were prominent in North Carolina. His father was born at Rutherfordton, in the latter state, where his grandfather owned a large

grant of land deeded to him for his services to the United States Government during its time of trial.

His father was Arthur Erwin Cochran, who was born in 1820 and died in 1865, and was one of the most brilliant lawyers Georgia possessed in a generation which gave the state many brilliant attorneys and statesmen. With excellent natural endowment, including a rare personality, he was equipped with a liberal education, and soon after his removal to Georgia became recognized as an exceptionally gifted and able lawyer. He rose to the front in a profession in which some of his associates were Governor and Confederate Vice President Alexander H. Stephens, General Phillips, Judge Cole and many others. He became the first judge of the Brunswick Circuit, and organized it at a time when this circuit covered a large amount of territory in Southern Georgia. He traveled from court to court over that circuit, and often rode in a two wheeled sulky for hundreds of miles. He was a man of broad views, had a keen insight into the needs of his community, and early became impressed with the requirement for better transportation facilities. After much study he evolved a plan for the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, and in order to carry out his plans he resigned from the bench and was elected a member of the State Senate. While in the Senate he drafted the bill which was passed granting a charter to the Macon & Brunswick Railroad and secured state aid, a difficulty in those days, and this railroad as built became one of the most important factors in the upbuilding of the territories comprising the original Brunswick Judicial Circuit. He was a member of the Georgia Secession Convention, and with Alexander H. Stephens was opposed to the secession of Georgia from the Union, but loyally supported the state. He was elected to the Legislature in 1856, and was made judge of the Superior Court after expiration of his term in the Legislature. He was again elected judge in 1861, at the beginning of the war between the states, and served until April 28, 1865, the date of his death. He stood a peer among the legislative leaders of the time, and particularly in his work in behalf of the railroad was assisted by Stephens, Phillips, Herschel V. Johnson and others. Many years after his death, the State Legislature, realizing his true greatness, and in order to perpetuate his name, had one of the new county capitals, called county seats, named in his honor, that of Cochran, the capital of Bleckley County named for another former judge.

Judge Cochran married Rebecca Dixon, a woman of rare refinement and culture, who was born at Milledgeville, Georgia, and died at Irwinton in 1858, at the age of twenty-five. She took first honors at Wesleyan College, Macon, Georgia, the oldest female college in America. She was the mother of two children, her daughter dying in infancy. She was a cousin of the great statesman and secretary of state, Hon. W. H. Crawford.

The only son, Arthur Emmett Cochran was born in Irwinton, Wilkinson County, Georgia, November 10, 1855. When a boy he entered the schools of Macon, and subsequently the literary department of the University of Georgia. He is an alumnus of that university, of which his father had been for years a trustee. He was admitted to the bar at eighteen years of age, and at the age of twenty-one became a representative of Pierce County in Georgia's House of Representatives. In 1882 he went West to California. He continued a resident of that state for about sixteen years, and resided successively in San Francisco, San Diego and Healdsburg. He was not only a lawyer who commanded a large and profitable practice, but became a prominent factor in California politics. He was a frequent speaker in state campaigns, especially in behalf of gubernatorial candidates. In 1892, while in practice at San Diego, he was nominated for mayor, and was defeated by only a small plurality, although San Diego was largely republican and he was nominated by the democratic party. Mr. Cochran was very successful while living in California, and used splendid judgment in his investments. He acquired some tracts of ranching land, and has developed some acres to fruit culture.

The old land grant, of 100,640 acres, dated 1795, was made to William Cochran, the grandfather of A. E. Cochran and Wm. Tate, county grantee in North Carolina, and has already been referred to. This estate has been in litigation for a number of years, and it was for the purpose of looking after his interests in it that Mr. Cochran returned in 1896 to Georgia, and since then he has regained a part of the land deeded to his ancestor in North Carolina. Mr. Cochran has invested heavily in real estate in and around Waycross, and has done much to develop this section of the state. In later years he has found it necessary to give nearly all his time to his capitalistic interests, but not to the exclusion of his practice as a lawyer.

Mr. Cochran married Sarah Marshall in California. The only child of that union is Arthur Pym Cochran, who was born at Healdsburg, California, in 1892. He is a prominent fruit grower in the Russian River Valley, and jointly with his wife is one of the very wealthy young men of the state. In 1915 his crop of dried prunes netted him \$8,750. This son married Miss Gertrude Coffman, a daughter of one of the leading capitalists of the state, residing at Healdsburg and she is a granddaughter of Squire Wilson, one of California's noblest and wealthiest pioneers.

In 1898 Mr. A. E. Cochran married Miss Jennie M. Marshall, of Waycross, Georgia, a daughter of Rev. J. M. Marshall. Mrs. Cochran died December 21, 1913. Her only child is Eugenia M. Cochran, born at Waycross in 1900 and now attending the public schools there.

Mr. Cochran is active in church affairs, is a member of the County and State Bar associations and the California Bar Association. He was a member of the democratic state executive committee when Governor Budd was elected governor of California, and in 1898 he was presidential elector for Georgia, the election returns showing his vote the highest. He is now practicing law at Waycross and also raising Sea Island cotton.

WRIGHT T. PAULK. Every community represents the lives, the character, the activities and the influence of a number of people, and a flourishing town or city is usually the product of enterprise on the part of its citizens rather than any specially fortunate conditions and environment. Perhaps more than any other individual factor the business energy and public spirit of Wright T. Paulk have entered into the prosperity and development of the little City of Fitzgerald. Mr. Paulk was one of the pioneer business men to locate in that village at the beginning, and has steadily made his own interests' work for the welfare of the community.

He was born on a farm in Irwin County, Georgia, April 5, 1873. Since his birth Irwin County has been divided to make both Irwin and Coffee counties, and his birthplace was in that part still known as Irwin County. As a boy he spent his years without greatly dissimilar circumstances to those of other boys of his age, though it was noted that he showed a particular leadership among the boys of his neighborhood and gave evidence of some of the ability which has since distinguished him. He attended his studies in the little country schools and also employed his energies on his father's plantation. He was also a student in the Gordon Institute at Barnesville, and from that school entered upon his commercial experience in the general merchandise business at Minnie postoffice in Irwin County. He conducted business there successfully until 1895.

In that year the Village of Fitzgerald was established, and he at once recognized its possibilities and advantages, and with no hesitation he moved to the new town and identified his own fortunes with its future. He acquired considerable land in the village and erected one of the first store buildings, in which he opened a stock of general hardware. Mr. Paulk was active as a hardware merchant at Fitzgerald until 1903, when he sold out, but the business is still known as the Paulk Hardware Company. Mr. Paulk then

built the Aldine Hotel, now known as the New Aldine, and of this popular house of entertainment he was landlord for five years. In the meantime he had acquired holdings in turpentine lands, and after leaving the hotel business he devoted most of his attention to the development of these interests. His holdings have grown from time to time until he is now sole owner of immense tracts of turpentine forests in Ben Hill and Irwin counties. He has also invested heavily in other properties and has a controlling interest in the Fitzgerald Cotton Seed Oil Company, which he acquired in 1913. This is perhaps the leading manufacturing concern in Fitzgerald and employs several hundred men during the busy season. He is secretary and treasurer and general manager of the company. He is a director of the First National Bank of Fitzgerald, and is directly interested in cotton and cotton warehouse activities at Fitzgerald, and is also sole owner of about forty farms in Ben Hill and other counties of the state.

Along with this notable business career he has manifested a constantly growing interest in public affairs and for two terms he filled a place in the Fitzgerald city council. He also represented the county for two successive terms in the State Legislature. He is a democrat, is a Royal Arch Chapter Mason and is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Paulk is a son of Daniel T. and Sarah (Tomberlin) Paulk. Both parents were born in Georgia, of Scotch-Irish parentage. Daniel T. Paulk spent his career as a farmer in Irwin County. He is now living retired, having a fine home at Fitzgerald, and also takes an interest in public affairs and is messenger in the Lower House of the Legislature when that body is in session. Both he and his wife are about sixty years of age.

Wright T. Paulk, the oldest of six children, was married March 27, 1897, at Fitzgerald to Miss Eleanor Dorminy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willis Dorminy of Irwin County. Her father was prominent as a farmer, served as a Confederate soldier, and for two terms was a member of the Georgia Legislature. Mr. and Mrs. Paulk are the parents of the following children: Aldine, who died at Fitzgerald at the age of eighteen months; Isabel, born at Fitzgerald in 1899 and now a student in the Shorter College for Girls; Edna Jack, born in August, 1907, and attending school; Wright T., Jr., born in November, 1913; and Willis Dorminy, born in 1915.

M. E. HENDRY. Early in his business career M. E. Hendry became identified with the banking interests, and by constant application and by a resourcefulness and thorough ability has found a substantial success in that department of commerce and is now cashier of The National Bank of Tifton.

He is one of the younger men upon whose shoulders fall the heavy responsibilities of business affairs in the state. He was born in Madison, Florida, June 25, 1878, a son of John M. and Carolina (Bell) Hendry. His mother was born in Florida, while his father was a native of Liberty County, Georgia, and in 1842 joined the Florida Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was active in the ministry of that faith for forty odd years. He was born July 5, 1822, and died October 26, 1900. At the outbreak of the war he organized a company of volunteers but never was in active service himself. The mother was born in 1835 and died in Brooks County, Georgia, in February, 1909. Their five children were: George P., John M., James E., Mrs. W. L. Folsom and M. E. Hendry.

The youngest of the children, M. E. Hendry gained his early education in the schools of Blackshear and Montgomery counties, Georgia, and finished with a business course at Macon. His first practical experience in business affairs was in the lumber trade at Nashville, Georgia, and from that he entered the National Bank of Nashville as assistant cashier. It was after four years of experience with that bank that he came to Tifton and on January 20, 1910,

became cashier of The National Bank. He filled that office with credit and has been responsible for much of the satisfactory improvement and increase of the bank's business in the past five years.

Mr. Hendry has served as a member of the Tifton City Council. He is a democrat, a member of the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World, and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. On July 31, 1912, at Hazelhurst, Georgia, he married Miss Ethel D. McCormick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George McCormick. They are the parents of one daughter, Ethel Grace Hendry, born at Tifton June 14, 1914.

JUDGE JOEL BRANHAM, a son of Dr. Joel Branham and Emily Cooper Branham, of Eatonton, Georgia, was born August 28, 1835. He was admitted to the bar September 26, 1857, in Eatonton by Judge Robert W. Hardeman, judge of the Ocmulgee Circuit; admitted to the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Georgia at Savannah in 1860; to the U. S. Circuit Court for the Northern District of Georgia in Atlanta; and to the Supreme Court of the United States in January, 1879.

He moved to Macon in 1859 and was appointed solicitor general of the Macon Circuit by Governor Brown to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Theo Mumford and re-appointed by Governor Brown for full term. He was appointed by Governor Colquitt, judge of the Rome Circuit to fill Judge Underwood's unexpired term, beginning July 1, 1882, and elected for the balance of that unexpired term, and also for full term by the Legislature of 1882. While he was on the bench, the Rome Circuit embraced the counties now composing the Rome and Tallapoosa circuits. He was called on several occasions to preside in the Supreme Court of Georgia in the place of Chief Justice Jackson in cases in which he was disqualified. The following are some of his opinions and Circuit Court charges: The Northwestern Railroad Tax case, 70 Ga., page 10. Other decisions in 72. Ga., 292-830, 73 Ga., 620, 74 Ga., 869.

Judge Branham moved to Rome, Georgia, on January 1, 1867, and resumed the practice of the law. On January 1, 1887, he was employed, as division counsel for the Richmond & Danville Railroad in 1892, by Henry Jackson, then, as division counsel of the receivers of the Central Railroad and Banking Company by Lawton & Cunningham; next, as division counsel for the Savannah and Western by Denmark & Adams. He represented these railroads and the receivers until the 1st of November, 1895, when his connection with all railroad property ceased, that portion of the Central, which he had been representing, the Chattanooga, Rome & Columbus, having been passed in the hands of a separate receivership and King & Spalding of Atlanta became the attorneys of the bond holders and the receivers. On repurchase of that road in March, 1901, by the Central, he was again appointed division counsel for the Chattanooga Division of the Central of Georgia Railway Company, by Messrs. Lawton and Cunningham, and now holds that position.

The Branhams in Georgia are all descendants of Drs. Henry and Joel Branham, two eminent physicians of Eatonton, Georgia. Hon. Mark A. Cooper was the brother of Emily Branham, the mother of Judge Branham. Judge Eugenius A. Nisbit, one of the first Supreme Court judges, and Dr. Thomas Hamilton and Joseph Hamilton of Rome, Georgia, were first cousins of Emily Branham.

There are quite a number of Judge Branham's blood kin on the side of the Branhams, the Coopers, and his maternal grandmother, Judith Harvey, in Georgia. Among them are: the descendants of James Nisbit, United States, America, and Joseph Stovall, who married aunts of his mother; the descendants of Capt. John Nisbit of Washington, District of Columbia, whose wife,

Harriet, was the sister of Emily; the descendants of Mark A. Cooper and the descendants of Narcissa Boykin.

Judge Branham married Georgia C. Cuyler, daughter of Telemann Cuyler, and niece of R. R. Cuyler of Savannah, Georgia, and of United States Surgeon, Gen. John M. Cuyler of Morristown, New Jersey, on the 20th of April, 1861. He entered the Confederate service the day before his marriage as a private in the Macon Volunteers, Second Georgia Battalion and was honorably discharged from that service in 1862. He was elected a member of the city council of Rome, Georgia, in his absence and without opposition and served as councilman to 1885, and rendered material service in funding the city's debt. He is much interested in the Rome public schools and has been one of the trustees of the school for six years. He has been a member of the board of trustees of the Georgia Sanitarium for six years and was president of that body. He is a member of the Baptist Church. He was elected president of the Georgia Bar Association in 1911.

Judge Branham's wife died January 13, 1889, leaving two daughters, Mrs. Geo. B. Peniston now of Washington City and Mrs. D. Sidney Appleton, now of Washington, District of Columbia, each of whom have four children. He is a widower, is in full practice of the law, and leads an active and contented life and is attached to Rome and his friends. He spends his vacation with his children and grandchildren. He has six great-grandchildren.

With him, he says, quoting from a distinguished author, "Life is a joke, why make it a care."

WILLIAM W. MONTGOMERY, whose home was in Augusta and who rose to be a justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, was a native Georgian; educated at Georgetown College and the University of Georgia; read law; was admitted to the bar June 13, 1849, and commenced practice in Waynesboro. In 1854 he moved from Waynesboro to Augusta, and made his home on "The Hill," where he resided until his death, January 9, 1897. The year 1860 found him solicitor-general of the Middle Circuit. In 1872 he was appointed to a vacancy on the State Supreme bench, which he filled for one term. He then resumed private practice at Augusta.

RAPHAEL J. MOSES was born at Charleston, South Carolina, January 20, 1812; was in the earlier years of his manhood a Charleston merchant; afterward moved to Apalachicola, Florida, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar, and in 1847 was sent as a delegate to the national democratic convention, which met at Baltimore. In 1849 he located at Columbus, Georgia, continued his practice and was prominent during the Civil war in the commissary department of the Confederacy. He lost a fortune in the War of the Rebellion. In 1868 and 1877 he served in the Georgia State Legislature and continued to practice law in Columbus until his retirement in 1885. He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Robert Samuel, in Brussels, Belgium, October 13, 1893. Mr. Moses had gone abroad in a search for health. He is said to have executed the last order of the Confederacy in relation to the disposition of bullion brought south by President Davis.

W. H. BENNETT. To some the acquirement of success seems a most difficult and elusive accomplishment, but it will be found that failure usually results from a lack of some of the elements which may be acquired by all,—perseverance, energy, industry and resolute purpose. An analysis of the life records of successful men records that these qualities have been the contributory causes of their prosperity, and such is the case with W. H. Bennett, postmaster and a leading and successful business man of Tifton. His career was started amid discouraging surroundings, for he came of parents in modest circumstances, and none of the advantages of youth were granted him. He

was required largely to secure his own education, and when the time came for him to face life on his own account there were no aiding influences to help him. Nevertheless, he has worked his way perseveringly upward, and now, still in the prime of life, he finds himself in a position of business independence and the incumbent of a responsible public position.

Mr. Bennett was born in Decatur County, in the extreme southwest corner of Georgia, October 21, 1875, and is a son of William Franklin and Irenvia (Newsom) Bennett. His father, a native of Terrell County, Georgia, lived at various times in different parts of the state, devoted himself to planting and died at Cairo, Grady County, in 1910, aged sixty years. Mr. Bennett's mother, who was born in Alabama and reared in Mitchell County, Georgia, still resides at Cairo and is sixty-five years of age.

W. H. Bennett was the eldest of the ten children born to his parents, and he was early called upon to assist in the family support, as his parents had but small financial means and the family home was on a rented farm. His educational advantages were negligible. While the youth had ambitions to better himself, he could be spared but little from the duties of the home farm, and when he was allowed to attend the country school, in the winter months, was compelled to tramp two miles through the woods and swamps, his entire schooling being confined to 152 days of attendance. However, he never gave up his studies, and often, after a long day of the hardest kind of work, he would devote himself to his books until far into the night. In addition to his regular studies, he applied himself to mastering the principles of business, and thus was able, when the opportunity arose, to accept a position with a mercantile firm at Jacksonville, Florida, and to satisfy his employers so that they gave him a chance to learn the business. He remained in a clerical capacity for several years, but was always on the lookout to better himself, and finally secured a position as traveling salesman for the Nelson Morris Packing Company, with headquarters at Atlanta. This was a good position for a young man, and for seven years he traveled through the state, all the time gaining experience and saving his means. He was still not satisfied, however, having the ambition to be at the head of a business of his own, and this desire was realized in 1905, when he came to Tifton, and with his brother established the firm of Bennett Brothers, dealers in agricultural implements, buggies, wagons, etc. He had no previous experience in this line, but his native ability, his salesmanship capacity, his energy, enthusiasm and alertness, and the honorable manner in which he carried on his affairs soon attracted custom to the new firm, which soon took its place as a necessary commercial adjunct in the growing and prosperous community. Today it is a substantial business, with an excellent reputation in commercial circles, and drawing its trade from all over this part of the state. It is not a difficult matter to conjecture the character of Mr. Bennett, for in a republican country, where merit must win, we can tell much from his life from what he has accomplished. Inherited wealth may secure a start but it cannot maintain an individual in a position where brains and executive ability are required. Mr. Bennett, however, did not have wealth to aid him in the beginning of his business career. His reliance has been placed in the more substantial qualities of untiring enterprise, perseverance and commendable zeal, and all of his actions have been guided by an honesty and sincerity of purpose that none have questioned.

Mr. Bennett has been a democrat since casting his first vote and has been an active worker in the ranks of his party. At the postmaster's convention, held at Washington, District of Columbia, October 21, 1915, he was introduced to and conversed with President Wilson, it being a singular coincidence that this honor should come to Mr. Bennett on his fortieth birthday. On January 8, 1915, Mr. Bennett was appointed by President Wilson to the postmastership at Tifton, and since that time has discharged the duties of his office in a manner which has been of the greatest benefit to the mail service

here, stamping Mr. Bennett as a man of much official executive ability and as one of the most popular officials Tifton has known. This is one of the finest postoffices for a city of the size of Tifton in the state, the edifice having been completed in August, 1914. Under Mr. Bennett's jurisdiction are four rural carriers, one motor carrier and three city carriers, five clerks and the assistant postmaster.

Mr. Bennett is a member of the Masons and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and with his family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On June 7, 1903, Mr. Bennett was married in Worth County, Georgia, to Miss Sarah Catharin Warren, a member of a well known and highly esteemed family of Worth County, and daughter of J. A. and Martha Warren, a prominent planter of that locality. They are the parents of two children: Eleanor, born October 9, 1906; and William Franklin, born March 5, 1909, and both attending school at Tifton.

HON. C. W. GRAVES. Since the year 1908, Hon. C. W. Graves has been the incumbent of the office of ordinary at Tifton, Tift County, and during the period of his official service has established a record for judicial rectitude, dignity, impartiality and energy that entitles him to a position among the foremost men who have held public office in this locality. His career is illustrative of the rewards to be gained through a life of probity and industry, for he commenced life with only ordinary advantages and the success which he has attained has come through his own efforts.

Judge Graves was born in Thomas County, in the southern part of Georgia, in March, 1848, and is a son of Joel S. and Eunice (Weeden) Graves. His parents, natives of New York State, emigrated to Florida, and then to Georgia and settled at an early period in Thomas County. Joel S. Graves was a planter by vocation, a man of industry and strong character, who accumulated a satisfying property through energy and honorable dealing and in later life became a minister of the Presbyterian faith. He died in Worth County, Georgia, whence he had removed in his later years, in 1897, being seventy-eight years of age. The mother had passed away in that county two years before, when seventy years of age. They were the parents of eight children, of whom C. W. was the sixth in order of birth.

C. W. Graves attended the public schools of Thomas County as a boy and spent his youth in assisting his father in the duties pertaining to the operation of the homestead plantation. As a young man he turned his attention to mercantile lines, in which he continued to be engaged for some years, but eventually returned to farming and accumulated a good property. Prior to the formation of Tift County, he served in the capacity of tax receiver for Worth County for a period of six years, and in 1908 was elected ordinary. The able manner in which he discharged his duties during his first term of office led to two re-elections, and the confidence in which he is held by the people was demonstrated at the last election, when he had no opposition for the position. In the hands of such public servants the individual and the community may feel that every interest is safe and that law will be administered with the broadest intelligence and with a keen regard for equity. A man of unimpeachable character, of strong intellect, patience, urbanity, and a thorough understanding of human nature and human rights, Judge Graves brings to the discharge of his duties the very highest qualifications, and his record as ordinary has been in harmony with his record in business and agricultural circles, distinguished by unswerving integrity and probity. Politically, the judge has always been an advocate of the highest principles and aims of the democratic party. His fraternal connection is with the Masons, and his religious affiliation with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.



W. A. Macaulay

Judge Graves was first married in 1874 in Lee County, Georgia, to Miss Maggie Roberts, of Sumter County, Georgia, a daughter of Walker Roberts, a soldier of the Confederacy and later a leading and prominent planter of Sumter County. Mrs. Graves died in 1897, the mother of three children: Mrs. W. C. Hayes, who resides at Macon, Georgia; Mrs. C. O. Hayes, also of that city; and Mrs. Rosa Harris, of Lowndes County, Georgia. Judge Graves was again married, in April, 1899, in Worth County, Georgia, to Miss Lola M. Ford, daughter of J. H. Ford, a planter of Worth County, Georgia.

HUGH A. MACAULAY, M. D. The true criterion of ability and skill in the exacting profession of medicine is the success achieved, and measured by this effective standard Doctor Macaulay is consistently to be designated as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Burke County, where he controls a large general practice, with residence and headquarters at Waynesboro, the county seat. His activities touch important business enterprises also, especially banking, and he is one of the specially alert and progressive citizens whose influence is potent in furthering the civic and material advancement and prosperity of the fine little city that is the judicial center of Burke County.

Dr. Hugh Angus Macaulay, as both his personal and family names imply, is of sterling Scotch lineage, and he was born at Winnsboro, the capital town of Fairfield County, South Carolina, on the 5th of September, 1885, a son of Donald John Macaulay and Sally (Fleming) Macaulay, the former of whom was born in Scotland, in 1854, and the latter of whom was born in South Carolina, she likewise being of Scotch ancestry. Donald J. Macaulay was reared in his native land, where he received excellent educational advantages, but he came to the United States prior to attaining to his majority. In 1872 when about eighteen years of age, he established his residence at Winnsboro, South Carolina, where his marriage was solemnized and where he continued his residence for a number of years. He finally removed to Chester, that state, where he continued his successful activities as a merchant until his death, which occurred in 1914. His widow soon afterward returned to her old home at Winnsboro, where she still resides. Of the five children Doctor Macaulay, of this review, is the eldest, and the other four surviving children still reside in the South.

Doctor Macaulay was a boy at the time of the family removal to Chester, judicial center of the South Carolina County of the same name, and there he attended the public schools until he had prepared himself for entrance into a higher institution of learning. He became a student in Wofford College, at Spartanburg, South Carolina, where he completed the full academic or literary course and was graduated in 1904, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The higher discipline thus gained admirably fortified him for initiating his preparation for the profession of his choice, and in consonance with his ambition he entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1908 and from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He further reinforced himself by serving six months as interne in the university hospital, where he gained varied and specially effective clinical experience.

In July, 1908, Doctor Macaulay established his residence at Waynesboro, Georgia, and his technical ability, his close application and his personal popularity have combined to give him high standing in his profession and enabled him to build up an excellent general practice of representative order, his work extending into counties lying contiguous to Burke County.

In 1913 Doctor Macaulay established and opened for business the excellently equipped drug store known as the Standard Pharmacy, which controls a substantial business and which is recognized as the most metropolitan establishment of the kind in Waynesboro. The Doctor does not concern himself

with the active details of this enterprise but gives his entire time and attention to the practice of his profession. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Georgia State Medical Association, the First Congressional District Medical Society and the Burke County Medical Society. He has served as county physician since 1913 and in this capacity has done much to conserve public health and to institute needed sanitary improvements. He is a director of the Waynesboro Savings Bank, of which he was one of the organizers and incorporators, and is also a member of the directorate of the Bank of Waynesboro.

The basic principles for which the democratic party has ever stood sponsor, received the staunch support of Doctor Macaulay, and he has given effective service in behalf of the party cause, though he has had no predilection for political office. In the York Rite of the time-honored Masonic fraternity he has received the chivalric degrees and is affiliated with the Waynesboro Commandery of Knight Templars, besides being identified also with the adjunct Masonic organization, the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and his enthusiasm in connection with outdoor sports is indicated by his membership in the Georgia Field Trial Association, the ranks of which include many of the leading Georgia devotees of hunting and other sports afield and afloat. The doctor is unmarried.

On the 21st of September, 1916, Doctor Macaulay married Elizabeth McMastee, a daughter of Hugh Rudson and Rosa (Moore) McMastee. The father, who is now deceased, was a physician.

D. J. HENDERSON, JR. Though not yet thirty-five years of age, D. J. Henderson, Jr., is one of the best known bankers in Irwin County and one of the youngest bank presidents in Southern Georgia. He is president of the Citizens Bank of Ocilla.

Banking has really been his entire career, since he gained his first practical experience in business affairs as a boy clerk in a bank at Ocilla. The Citizens Bank of Ocilla was organized in 1906 and its first officers were William Henderson, president; J. A. Pruett, vice president; and D. J. Henderson, Jr., cashier.

Mr. Henderson was born in Irwin County, Georgia, September 1, 1881, the oldest of three children born to R. L. and Margaret (Young) Henderson. His parents were also natives of Irwin County and both are still living at the age of fifty-five. His father has been a practical farmer for many years.

As a boy D. J. Henderson, Jr., attended the local schools of Ocilla, and on leaving school entered the Bank of Ocilla as a minor clerk. He was with that institution from 1899 to 1906, when the Bank of Ocilla was absorbed in the new organization of the Citizens Bank, and he was elected cashier of the new institution. In 1912 he was further promoted from the cashiership to the vice presidency, and since 1915 he has been president. The Citizens Bank has a capital stock of \$52,000 with surplus of \$5,000.

Mr. Henderson is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, is a democrat in politics and a member of the Baptist Church. On June 28, 1905, he married Miss Nellie Dorminey of Fitzgerald, daughter of A. S. Dorminey, who resides in Ben Hill County. To their marriage have been born two children: William Bailey and Martha Eleanor, the former born in 1910 and the latter in 1913, both in Ocilla.

HON. DAVID EDWARD GRIFFIN. It has been customary to speak of men who have raised themselves to honorable stations in life without the aid of

wealth or influential friends, as "self-made." Such a one is Hon. David Edward Griffin, who started out in life with nothing save his determination and inherent resource to aid him in his quest for success. That his ambitions have been realized is made evident by the fact that he is one of the leading legists of Ben Hill County, and a man who has been the incumbent of important positions of public trust in which he has gained an honorable name and distinguished standing.

Judge Griffin was born at Buljo, Ohio, October 15, 1882, and is a son of Dr. J. K. and Susan C. (May) Griffin, natives of Illinois. From Illinois the family moved to Ohio, seeking a climate favorable to Mrs. Griffin's health, and from that state to Kansas, then to Arkansas, back to Illinois, and finally to Georgia, where her health was completely recovered. She still survives, at the age of sixty-three years, and makes her home with her son, Judge Griffin, at Fitzgerald. Dr. J. K. Griffin was a well known and able physician and surgeon, and was in continuous practice for a period of twenty-two years. During the Civil war he fought as a soldier of the Union in an Illinois volunteer infantry regiment, and during the hard life of the soldier, during which he was often compelled to sleep in swamps, he contracted diseases which developed into paralysis, and to which he finally succumbed at Fitzgerald, September 7, 1904, aged fifty-seven years, seven months, eighteen days. There were eight children in the family, of whom six are living: James A., a practicing attorney of Cordele, Georgia; Julius C., of Nashville, Tennessee; Mrs. May Harrod, of Jacksonville, Florida; David Edward; Mrs. J. P. Manning, of Fitzgerald, Georgia; and Gilbert, of Cleveland, Ohio.

David Edward Griffin received his education in the public schools of the various communities in which the family was residing during the time his mother was endeavoring to recover her lost health, and thus his training along educational lines was frequently interrupted. He was studious and persevering, however, making use of every opportunity that presented itself and taking every advantage to study at home, graduating from the Fitzgerald High School in 1902. Finally, he entered Mercer University, Georgia, where he was graduated in law in 1904 with honors. Although he was admitted to the bar at that time, he did not enter active practice, but instead took up the work of an educator, and for six terms taught in the rural districts of Ben Hill, Irving, Crisp and Dooley counties, and became one of the best known and most popular instructors of these localities. In 1910 Judge Griffin entered active practice, taking up his residence and opening an office at Fitzgerald, where he has since been located. From the start his practice was an important one, and as time has passed it has grown both in scope and importance, until he is now justly accounted one of the leading practitioners of the Ben Hill County bar. He is thoroughly versed in every branch of the law, and, being at home in all departments, recognizes no specialty. During his residence at Fitzgerald he has frequently been called upon to fill offices of public trust, in which he has conducted himself in a manner highly creditable to himself and of lasting benefit to the community. For two terms he served as judge of the city court of Fitzgerald. He was also ordinary for five months while the incumbent judge was ill, and at various times has filled other offices. Judge Griffin holds membership in the State Bar Association, and bears an excellent reputation among the members of his profession as well as in the confidence of the public. With his family, he attends the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Judge Griffin was married at Greenfield, Indiana, to Miss Mayme Comstock, daughter of Dr. J. A. Comstock, a well known physician of that city. Mrs. Griffin died without issue, living but five months after marriage.

HON. JAMES R. HORTON. Among the newly-elected officials of Ben Hill County, one who has already shown marked qualifications for the office which he occupies is Hon. James R. Horton, ordinary of Fitzgerald. While this is Judge Horton's first public position, his former energies having been devoted to business and agricultural matters, he has demonstrated the fact that the qualities developed in the marts of trade and commerce may prove in practice as valuable as those which come from a training in minor offices or in the practice of the law.

Judge Horton was born in Ben Hill County, Georgia, April 30, 1880, and is a son of Daniel and Eliza (Sego) Horton. His parents were both born in Irving County, Georgia, of ancestry which originated in Virginia. Daniel Horton, during the greater part of his active career, was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Irwin and Ben Hill counties, and through industry and energy accumulated a competence. He now resides in Coffee County, at the age of fifty-eight years, and is one of his community's substantial and highly respected citizens. He is the owner of several plantations, takes part in business matters to some extent, and is known as a citizen who has aided in many ways the upbuilding and development of his locality. In politics he is a democrat. Mrs. Horton, who was reared and educated in Irwin County, died in that county in 1903, at the age of forty-five years. There were seven children in the family, James R. being the first born.

James R. Horton attended the district schools of Ben Hill County, although a large part of his education was self gained, being the result of close application to his studies at home during his leisure hours. The eldest of his parents' children, he was early called upon to assist in his own support, and as a youth showed himself industrious and ambitious, characteristics which have always marked his career. When he left home he was employed for some time in the sawmills of the community, subsequently became the owner of a small farm, and finally founded a business of his own, a supply store at Fitzgerald, which he conducted for some time, but which he has since sold. His straightforward manner of doing business, his fidelity in meeting engagements and a frank and pleasing manner gained him the esteem and friendship of his fellow townsmen, and in 1915, when he placed himself before the public as a candidate for the office of ordinary, he found he had much hearty and loyal support. The campaign was a bitter one, but in spite of severe opposition, Judge Horton secured the election, by a majority of ninety-two votes. While he has been in office only a comparatively short time at this writing, a record of his administration of its duties shows that he has all the qualifications for making one of the most popular and efficient officials the city has known. While Judge Horton has given up his connection with business enterprises, feeling that his office demanded a full share of his time and attention, he is still interested in agriculture, and is the owner of a farm in Ben Hill County, which he has brought to a high state of cultivation, and on which he has substantial improvements and modern buildings. Fraternally, Judge Horton is one of the popular and valued members of the local lodges of the Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Woodmen of the World. He has always been faithful to the policies and candidates of the democratic party, but allows no political doctrines to interfere with his administration of the duties of his judicial office. He was reared in the faith of the Baptist Church, which he still attends and with the movements of which he is heartily in sympathy.

On December 15, 1907, Judge Horton was married in Ben Hill County, to Miss Minnie D. Troup, who was born in this county, a daughter of Joshua and Leah (Roberts) Troup. Mrs. Horton's parents are members of well known families of this section, and her father is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Ben Hill County, where he owns a valuable property. Judge and

Mrs. Horton have no children of their own, but have an adopted son, Julian Randall Horton, who was born at Savannah, Georgia, in 1913.

JUDGE S. A. RODDENBERY, of Thomasville, who died during his second term as a member of Congress from the Second Georgia District, was born on January 12, 1870, on his father's farm in Decatur County. After pursuing a partial course at Mercer University, Macon, he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly in 1891, when little more than twenty-one years of age. From 1894 to 1896 he served as United States commissioner. He had, in the meantime, read law, and in 1897 was appointed by Governor Atkinson judge of the County Court of Thomas County. He also served as mayor of Thomasville for two successive terms. Upon the death of Judge James M. Griggs, who had long represented the Second District in Congress, Judge Roddenbery was chosen to succeed him. He was re-elected, and died September 25, 1913, while serving his second term.

JAMES M. SMITH, one of the leading farmers of Georgia, was born September 18, 1839, in Wilkes County, Georgia, to which his father moved from Virginia in 1805. In 1861 he graduated from Hiawassee College, East Tennessee, and served throughout the Civil war in the Confederate ranks. Some time after the war he furnished the Georgia Railroad with a large number of ties, and his profits from that contract enabled him to purchase a small farm in Oglethorpe County; this was the commencement of the career which has made him one of the leading cotton planters of the South. His public and political offices have embraced the following: Representative in the lower house of the Georgia Legislature, 1876-81; a term in the State Senate, commencing 1883; delegate to the national democratic convention, 1892; Bryan elector, 1896; again delegate to the national democratic convention of 1904 and for many years a member of the state democratic executive committee (chairman for over twenty).

ALEXANDER DAWSON, M. D. It has been a matter of definite gratification and consistency to accord in the pages of this history specific recognition to so appreciable quota of the representative physicians and surgeons of Georgia's fair capital city, and such consideration is eminently due to Doctor Dawson, who has here been engaged in active general practice since the spring of 1891 and whose success has been on a parity with his recognized ability and earnest application to the work of his exacting and responsible calling, further incidental interest attaching to his career by reason of his being a native son of Georgia and a scion of one of the distinguished families of this favored commonwealth.

Doctor Dawson was born in Wilkinson County, Georgia, on the 20th of December, 1864, and is a son of Alexander Dawson, who was born in Morgan County, this state, and who became a prosperous agriculturist in Wilkinson County, though he was engaged in the life-insurance business in the City of Atlanta in the later years of his active career, his death having here occurred in the year 1882. He was a gallant soldier of the Confederacy during virtually the entire period of the Civil war, as a member of a Georgia Regiment, and he became one of the appreciative and valued members of that noble memorial organization of later years, the United Confederate Veterans, the ranks of which are being rapidly broken by the one implacable adversary, death. Alexander Dawson, Sr., was a son of Rev. John E. Dawson, D. D., who was one of the distinguished Baptist clergymen of Georgia and the founder of the Southern Female College, at La Grange, an institution that eventually was developed into the present Cox College, at College Park, an attractive suburb of the City of Atlanta.

Mrs. Addie (McCallum) Dawson, mother of the subject of this review,

was born in Wilkinson County, a daughter of Archibald McCallum, and she died when the doctor was a child of four years. The doctor was the fourth of the five children, all sons, of Alexander and Addie (McCallum) Dawson, and the father ultimately contracted a second marriage, by his union with Maggie Horn, who likewise is deceased. Of the five children of the first union John E. and James are deceased, and the three who survive are Doctor Dawson of this sketch; Homer, who is a resident of Atlanta and who holds the position of locomotive engineer on the Western and Atlantic Railroad; and McCallum, who is a retired bookkeeper and a resident of Poplar Springs, Dekalb County. Of the children of the second marriage three are living, Cornelia, who is the wife of Samuel H. Hape, of Hapeville, Fulton County; Miss Leanna, who maintains her home in Atlanta; and Anna Belle, who is the wife of Robert P. Malier, of Andersonville, this state.

Dr. Dawson was a lad of about ten years at the time of the family removal from Wilkinson County to Atlanta, and in this city he has maintained his home during the long intervening years. Here he was afforded the advantages of an excellent private school, in which he completed his academic education, and on the 4th of March, 1891, he was graduated in the Southern Medical College in Atlanta, from which admirable institution he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He has since given his close attention to the general practice of medicine and surgery and has at all times kept abreast with the advances made along professional lines, an effective post-graduate course having been completed by him in the New York Polyclinic, in 1896, and careful study being given to the best standard and periodical literature of his profession. Definite technical and material success has attended the efforts of Doctor Dawson, who controls a substantial and important practice, and his prosperity has been augmented, his good judgment manifested through his investment in Atlanta real estate, besides which he is the owner of a well improved farm near Silver Lake, Dekalb County, this property being situated twelve miles distant from Atlanta. To this country estate he has given the name of Silver Springs, owing to its having fine springs of the purest crystal water. The doctor takes great interest in this rural estate and his intention is to develop the same into a model demesne which shall ultimately constitute his permanent home. The springs on the place give a water of fine medicinal and remedial qualities, and the purity and sparkle of the water make it ideal for table use, so that there is all of opportunity for the doctor to develop a profitable enterprise in the bottling and sale of the product.

Dr. Dawson is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, is a stanch democrat in his political proclivities and his religious faith is that of the Baptist Church. He is identified with the Fulton County Medical Society, the Georgia State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He has thus far permitted his name to be continuously enrolled upon the list of eligible bachelors in the capital city of his native state.

JOHN BROADUS NORMAN. Although one of the younger members of the legal profession in Ben Hill County, J. Broadus Norman has already attained an established position in its ranks, his years seeming no bar to his ability. In fact there is so much more demanded of the law graduate of the present than in years past that the young legist enters upon his work well equipped to meet its arduous and responsible duties, and in his short period of practice Mr. Norman has won the confidence of the public and the patronage of a large and representative clientele.

Mr. Norman was born in Warren County, Georgia, October 29, 1891, and is a son of Jesse Mercer and Ella (Hawes) Norman. The Norman family is a large and prominent one of Wilkes and Warren counties, Georgia, but originated in Virginia, from whence came the grandparents of Mr. Norman, William B. and Sarah (Jackson) Norman. The grandfather, a large planter



W. Whalley Bailey

and slave owner of Wilkes County, accumulated a valuable property in that locality and became a prominent and influential citizen. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Norman were William and Nancy (Spears) Hawes, natives of Virginia, who later became residents of Lincoln County, Georgia, where they were known as the owners of broad acres of plantation land and many slaves.

Jesse Mercer Norman was born in Wilkes County, Georgia, in 1857, and there passed the first thirty-three years of his life, being engaged in merchandising and farming. In 1890 he moved to Warren County, Georgia, where he was a leading merchant and prominent citizen at the time of his death, which occurred in 1907. Through industry and good management he had accumulated a large property, which included farm holdings in both Wilkes and Warren counties. In politics he was a staunch democrat. He was also prominent in Masonry, and a leader in the Baptist Church. Mrs. Norman still survives her husband and resides at Norwood, Georgia, where she is a leader in the work of the Baptist Church. There were six children in the family: Elizabeth, who is the wife of E. S. Ray, of Norwood, Georgia; Miss Lulie, who makes her home with her mother; Kathryn, who is the wife of Melvin Tanner, of Douglas, Georgia; William Walker, cashier of the Citizens Bank of Helena, Georgia; Jesse M., a bank auditor, residing at Monticello, this state, and J. Broadus.

After attending the grammar schools of Norwood, J. Broadus Norman became a student at the Warrenton High School, from which he was duly graduated in 1908. He next entered Mercer University, from which institution he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1911, and for the following two years was engaged in teaching in the public schools of Washington, Wilkes County. He then reentered Mercer University for his law course, and in the class of 1915 was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws and also received the prize for highest general average. Mr. Norman immediately embarked in practice at Fitzgerald, which place he had selected as his field of activity, and here has built up a good practice. He has made a careful study of all cases entrusted to him, has met with good success owing to his thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the law, and both as an attorney and citizen stands high in the esteem of his fellow citizens. Reared amid refining influences, his social standing is high and the circle of his friends extensive.

Mr. Norman is unmarried. He is a member of the Sigma Nu fraternity and the Masons, and is a consistent attendant of the Baptist Church.

DR. WHATLEY BATTEY. To attain eminence in one of the learned professions of these days of advanced thought and science is no easy achievement, and shows the possession of a strong mentality, and when that profession is medicine and surgery, a high degree of medical skill. The possession of these qualities is evidenced in the career of Dr. W. Whatley Battey, Jr., now one of the leading surgeons and medical practitioners of the state.

Doctor Battey was born at "Heywood," Richmond County, Georgia, April 11, 1884, the son of William Whatley Battey and Louise (Barbot) Battey. He is the representative of very distinguished families. On his maternal side he is descended from French nobility. His father's family emigrated to this country as early as 1624, and have been identified with this country's development from its earliest history. Caleb Carr, his grandfather, eight generations removed, was colonial governor of Rhode Island in 1649, and a close friend of Roger Williams. Caleb Carr's grand-daughter, Margaret Carr, married John Battey.

After the Revolution, some of the Batteys moved to Louisville, Georgia, where they owned plantations. Here it was that William Battey married Susan Ann Heard, the niece of Stephens Heard, Revolutionary governor of

Georgia. Louisville remained the seat of the family until after the Civil war. It was from Louisville that the present Doctor Battey's grandfather, William Henry Battey, recruited the Battey Guards. William Henry Battey was killed at Sharpsburg, otherwise known as Antietam, September 17, 1862, while leading his men in charge and on the eve of his promotion to a colonelcy.

William Whatley Battey, Sr., father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Louisville, Georgia. At the youthful age of fourteen he served in Hood's army and participated in the Battle of Atlanta. He graduated from the Medical College of Georgia in 1876, and became a noted physician and surgeon, being especially able in obstetrics and diseases of children. For a number of years he was adjunct professor of children's diseases in the Medical College of Georgia. He was a man of great nobility of character, gentle, generous and charitable in the highest degree, and his death, which occurred in Augusta, Georgia, March 12, 1914, caused widespread sorrow. His parting words to his son were: "Son, in your work, don't forget the poor and those in distress."

William Whatley Battey, Jr., was the eldest of his parents' children. He received his college education at St. Mary's, Belmont, North Carolina. In 1900 he matriculated at the Medical College of Georgia and received the degree of M. D. at that institution in the class of 1904, of which he was one of the honor men. During 1903-04 he was interne in the City Hospital at Augusta. In 1904-05 he served as house surgeon in the New York Polyclinic and in 1905-06 he was connected with St. Mary's General Hospital and later with the Maternity Hospital of Brooklyn, New York. Subsequent to this he spent six months in clinics at Vienna, Berlin and Paris. Upon the completion of his studies he located in Augusta and his life has been since closely devoted to his profession, in which he has gained a wide reputation. He is local surgeon of various corporations, is a member of the County, State and American Medical associations and is a valued contributor to the Journal of the Georgia Medical Association, the Southern Medical Journal and the International Medical Journal. He is a lecturer in the Medical Department of the University of Georgia, and visiting surgeon of Wilhenford Hospital.

A man of high education, an earnest student and reader, Doctor Battey is a leading light in medical circles throughout the state. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, in which he has advanced to the fourth degree. His club memberships include the Country Club of Augusta and other social organizations. He is one of the founders of the Chi Zeta Chi Medical Fraternity and an ardent worker in its organization. The Chi Zeta Chi Fraternity is now one of the most popular medical fraternities in the country.

In the history of the family are men prominent in public and professional life, but the talent for medicine and surgery seems to be an inherent one. A kinsman, Dr. Robert Battey of Rome, Georgia, who died in 1911 had an international reputation as a surgeon, and was a pioneer in certain branches of surgery.

Dr. Whatley Battey, Jr., married Miss Virginia Conand Dugas, October 5, 1912. Mrs. Battey is an Augustan and a daughter of Edward C. and Cary (Tenant) Dugas. The Dugas family is one of the most prominent and aristocratic in this section of the country. Dr. and Mrs. Battey have two children, Virginia Dugas, born July 15, 1913, and Louise Barbot, born August 15, 1915.

The Battey family genealogy is given herewith in concise form.

THOMAS NORWOOD BROWN. Accustomed from youth to overcome difficulties, and to accept, without question, burdens of responsibility not of his own making, quickly develops a boy into a man and into a noble one, when he bears undaunted the buffetings that untoward circumstances present, accepting these with heroic self denial, and, with steadfast courage following the path to which duty points. This is but just appreciation when considering

THE BATTEYS

First Generation	Second Generation	Third Generation	Fourth Generation	Fifth Generation
Sampson Battey.	John Battey, m. Margaret Carr.	John Battey, b. 1720; m. Priscilla Westcott, d. 1797.	1. John Battey, b. 1743; m. Ruth Lockwood. 2. Joshua Battey, b. 1744; m. 1772, Rebecca Arnold. 3. Margaret Battey, b. 1746. 4. Caleb Battey, b. 1748. 5. Priscilla Battey, b. 1750. 6. Frances Battey, b. 1752; m. Theophilus Blackman. 7. Lydia Battey, b. 1754. 8. Mercy Battey, b. 1757. 9. William Battey, b. 1759; m. 1782, Betsy Sheldon.	1. William Jr., m. 2. Allen 3. Horace 4. James 5. Sheldon 6. Julia 7. Eliza
			10. Sarah Battey, b. 1762; m. Gidron Austin. 11. Anne Battey, b. 1766; m. Thomas Henry.	

FAMILY

on	Sixth Generation	Seventh Generation	Eighth Generation	Ninth Generation
ttety, eard.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thomas Battey. 2. William Henry Battey, b. 1820; d. 1862. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Henry Lindsey Battey, b. 1845; d. 1851. 2. William Whatley Battey, b. 1848; d. 1914; m. 1883 Louise Barbot. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. William Whatley Battey, Jr., b. 1884; m. 1912 Virginia Dugas. 2. Ruth Battey, b. 1885; d. 1888. 3. Alfred Mann Battey, b. 1888. 4. Terence Louise Battey. 5. Louise Le Garde Battey, b. 1893. 6. Colden Rhind Battey, b. 1901. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Virginia Dugas Battey, b. 1913. 2. Louise Barbot Battey, b. 1915.
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Cynthia Battey. 4. Julia Battey. 5. Eliza Battey. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Thomas Battey, b. 1849; d. 1857. 4. Sheldon Battey, b. 1851; d. 1855. 5. Ruth Battey, b. 1853. 6. Francis Chauncey Battey, b. 1857; m. 1889 Belle O'Driscoll. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Belle O'Driscoll Battey, b. 1890. 2. Aimée Battey, b. 1893. 3. Horace Battey, b. 1895. 4. Alice Lowther Battey, b. 1896. 5. Edith Frances Battey, b. 1899. 6. William Henry Battey, b. 1900. 7. Frank Chauncey Battey, b. 1908. 	
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Sumter B. Battey, b. 1861; m. Sarah French. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Bryan Battey, b. 1896. Rosalind Battey, b. 1898; d. 1915. 	

the efforts by which one of Georgia's prominent and esteemed citizens, Thomas Norwood Brown, a foremost member of the Swainsboro bar, has achieved the very definite success that, in many directions, has crowned his life.

Thomas Norwood Brown is a native of Georgia and was born on his father's farm, situated five miles south of Swainsboro, on February 25, 1879, and is a son of Lewis Bender and Vianna (Youmans) Brown, both natives, like himself, of Emanuel County.

The family ancestry of Mr. Brown alludes to four brothers of the name, natives of North Carolina, who came to Liberty County, Georgia, at a very early date, one of these being James Brown, who was the grandfather of Thomas N. Brown. This pioneer in the state became, like his brothers, planters and slave owners. His death occurred in Bryan County, Georgia, at the age of forty-two years. Although scarcely in middle life he had amassed a large fortune in slaves and land, the latter, aggregating many thousand acres, lying in both Liberty and Emanuel counties. In his will he made provision for the future of his infant son, Lewis Bender, who was born in Emanuel County, in 1849, but was in Bryan County with his parents at that time, devising that said son should be returned and reared in Emanuel County. This part of the will was carried out and Lewis Bender Brown passed the rest of his life in his native county and died there at the same age as his father, forty-two years. He had never been of robust constitution and during the last ten years of life had been an invalid. His death occurred in 1891, his widow surviving until 1905. They were Christian people, devout members of the Primitive Baptist Church, and were much beloved where known for their unfailing neighborly kindness. For a number of years in early life Lewis Bender Brown had been a school teacher, being the first public school teacher in Emanuel County, afterward becoming a farmer. To Lewis Bender Brown and wife the following children were born: James L., who is an attorney at Metter, Chandler County, Georgia; Mary E., who died in 1902, was the wife of A. C. Phillips, of Swainsboro; Sallie L., who has been a teacher for the past ten years at Stillmore, Georgia; L. Walton, who was a merchant at Metter, Georgia, died in 1913; Thomas Norwood; Lily E., who is the wife of D. B. Burns, of Fort Meade, Florida; and Lonnie Bender, who is manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at Dallas, Texas.

In early boyhood Thomas N. Brown attended the public schools, with little prospect of ever having the advantages along educational lines that he craved, for, when his father died after ten years of invalidism, the family was practically without resources. He was just twelve years old at that time, with a boy's love of sport, but he was, also, ambitious, and soon brought himself to realize that his mother must be his first care and that if he ever made progress in the direction he wished, it would have to be through his own efforts. He was determined to attend school and the first money he paid out for instruction he had earned by performing the tasks of a janitor. He kept on earning the means that helped support his idolized mother and advanced his knowledge so that he was able to secure a teacher's certificate, and after that his pathway was cleared of many obstacles for in teaching he found a congenial field of work and his services everywhere were so much appreciated that he might have put aside his ambition for the law with the assurance of continued success in the educational field.

Mr. Brown was twenty years old when he started to teach his first school, in the same schoolhouse in Emanuel County in which he had been a pupil, and continued to teach for eleven years after that, in the meanwhile giving as much time as possible to the study of law, his preceptor being Col. R. J. Williams, of Swainsboro. He taught school for one year at Long Branch, now Kenfield; one year in Rockhill Academy; two years in Bulloch County, returning then for one year to Emanuel County, after which, for two years, he was principal of the Stillmore school in Emanuel County, later teaching

also at Metter and at Garfield, completing his school year after he had been admitted to the bar. This ceremony took place in 1909, when he received his admission papers from Hon. B. T. Rawlings, of Sandersville.

In 1910 Mr. Brown entered upon the practice of law at Swainsboro, where he has ever since continued, having now so widely extended a practice, including the United States courts, that he numbers many clients not only in his own, the Middle Circuit, but in the Oconee, Dublin, Atlantic and Toombs circuits, comprising fourteen or more counties in Southern Georgia. His local connections are large and he is attorney for the Board of Roads and Revenue, of Emanuel County, having served in this capacity for the past two years, and is attorney for the Farmers and Merchants Bank, of Nunez, Georgia. His business interests are entirely centered in the practice of his profession, but Mr. Brown is too intelligent and too public spirited to ever have let his private concerns blind him to his conceptions of public duty. Hence he has been active in explaining the principles of the democratic party in many campaigns, this party from his maturity having had his allegiance, and in support of such sterling candidates for office as Hoke Smith and Woodrow Wilson, has made many eloquent speeches.

On May 27, 1908, at Stillmore, Georgia, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Willie C. Dudley, who was born at Riddleville, Georgia, a daughter of Charles H. and Elmira (Hyman) Dudley. The father of Mrs. Brown is deceased but the mother lives at Swainsboro. Mrs. Brown is a graduate of Bessie Tift College, at Forsyth, Georgia. She is gifted in music and prior to her marriage taught classes in this art. She takes a leading part in the city's pleasant social life. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have three children: Thomas N., Jr., who was born July 25, 1911; William Dudley, who was born June 8, 1913; and Carmen Elmira, who was born July 30, 1915.

During the lifetime of his beloved mother, Mr. Brown entertained no project of establishing a domestic hearth of his own, bestowing upon that tenderly idolized parent the love which he has since, in such large measure, given his own wife and children, his home circle rounding out for him the sum of human happiness. He is a man of kind and sympathetic nature, admired and beloved by his own kindred, his elder brother reading law under his careful supervision, and during his long period as a school teacher, not only wisely instructed but through genuine interest and willing help, gained the affection of his pupils, many of whom are in positions of importance today and entertain for him their old schoolday regard. Perhaps no children have a more delightful companion and playmate than the Brown three, Mr. Brown believing in this close association and thereby exerting an influence that it will take strenuous worldly lures in the future to dissipate. In this beautiful conception of family life, Mrs. Brown is in perfect accord with him.

For twelve years Mr. Brown was a leading member of the Missionary Baptist Church at Swainsboro and for eight years he taught a Sunday school class, a work he particularly enjoyed. A man of wide and varied reading, never having ceased being a student, Mr. Brown naturally became interested in all sound literature, devoting hours to books and magazines of practical value. Thus was brought to his attention one of the most remarkable religious revelations of modern times, a treatise dealing with what has become known the civilized world over as Christian Science. Accustomed as a lawyer to ponder and weigh evidence, he studied further and became convinced of the truth of many of the claims made for this new and comforting belief, and it was while seeking still further light that very definite proof of its efficacy came under his immediate observation.

In 1914 his brother, to whom he is bound in the warmest of fraternal ties, became dangerously ill and noted physicians, from the profundity of their medical knowledge, diagnosed his alarming malady as incurable tuberculosis. Mr. Brown, remembering the remarkable cures that he had heard of as the

result of Christian Science, hastened to write to his brother at his home at Dallas, Texas, and urged Christian Science treatment as a last resort. The brother acquiesced, accepted the above treatment, and today is a well man, occupying a responsible position and attending to a business that requires a clear mind and good health.

Naturally such a miracle made a deep impression and led Mr. Brown to sever his old membership with the church in which he had long felt at home and been useful, feeling it necessary to decline the urgent request that he become assistant superintendent of the Sunday school. He no longer felt in harmony with the old creed and is too honest in his convictions to assume further official relations with the Missionary Baptist Church, but on the other hand asked and received his withdrawal papers. He has never had reason to regret this action; on the other hand, the further he and his beloved wife study this great subject, the more thankful do they grow that such opportunity is theirs and that it will be a precious heritage for their children.

W. J. PAULK. Clerk of the Superior Court for Irwin County, W. J. Paulk has filled that office with utmost satisfaction and efficiency for the past five or six years, and is one of the enterprising and best known younger citizens of Irwin County.

He is a native of this county, having been born March 12, 1882, and both his parents, Lucius and Elizabeth (Vickers) Paulk, the former a native of the same county and the latter of Coffee County. His father was born January 1, 1856, and during most of his active career was a farmer and still lives on his country place in Irwin County. For sixteen years he served as a member of the County Board of Education. The mother died in 1887 when not yet thirty years of age. She was the mother of four children: Mrs. Ava McMillan, of Irwin County; Mrs. Teresa McMullen, of Tift; W. J., who is the only son, and Mrs. Alda Tucker, of Berrien County.

As a boy W. J. Paulk had the usual experiences of a farmer lad and attended the public schools of Irwin County. He had his first experience in business at a store in Ocilla where he remained six years, and then in 1910 gained the suffrage of the people of Irwin County and was elected to his first term as clerk of the Superior Court. He has been re-elected and has served consecutively since that year, receiving a renomination in April, 1916, without opposition. He is one of the leading democrats of Irwin County.

On November 23, 1910, he married Miss Lelia Story, of Abbeville, Georgia, daughter of Llewellyn Story, of Abbeville. They are the parents of two children: Reba May, born September 1, 1911, at Ocilla; and Clarice Verda, born January 28, 1913, at Ocilla.

WILLIAM ANSEL ADAMS. Possessing the distinction of being the first democrat to be appointed postmaster of the thriving City of Fitzgerald, Georgia, William Ansel Adams also holds prestige as the youngest postmaster in an office of its class in the State of Georgia. For some years, up to the time of his appointment to his official position, he was well known in business circles as the proprietor of Adams Candy Kitchen, an enterprise which he built up from modest beginning to large proportions, and established an excellent reputation in commercial circles as a live, energetic man of business, who found time to spare from his personal affairs to devote to matters in which the community was interested. Since becoming postmaster he has labored faithfully and with good results to better the mail service.

Mr. Adams is a Texan by nativity, having been born at Temple, in the Lone Star state, November 14, 1882, a son of James Ansel and Betty (Luke) Adams, natives of Mitchell County, Georgia. The paternal grandfather of William Ansel Adams, Adam Adams, was born in Georgia, in 1822, and for a number of years followed farming in Mitchell County, this state. In later

life he went to Texas, where he followed farming in the vicinity of Ranger, Eastland County, and there still makes his home, hale and hearty at the age of ninety-three years. His wife has also reached an advanced age, being now ninety years old. During the war between the states, Adam Adams fought in the army of the Confederacy and rose to the rank of captain in a Georgia volunteer infantry regiment. Daniel Luke, the maternal grandfather of William A. Adams, was born in 1824 in Mitchell County, Georgia, and there has passed his entire life in agricultural pursuits. During the struggle between the North and the South he also joined the Confederate army and won promotion to the rank of captain. He is now in his ninety-second year and continues to supervise the operations on his extensive farming property.

James Ansel Adams was born in 1852 in Mitchell County, Georgia, and was given good educational advantages. He early decided upon a career in the ministry, was duly ordained as a minister of the Methodist Church, and after holding various charges in Southern Georgia, went with his bride to Texas. There he became a rider in the employ of the famous Pony Express, later turned his attention to farming in Eastland County, and in 1887 returned to Georgia and took up his residence at Fitzgerald, where he resumed his labors as a minister of the Gospel. Since 1905 he has lived retired. He is one of the well known and highly esteemed citizens of his locality and has taken a helpful participation in various movements for the public welfare. Eight children were born to James Ansel and Betty Adams, namely, John D., who is connected with the Southern Express Company and resides at Jacksonville, Florida; Homer A., who is engaged in the manufacture of candy at Fitzgerald, Georgia; James Thomas, who is a farmer of Berrien County, Georgia, and a rural free delivery mail carrier out of Adel; Dolby P., who is engaged in the lumber and real estate business at Fitzgerald; William Ansel, of this notice; Grover Cleveland, who is the wife of John Murdoch, who is connected with the McReary Developing Company, with headquarters at Atlanta, Georgia; Charles Gordon, who is superintendent of the Southern Express Company and resides at Lakeland, Florida; and Augustus E., who is a first lieutenant in Company C, First Regiment Infantry, and did service on the Mexican border. All the sons of this family are staunch democrats.

William A. Adams was fifteen years of age when he accompanied his parents to Fitzgerald, this being in 1897, some years after this community received its charter as an incorporated town. He received his preliminary training in the public schools here, following which he was sent to Zion City, Illinois, there pursuing a college course of two years. Thus, at the age of twenty-two years, he had a liberal education and was ready to engage in business. Mr. Adams began his career at Fitzgerald as the proprietor of a small establishment where he manufactured and sold candies and confections. The excellence, purity and wholesomeness of his candies soon attracted an increased trade and created a large demand for his product, and he enlarged his establishment and added to his facilities. Soon Adams Candy Kitchen became widely known, not only at Fitzgerald, but throughout the surrounding countryside, and Mr. Adams found himself at the head of a business which had become an established and necessary commercial adjunct in the community. He continued to direct its policies until his appointment to the postmastership, when he disposed of his interests to give his entire attention to his official duties.

For a number of years Mr. Adams has taken a deep interest in various affairs of civic importance. He was one of the leaders of the Boy Scout movement in this locality, became scoutmaster, a position which he held for several years, and was immensely popular with the youths who joined this helpful organization. Mr. Adams was peculiarly fitted for the duties of scoutmaster, having gained an intimate knowledge of military tactics while serving as a member of the Georgia National Guard from 1899 to 1904, and

during the two years in which he was a member of the Georgia Hospital Corps. In 1915, when the office of postmaster became vacant, there were several strong candidates for the office, men who had shown their worth and capability in official position, but Mr. Adams was the choice, being appointed by President Wilson, August 1, 1915, and taking his office October 1, 1915. He has demonstrated the possession of qualities which make him an excellent official, and few men have been more popular with the people. It has been his constant endeavor to give the public the best and most expeditious service of which the postoffice is capable and in this ambition he has succeeded admirably. Mr. Adams is a member of the local lodge of the Modern Woodmen of America. His religious faith is that of the Christian Church, in which he is now serving as deacon.

On April 23, 1904, Mr. Adams was married at Fitzgerald to Miss Dorothy Selby, a native of Texas, who was reared from childhood at Peoria, Illinois. Her parents, James A. and Candus (Frederick) Selby, are now residents of Jacksonville, Florida. Mr. and Mrs. Adams have three children, all born at Fitzgerald: Fay, born March 20, 1906; James Quinton, born February 17, 1909; and Elizabeth, born July 21, 1911. Like her husband, Mrs. Adams takes an active interest in affairs in the community. She is an active leader in the work of the Christian Church, is president of the Loyal Daughters and of the Missionary Society, and has taken an important part in the movements of the Woman's Improvement Club of Fitzgerald.

LEONIDAS F. LIVINGSTON, of Newton County, for twenty years representative in the Federal Congress for the Capital City District of Georgia, was born in the county where his entire life was spent, on April 3, 1832. He served throughout the Civil war with the exception of a brief period, when he was absent on sick leave, and at its conclusion resumed farming. He was prominent in agricultural matters both as president of the Georgia State Agricultural Society and as head of the Farmers' Alliance of Georgia. From 1876 to 1880 he was a member of the Georgia House of Representatives and served one term as senator from the Twenty-seventh District. During the six years of his service in the Legislature he was recognized as the special advocate and leader of the farmers' interests. In 1890 he was unanimously nominated and elected to the Fifty-second Congress and served continuously, by successive elections, until 1910.

JOSEPH S. STEWART, professor of secondary education in the University of Georgia since 1903, was born in Oxford, Georgia, September 23, 1863. From Emory College in 1883 he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1897 from the University of Georgia received the degree of Master of Arts.

Professor Stewart began his educational career as principal of Cherokee Institute, Cave Spring, Georgia, in 1883, and for six years directed the affairs of that institution most successfully. The two succeeding years were devoted to the presidency of Harwood Seminary, in Marietta, Georgia, and afterward spent four years as the founder and superintendent of its system of public schools. From that position Professor Stewart was called in 1897 to the presidency of the North Georgia Agricultural College, at Dahlonega, Georgia, where he served for six years, and in 1903 he was elected professor of secondary education in the University of Georgia. The creation of this professorship by the University of Georgia marked a new era in educational development in this state, and incidentally in the entire South. Largely through his labors, also, the plan of accredited high schools in Georgia was perfected; in 1897 the governor appointed him to assist in organizing the eleven district agricultural schools of the state and he is the originator of the Boys' Corn Club movement of 1905-06. In that year he was president

of the Georgia Educational Association and for many years has been a leading member of similar bodies of a national and Southern scope. He is the author of numerous addresses and of several bills which have had an important bearing on the progress of education in Georgia.

W. C. TIPTON, M. D. A representative of the medical profession in Worth County who has risen to a position of prominence by reason of his superior ability and high professional attainments is Dr. W. C. Tipton, who has won the unqualified confidence of a wide practice and has been a factor in social and political affairs. Doctor Tipton is now chief surgeon for the Hawkinsville and Florida Southern Railway at Sylvester, and in addition to his extensive private practice he owns and operates a fine farm in Worth County.

He was born in Worth County, February 19, 1882, and thus his professional career has been centered in the same locality where he spent his early youth. His parents are Charles Greenberry and Sarah Frances (Ridley) Tipton, his father a native of Dooly and his mother of Worth County, Georgia, and now living in Worth County, the former at the age of sixty-eight and the latter at sixty-six. Charles G. Tipton during his early career was a teacher and for twelve years served as clerk of court for Worth County, since which time he has been engaged in farming. The parents had seven children: James Harrison, born in 1874; Alice D., born in 1876; John Leonard David, born in 1878; Della Frances, born in 1879; Dr. Walter Charles, who was fifth in order of birth; Benjamin Wallace Nicholas, born in 1884, and Thomas, who died at the age of three months. All the children were born in Worth County.

As a boy Doctor Tipton attended the public schools of Isabella, Sumner and Sylvester. Later he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Atlanta, and from there transferred to the Atlanta School of Medicine, where he was graduated M. D. in 1908. He at once returned to Sylvester and almost from the start has enjoyed a paying and promising private practice. He is now serving as county physician of Worth County, is a former secretary of the Worth County Medical Society, and belongs to the State Society and the American Medical Association. He is a Baptist and in politics a democrat.

On December 20, 1911, at Sylvester Doctor Tipton married Miss Ellen Calvada Godwin, daughter of F. K. and Blanch Godwin, who came from North Carolina and are still living in Worth County, Georgia. Doctor and Mrs. Tipton have two children: Walter Charles, Jr., born January 27, 1913; and Margaret Joyce, born January 30, 1915. Both the children are natives of Sylvester.

L. D. PASSMORE. Of the men who have attained eminence in the legal profession in Worth County through the medium of their own talents and industry, one of the best known is L. D. Passmore, who has been engaged in practice at Sylvester for more than fifteen years. At an early period of his professional career he was fortunate in securing the confidence and esteem of those engaged in large affairs, and this he has always retained. No interests have been so important that those concerned with their management have hesitated to commit them to him, when the occasion has arisen, either for counsel or the assertion or defense of their rights in the courts. Also, Mr. Passmore is widely known as a friend of education and as a progressive promoter of its best interests. Indeed, it was in an educational capacity that he first came to Sylvester, and since that time he has never lost interest in the work that makes for efficient training of the young.

L. D. Passmore was born in Taylor County, Georgia, August 23, 1868, and is a son of G. A. and Rebecca (Moore) Passmore, natives of the Cracker state. His father was born in the County of Macon and was reared on a plantation, so that he became imbued with the atmosphere of agricultural work, and when he reached manhood adopted it as his vocation in life. He was sixteen years



J. Gordon Jones

of age when the great war between the states broke out, and was not slow in offering his services to the Confederacy. He became a member of the Georgia Militia, and in that capacity was detailed for guard duty at Andersonville, where his military service was completed. He had an honorable record as a soldier and at the close of his service was given his honorable discharge. Not long after the war, Mr. Passmore removed from Macon County to Taylor County, and there the remaining years of his life were passed. Through industry and good management of his operations, he rose to a position of financial independence, and was one of the highly regarded members of his farming community. His death occurred in April, 1896, when he had reached the age of sixty years, while the mother, a native of Burke County, Georgia, followed him to the grave in the following August, being the same age. They had a family of three children.

The eldest of his parents' children, L. D. Passmore spent his boyhood days on his father's plantation, where he worked during vacation periods. His early education was secured in the country schools of Taylor County, following which he went to Hearn Institute, and later to Mercer University, where his legal studies were prosecuted with industry and assiduity. Graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws from that institution in 1900, he immediately came to Sylvester, where he had secured the position of superintendent of schools, and while thus engaged managed to gain a foothold on the ladder of legal success. After one year he began to give all his time to his growing law practice, and from that time to the present has steadily advanced in a professional way, until today he is accounted one of the leading members of the Worth County bar. Mr. Passmore possesses in large degree that rare combination of qualities that approach quite the ideal in the profession and that insures success. He has an alert, keen and vigorous mind, broad and comprehensive in its grasp, and yet careful of detail, and with sure precision he goes straight to the heart of the proposition submitted to him and seldom errs in his judgment. He has always been a close student and a tireless worker, keeping pace with the rapidly moving and ever widening current of the law. He holds membership in the Worth County Bar Association, with whose members he is deservedly popular, while his professional reputation is of the best.

As before mentioned, Mr. Passmore has always been a promoter of education. During the time when he was struggling to establish himself in his profession, he was compelled to devote himself entirely thereto, but when he had gained his place and standing he again found time to aid in educational work, and for eight years was county superintendent of schools. At present he is a member of the Sylvester Board of Education. Mr. Passmore also served one term as mayor of Sylvester and gave the city a clean and business-like administration, in which the best interests of the city and its people were conserved. He has always been a strong democrat and stands high in the councils of his party. His fraternal connection is with the Woodmen of the World and religiously he is a Methodist.

Mr. Passmore was married October 9, 1895, in Macon County, Georgia, to Miss Hattie Walters, a daughter of W. L. and Mrs. Walters, the former of whom died in 1915, while the latter is living. Mr. and Mrs. Passmore have two children: Lytton, born December 24, 1898, at Ashburn, and now attending Emory College; and Lois, born in August, 1901, at Sylvester, and now attending the graded schools. Mr. Passmore owns his own home at Sylvester, in addition to other property, and in connection with his law practice carries on a large and prosperous business in real estate.

JAMES GORDON JONES. In December, 1914, Mr. Jones was elected mayor of Cordele by the largest vote ever given a local citizen in political elections. This reflects the more credit upon his individual qualifications since his opponent was Mr. McKenzie, one of the leading lawyers of the city and also experi-

enced in municipal affairs as a former alderman. Mr. Jones is now justifying the confidence of his fellow citizens in his very able administration of local affairs.

For twenty years he has practiced law with exceptional success in Crisp County and through practically all this time has been associated with Sen. D. A. R. Crum, under the firm name of Crum & Jones.

Born on his father's plantation near Mountville, Troup County, Georgia, September 20, 1870, James Gordon Jones is a son of James F. and Aaraminta (Seay) Jones. His father spent all his active career as a farmer and planter and has been well and widely known in Troup County. During the war he was major in a regiment of Georgia infantry. His wife was born in Meriwether County, Georgia. Their eight children were: William M., who for many years has been an extensive farmer in Texas and California; James Gordon; and E. A. Jones, a lawyer at La Grange in Troup County; Mrs. J. W. Darden and Mrs. C. J. Daniel, of Hogansville, Troup County; and three deceased children were Mrs. F. P. Ayers, Hugh M. and Julia.

Reared on his father's plantation, James Gordon Jones, after leaving the Hogansville High School went out to California, where he lived for four years, and on his return to Georgia completed his law studies and was admitted to the bar at La Grange May 8, 1895. On April 6, 1908, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Jones began his active career as a lawyer at Cordele in July, 1896, and at once formed a partnership with Mr. Crum. This firm during fifteen years of successful practice has enjoyed a splendid business, and has largely specialized in corporation law. The firm has served as division counsel for the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad Company, as district counsel for the Georgia Southwestern & Gulf Railroad Company, and also for the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company.

On April 7, 1897, Mr. Jones married Miss Annie Lou Paul of Eastman, Dodge County, Georgia. Her parents were W. E. and Fannie (Childs) Paul. Their children are: Vannie, born June 12, 1899, and died October 28, 1902; Gordon, born April 7, 1903; Susie Pearl, born August 7, 1905; and Edwin L., born January 7, 1907.

LUCIUS LAMAR WOODWARD was not yet twenty-one years of age when he was admitted to practice, and the qualities of independent thought, vigorous intellectual application, and a keen and ready wit have served him well during his professional work covering almost twenty years. He has spent these years profitably and honorably in his home town of Vienna, where he is regarded as one of the foremost lawyers in this circuit.

He was born in Dooly County, Georgia, May 5, 1879, a son of John Hartwell and Nancy Barmelia (McCormick) Woodward. His father, the venerable Judge John Hartwell Woodward, who was born January 7, 1831, and is now at the venerable age of eighty-six, has had many distinctions in the course of his long life. Born in South Carolina, he came to Dooly County when only a boy. His parents were Stephen and Jane (Barnett) Woodward, who about a year after the birth of their son moved to Alabama, and five years later came to Georgia, locating about seven miles south of Macon in Bibb County. In 1863 they moved to Dooly County, and Judge Woodward has had his home there now for more than fifty years. He accepted the generosity of Capt. Robert A. Smith and began reading law in the latter's office, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1873. He did not engage in practice for some time, and the mention of that brings up an old and almost forgotten prejudice, but one which not a great many years ago still prevailed. Many believed that a gentleman might not engage in the practice of law or kindred professions and continue to hold his rank as gentleman. The good sense of Judge Woodward came to his rescue, and he applied himself to the practice of his profession,

and also attained prominence in state politics. He served as a member of the State Legislature in 1871-72, and in 1880 was elected to the Senate. He was also judge of the County Court of Dooly County two terms. In February, 1862, Judge Woodward with W. B. Busbee organized the Whittle Guards, which became Company D, Tenth Georgia Battalion. He declined to become captain of the company and served as first lieutenant instead. In August of the same year his health failed and he was obliged to resign his commission. After the death of his wife, in July, 1863, he again joined the army at Macon, served with the rank of second lieutenant two months, when again ill health obliged him to give up his commission. Judge Woodward was married three times. His first wife was Carrie Sheats, who died July 6, 1863. On July 18, 1865, Judge Woodward married Miss Nancy B. McCormick, of Hawkinsville, Georgia. She was born in Georgia in 1841 and died December 17, 1895. Her children were: John M., William Thomas, James Madison, David M., Charles C., Mary Jane, wife of Charles H. Turton, Lucius Lamar, Carrie S., wife of Charles Gurr, and Emma B. Judge Woodward married for his third wife, Emma Peacock, who died August 26, 1901.

Lucius L. Woodward made rapid progress while attending the public schools of Dooly County, but at the age of thirteen he chose to become dependent upon his own labors and exertions, and consequently leaving home found work as clerk in a store at Vienna. In that way he paid for his own support for four years, and then took up the study of law in the offices of his father and of Senator Crum. Beginning January 10, 1897, he applied himself assiduously to the reading of law, and so successfully that he was admitted to practice on the following 15th of September. Though starting the work of the profession so young, he quickly commanded confidence by his undoubted ability, and for many years has not only enjoyed high standing as a lawyer but the esteem paid to a loyal and public spirited citizen. As one feature of his large private practice he is local counsel for the A. B. A. Railroad and for several smaller corporations in Dooly County.

Mr. Woodward is a member of the Georgia Bar Association and of the Commercial Law League of America. Fraternally he is a Mason, and is affiliated with the Mystic Shrine at Savannah. He has not sought political honors but has worked wherever possible for the benefit of the democratic party and for good government in his own locality. Mr. Woodward is a director and owns half the stock in the Vienna News. He is a member of the Baptist Church, while his wife is a Methodist.

On October 21, 1909, Mr. Woodward married Miss Mary Louie Fenn, daughter of Henry R. and Sarah Elizabeth (Collier) Fenn. Both her parents were born in Dooly County. Mr. and Mrs. Woodward have three children: Elizabeth B., born at Vienna, August 29, 1910; Lamar Fenn, born February 4, 1912; and Henry H., born August 27, 1913.

F. E. WILLIAMS, M. D. By all the accepted standards for judgment, Dr. F. E. Williams is one of the highly capable and successful physicians in his section of Georgia and has been in active practice at Vienna for the past twelve or thirteen years. He is graduated from a medical school of high standing, has had thorough experience in addition to many natural qualifications for his profession, and has always associated with the best representatives of professional life.

A native of Georgia, he was born at Ty Ty, Tift County, January 20, 1881, a son of W. E. and Catherine (Gibbs) Williams. His parents were also natives of Georgia, his father born in Berrien County and his mother in Worth County. W. E. Williams has for many years been a successful merchant at Ty Ty, and still carried on a prosperous business at that point, in addition to considerable interests as a farmer. Both he and his wife are living at the age of sixty-six. There were six children in the family, named

as follows: Ezekiel James, now major in regular army of infantry, born in 1872; Elizabeth Ann, now Mrs. George D. Godard, whose husband is a member of the industrial department of the State Educational Board; Mrs. F. B. Pickett, wife of Dr. F. D. Pickett, of Ty Ty; Mrs. A. E. Nelson, of Birmingham, Alabama; Thomas V. Williams, who was born in 1886 and is living at Charlotte, North Carolina.

Doctor Williams was fifth in order of birth, and as a boy he spent his time in school and at home at Ty Ty, and in Tifton and Gordon Institute, Barnesville, Georgia. After thirteen years of general educational training, he spent three years in the medical department of the University of Georgia at Augusta, where he was graduated M. D. in 1902. After considerable experience in the Post-Graduate Hospital at Augusta, Dr. Williams came, well recommended and competent, to begin his practice at Vienna, where he now enjoys a fine clientage.

For the past ten years he has served as county physician, and is also secretary of the County Medical Society, and a member of the Southern and State Medical societies, and the American Medical Association. Fraternally, he is identified with the Knight Templar Masons and the Mystic Shrine, and in politics is a democrat. In a business way he is a director of the First National Bank of Vienna, and was one of its organizers.

J. M. BUSBEE. A lawyer whose position in Dooly County is one of successful attainments and long and varied experience, J. M. Busbee is a native of that section of Georgia and both in his profession and in citizenship has exemplified those ideals and qualities which are most valued in any vocation and are a source of strength and good to a community.

He was born in Dooly County, July 2, 1871, a son of G. W. and Elizabeth (Tucker) Busbee. His parents were both natives of Georgia and were married in September, 1860. G. W. Busbee was for many years an active member of the Dooly County Bar. He held various public offices of trust and at one time was mayor of Vienna. However, he gave most of his time to his private practice. At the beginning of the war he was in educational work and subsequently was appointed a guard to look after fugitive soldiers and deserters. His death occurred at Vienna, May 14, 1915, at the age of seventy-four, and his wife survived less than a year, passing away February 22, 1916, aged seventy-four.

The seventh of twelve children, J. M. Busbee had the privileges and advantages of the common schools of Dooly County and of Vienna, and entered the law after a thorough course of reading under his father. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1893, and since that date has been in continuous practice at Vienna. He was associated as a partner with his father until the latter's death. Mr. Busbee though a loyal democrat has never sought any official preferment, his ambition having been to win a modest distinction as a lawyer and to serve faithfully and well his clients. For the past fifteen years he has been local counsel for the Georgia Southern Railroad and is also counsel for the Bank of Vienna, for the Bank of Lilly and for other financial institutions in the county.

On August 11, 1912, at Pineview, Wilcox County, Georgia, he married Mrs. Ola (Moore) Gammage, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Moore, a highly respected family of Pineview. They are the parents of two children: Elizabeth Frances, born at Vienna in 1914, and Lucy Elvin, born in November, 1915. Loys Gammage, a child by Mrs. Busbee's first marriage, was born March 30, 1907.

COL. HANSFORD D. D. TWIGGS was born in Barnwell, South Carolina, on March 25, 1837, and was reared chiefly on his father's plantation in Richmond County. He entered the Georgia Military Institute at Marietta, was grad-

uated in 1858, studied law for a year in the University of Pennsylvania and graduated from the law department of the University of Georgia in 1861. At the breaking out of the Civil war he was commissioned a first lieutenant in the First Regiment of Georgia Regulars and in the second year of the war was promoted captain. He was with the army of Northern Virginia, was several times wounded and was captured at Sharpsburg. After being again wounded in the defense of Morris Island, South Carolina, he participated in the closing campaigns of the Carolinas and at the Greensboro surrender was lieutenant colonel of his regiment.

After the war Colonel Twiggs remained until January, 1868, on the home plantation, when he formed a law partnership with Alfred P. Aldrich and settled in Augusta. In 1870 he removed to Sandersville, and in that year was made judge of the Superior courts of the Middle District, serving until 1873. From that time he followed the practice of his profession in Augusta until 1892, when he removed to Swainsboro, where he practiced law until 1897, and then moved to Savannah, where he has been active in the practice of law. While living in Augusta, in 1880-81, he represented Richmond County in the General Assembly, and served as speaker pro tem of the House.

WALTER E. STEED, of Butler, occupies a prominent place, both in the professional and public life of the state. He was born in Talbot County on September 23, 1867, and in 1888 graduated from the law department of the University of Georgia.

Mr. Steed established himself in the practice of law at Butler, Georgia, which has since been his place of residence. In 1892 he was elected mayor of Butler, and in that same year was appointed judge of the County Court by Governor Atkinson for the full term of four years. In 1898 and 1899 he served as state senator from the Twenty-third District. From 1900 to 1904 he represented his county in the lower house of the General Assembly, and was then again elected senator from the Twenty-third District for 1905 and 1906, serving nine years as a member of the upper and lower branches of the General Assembly.

D. A. R. CRUM. With a host of friends throughout Georgia and recognized as one of the foremost lawyers of Crisp County, D. A. R. Crum has had such a career as to reflect substantial honor upon his name and largely by his own efforts secured his education and has raised himself to commendable prominence in the profession and in public affairs.

He was born at Homersville, Georgia, March 9, 1868, a son of Robert and Margaret (Mallett) Crum, the former a native of South Carolina and the latter of Georgia. His father became a planter in Georgia, and lived in Camden and later in Glynn counties. He served as a corporal in a company of Georgia infantry throughout the war, and while he was away fighting for the South his wife refugeed with their slaves to Homersville, where subsequently he rejoined his family. He then engaged as a planter at Homersville and died there in 1891 at the age of seventy-seven. His widow passed away in 1901 aged sixty-seven.

The youngest of a family of nine children, D. A. R. Crum had a country school education, worked his own way through Chatham Academy at Savannah during 1881-84, and also worked to support himself while studying law. In 1889 he began practice at Cordele, but six months later removed to Vienna, where for thirteen years he practiced successfully. He then returned to Cordele and is now associated with J. Gordon Jones, and together they have the largest practice in Crisp County.

Mr. Crum served as a member of the Georgia State Senate in 1905-06, and was president of the Board of Education while at Vienna. He belongs to both the Georgia and the American Bar Association. He is affiliated with

the Masonic Order, has been Eminent Commander of Cyrene Commandery No. 13, Knights Templar, two years, and has attained thirty-two degrees of the Scottish Rite. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Mystic Circle and the Woodmen of the World. His church is the Methodist. He is a democrat and has been quite active in party affairs in his section of the state.

On June 17, 1896, at Hawkinsville, Georgia, he married Miss Sarah Florence Hamilton, daughter of James M. and Mary S. Hamilton, the former now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Crum have six living children: Sarah, born in 1902; Mary, born in 1904; Florence, born in 1906; Mallette, born in 1908; Remer, born in 1912; and Lillian, born in 1915. The older children are attending school at Cordele, where all of them were born.

JOHN HENRY WARD. As sheriff of Crisp County, John Henry Ward is making a record of efficiency very similar to that which his father made in the same office in Douglas County. For a long period of years this one family name has been associated with the one office of sheriff in these two counties, and there is no name in that section of the state distinguished by better qualities of firmness, integrity, and whole souled popularity than that of Ward.

The present incumbent of the office of sheriff in Crisp County, was born October 20, 1870, in Douglas County, Georgia, a son of Henry and Mary E. (Conner) Ward. His parents were both natives of Meriwether County, Georgia, and the father died in 1911 at the age of sixty-four. The Connors were of Irish descent while the Wards were Scotch-Irish. About a hundred years ago the Connors spelled their name O'Conner. Henry Ward, Sr., when fifteen years of age, entered the Confederate army as a member of the Twenty-Eighth Georgia Infantry under Captain Alfred H. Colquitt, who later became governor of Georgia. He was promoted to sergeant and served in the army of Virginia during the entire war, participating in many of the greatest battles in that part of the South. When he went into the army he made a vow that he would never allow himself to be captured, never enter a hospital, and would refuse any parole. He was one of the loyal Southerners who remained unreconstructed to the last, and always bore himself in a way to deserve the high honor and esteem paid him. After the war he engaged in farming in Douglas County, and from that vocation was called to the office of sheriff and for eighteen years served continuously in this office, never being defeated in any election in which he was a candidate. He was a staunch democrat and a member of the Baptist Church. His widow is still living at the old home in Douglas County in her sixty-fourth year and is an active member of the Baptist Church. There were nine children: Dura, now deceased, was the wife of J. S. Abercrombie; Dr. J. A. Ward is a leading physician at Cordele and reference to his career is made in a later paragraph; John Henry is the third; Dura, deceased; Sallie, wife of Dr. O. H. Morris, of Atlanta; Dr. L. C. Ward, of Marion, Florida; Eula, wife of Thomas Peterson, of Jacksonville, Florida; Belle, wife of Dr. J. L. Weddington, of Dublin, Georgia; and Rilla, wife of Charles Peterson, living near New Orleans, Louisiana.

John Henry Ward received his early education in the schools of Douglasville, and when only fourteen years of age began helping his father in the sheriff's office. He first worked in keeping the records of the office, and at the age of sixteen was appointed deputy sheriff, a position he filled for twelve years. Seldom has any sheriff in Georgia had a better and longer training for official duties than Mr. Ward. After leaving this employment in Douglas County he spent four years as a private detective in the South, and in 1904 accepted a position as bookkeeper for the Bowen Mercantile Company of Cordele. He remained connected with that concern for four years, and in the fall of 1908 was elected on the democratic ticket as sheriff of Crisp County. He



Your Friend
Wm. M. M. M.

overcame a strong opposition and was elected by a good majority, and was re-elected in 1912-14 and 1916, making twelve years in office. Like his father has never been defeated for any office for which he was a candidate. He is popular with all classes of citizens, is known as an efficient officer, a genial gentleman and a man of remarkable firmness of character.

He is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge, with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Woodmen of the World. His church is the Baptist.

On December 25, 1905, at Guntersville, Alabama, Sheriff Ward married Miss Della Dossett, who was born in Douglas County, Georgia, a daughter of Barney and Emma Dossett. Mr. Ward and wife have four children, John, Lenora, James and Malcolm, all of whom were born in Cordele.

Dr. James A. Ward, brother of Sheriff Ward, is one of the leading physicians at Cordele. He graduated M. D. from the Atlanta Medical College with the class of 1891, and first practiced in Dooly County, six miles west of Cordele. He continued in active practice there for ten years, and in 1901 moved to Cordele, the county seat of Crisp County, in order the better to follow up his professional advantages and experience. He is an active member and is a former president of the Crisp County Medical Society, and also belongs to the State Society. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner and belongs to the Missionary Baptist Church. In a business way he is a director of the American National Bank of Cordele, of which he was one of the organizers, and was also active in the organization of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, which was the parent of the American National. He is devoted to his profession, and is a man of leadership. His wife is active in the Methodist Church and its various societies. Dr. Ward was married at Cordele May 20, 1898, to Miss Lola Winn, who was born in Douglas County, Georgia, a daughter of A. H. Winn. They have three children: Mildred, born in Dooly County; James, also born in Dooly County; and Charles, born at Cordele.

W. W. BANKS. By reason of the breadth and character of his usefulness, his business and financial soundness and acumen, his public spirit, his integrity and probity, and his contiguity to the fundamental requirements of citizenship, W. W. Banks, of Tifton, affords an encouraging example of success gained through the proper use of every-day opportunities. Of Mr. Banks it may be said that his life work has been a response both to his early teaching and to the needs of his environment. He has laboriously climbed every round of the mercantile and financial ladder, has shaped his opportunities to his needs, and has fairly won the success that has come to him.

Mr. Banks was born at Griffin, Spalding County, Georgia, February 24, 1874, and is a son of J. T. and Mary (Rooks) Banks. J. T. Banks was born in Georgia, and as a young man enlisted for service in a Georgia infantry regiment in the Confederate army. He fought with gallantry during the entire period of the war between the states, was advanced to the rank of lieutenant, and on several occasions was wounded in battle, but never seriously enough to incapacitate him for duty. When he returned to the duties of civil life he resumed operations as a planter, and through industry and good management of his affairs became the owner of large properties in Monroe, Spalding and other counties of South Georgia. He was one of the substantial men of his community, and his death, in 1910, when he was seventy-four years of age, removed one of his locality's best and most helpful citizens. Mrs. Banks, also a native of Georgia, followed her husband to the grave in 1911, being sixty years of age. Of their three children, W. W. was the eldest.

W. W. Banks received his education in the country schools of Coweta

County, Georgia, and grew up amid agricultural surroundings. His first activities on his own account were prosecuted in the line of farming, but when he was still a young man he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, and for seven years was engaged in business in Coweta County. In 1897, recognizing an opportunity to expand and improve his condition, he came to Tifton and became cashier of the Bank of Tifton, an institution which had been founded the previous year. He continued to act as cashier of this institution until May, 1910, when he was elected to the vice presidency, and in this position continues as the directing head of one of the strong and substantial banks of this locality. The duties of this office, however, form only a small part of Mr. Banks' activities. He is a director of the Fourth National Bank of Macon, the Third National Bank of Atlanta, and the Bankers Trust Company, of Atlanta, as well as of a number of smaller banks all over the state. Aside from banking, Mr. Banks is interested in oil mills, being president of the Planters Cotton Oil Company, of Tifton, the Cotton Seed Oil Company, and the controlling mills in Georgia, North Carolina and Texas; is vice president of the Golden Hardware Company of Tifton, one of the largest hardware and implement concerns of this part of the state; and either vice president, director or stockholder in several other mercantile and commercial enterprises. As a business man he invests his occupation with its requirements of good judgment, good heart and unquestioned integrity, which far-sighted qualities insure him a permanent place among the substantial upbuilders of the community.

It is but natural that such a man as Mr. Banks has shown himself to be should be proffered public office, but this he has declined with one or two exceptions. He was mayor of Tifton for three terms, giving the city a clean, energetic and business-like administration, and then refused another nomination. In state affairs he has been offered numerous offices, but has not cared for public life, although he served as a member of the staff of Governor Terrell. He was also tendered a like position on the staffs of Governors Brown and Harris, but declined the honor. On several occasions he has served as chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee for the Second District, but for the most part his activities in public life have been confined to seeking the promotion of good and beneficial movements for the general welfare. He has demonstrated what a man can accomplish by pursuing practical and straightforward methods, and by exercising always in his association with his fellow men the qualities of integrity and consideration. Mr. Banks is also prominent in fraternal life, being a Shriner Mason and a member of the Uniformed Rank of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He holds membership also in the Capital Club, of Atlanta, and belongs to the Baptist Church.

Mr. Banks was married June 10, 1896, to Miss Mary Evelyn Towns, of Senoia, Georgia, daughter of J. O. and Sarah E. (Mathews) Towns, and a member of a very prominent family of the state. Mrs. Banks is prominent in state federation work and in church work (Baptist).

EDGAR GOULD GREENE. An educator of nearly forty years' experience, Mr. Greene has spent half that time as superintendent of schools of Dooly County. His work has brought him high standing among Georgia educators, and it would be possible to enumerate a great many changes and improvements in Dooly County's school system directly traceable to Mr. Greene's influence and activities.

While he represents one of the solid old family names of Georgia, Mr. Greene's success in life has been due to his own exertions. He spent his early youth in the period marked by the stress and turmoil of the war, and in order to gain an education he studied by candle light. He was born in Macon

County, Georgia, August 8, 1852, a son of Burwell and Mary (Fitzpatrick) Greene. His father was born in Jasper County and his mother in Morgan County. At the time of his death Burwell Greene was judge of the County Court of Macon County. When Muskogee County was divided to make Macon County, it was Judge Greene who, then a member of the State Legislature, introduced the bill for that purpose. He was a lawyer by profession, and enjoyed a high prestige in his section of the state. He was too old and in too feeble health to enlist for service during the war. His death occurred in Macon County in 1868 at the age of fifty-eight. He was survived for many years by his widow, who passed away in 1905, aged seventy-eight.

The sixth in a family of twelve children, Professor Greene acquired his early education in the schools of Macon County, which were only fitfully maintained during the decade of the '60s and most of his learning came by study at home. In 1877 he began his educational work in Mason County, and was an active teacher in various schools until 1895. In that year he was elected superintendent of schools of Dooly County and the people have never failed to show their confidence in his ability and administration by repeatedly re-electing him to office.

Mr. Greene has also acquired some business interests especially in farming and in the cotton warehouse business at Vienna. Fraternally he is a Blue Lodge and Royal Arch Mason, is a democrat in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On December 23, 1881 in Dooly County he married Miss Nancy Lee Hall, whose father was Rev. J. H. Hall of Dooly County. To their marriage have been born eleven children. Alvin is station agent for the Georgia Southern at Adel and is married and has two children. Edgar Lee is a jeweler at Lake Butler, Florida, and has one child. Mrs. Mary Sims lives in Dooly County and is the mother of two children. Mrs. Clea Cook has her home in Dooly County and has three children. Mrs. Rossie Cook is also the mother of two children and lives in Dooly County. Mrs. Bertha Sims is a resident of Dooly County. Mrs. Bessie Sims lives in the same county and has one child. Glenn, Maude, Nannie and Thelma all live at home and the three older children are students in the Vienna High School.

WILLIAM C. OLIVER. Character is best developed through struggle, and the youth who has fellowship with adverse conditions and is compelled early to assume individual responsibilities becomes most definitely appreciative of the true values of human thought and action, the most self-reliant and the more confident in his personal stewardship. It is by very reason of all this that America has ever paid special deference to the man who has depended upon his own ability and exertions in making his way forward to worthy success as one of the world's productive workers, and Georgia, the Empire State of the South, has not failed to produce its due quota of such strong and resourceful characters,—men of broad mental grasp, of impregnable integrity of purpose and of large and worthy achievement. Such a man is William C. Oliver, who through his own efforts has become one of the substantial capitalists, representative business men and influential citizens of Wilcox County. He maintains his home at Abbeville, the county seat, and his civic loyalty and liberality have been prolific in the furtherance of financial and industrial enterprises of broad scope and importance and of inestimable value in furthering the civic and material prosperity of his home city and county. He is president of the Bank of Abbeville and the executive head of the Oliver Mercantile Company, both of which owe their inception and upbuilding to him.

At the age of sixteen years Mr. Oliver was doubly orphaned and was compelled to face the battle of life on his own responsibility. Who emerges triumphant from a struggle thus early initiated, develops resourcefulness and versatility if he be honest and determined, and if lacking in the true charac-

ter timbre his life is likely to be significant only of vacuous ineptitude. Mr. Oliver has the stability, ambitions and mental poise to become one of the victors,—one of the world's productive workers. As a boy he found employment in the lumber camps of South Carolina where his labors were of the most arduous order and his emolument in inverse proportion, he having received the stupendous salary of 25 cents per day or \$6.00 a month for his service as a tram driver, a capacity in which there was call for much judgment and also heavy work on the part of the ambitious boy. He thus gave his attention to the driving of the tram on which logs were transported from the lumber camps to the saw mill, and he continued his identification with this line of occupation for two years. For the ensuing two years he was engaged in even more strenuous work in the saw mill, and in this period, one that made great demands upon his physical powers, he did not permit himself to indulge his physical fatigue, but devoted his evenings to diligent study, as he was determined to fit himself for a broader field of activity than that implied in mere manual labor. Finally he obtained employment as clerk in a mercantile establishment, and in this capacity he clearly proved his worth, his service in connection with such mercantile enterprise continuing for a number of years. In the meanwhile he carefully conserved his earnings and finally he was sufficiently fortified in a financial way to justify him in engaging in business in an independent way, though on a modest scale. At Abbeville he opened a general store, and from a modest inception the business has been developed to one of substantial and extensive scope, the establishment of the Oliver Mercantile Company being now one of the largest and most important in Wilcox County and Mr. Oliver still giving his general supervision to the business which has been developed through his energy, progressiveness and fair and honorable dealings.

In October, 1904, Mr. Oliver, with others, effected the organization of the Bank of Abbeville, and of this well ordered and popular institution he has been president since January, 1912. The bank bases its operations upon ample capital and it affords the best of facilities as an important adjunct to the general commercial and industrial activities of this section of the state.

The initiative and executive ability of Mr. Oliver has been further manifested in his erection and equipment of the Abbeville cotton gin, of which he is secretary and treasurer and owns a half interest. He has operated it with distinctive success, the industrial enterprise having contributed materially to his financial advancement, besides proving of great value as an addition to the commercial and industrial facilities of the thriving little city of Abbeville.

William C. Oliver was born at Foreston, Clarendon County, South Carolina, on the 8th of June, 1871, and thus is in the very prime of his strong, vigorous and productive life. He is a son of John W. and Louise (Canter) Oliver, both likewise natives of South Carolina and both representatives of families early founded in America. The father of Mr. Oliver was a farmer in his native state at the time when the Civil war was precipitated on the nation, and he subordinated all personal interests to tender his aid in defense of the cause of the Confederate states. He enlisted in a South Carolina regiment of volunteers and the records of the command show that he proved a loyal and gallant soldier. He continued his residence in South Carolina until his death, which occurred at Foreston, in 1884, at which time he was fifty-six years of age. His widow survived him by about three years and was summoned to the life eternal in 1887, at the age of forty-nine years, her entire life having been passed in South Carolina. Of the twelve children, of whom ten are living, the subject of this review was the tenth in order of birth, and he was but sixteen years of age at the time of the death of his widowed mother. His age at the time of his father's death was thirteen years, and at that early stage in his career he initiated the work of proving for his own maintenance, by working in the lumber woods, as stated in an early paragraph

of this article. Circumstances were such that he was enabled to attend school only a few months within the entire period of his boyhood and youth, but by personal application and broad and varied experience he has since made good this youthful scholastic handicap.

On the 25th of November, 1892, Mr. Oliver came to Georgia, and for about four years thereafter he was employed as clerk in mercantile establishments at Sibbie. On moving to Abbeville he continued clerking until 1902, when he established what is now the Oliver Mercantile Company, of which he continues the executive head, as he is also of the Bank of Abbeville, his cotton gin having been erected by him in 1911 and being thoroughly modern in its equipment and general facilities.

Mr. Oliver is arrayed as a staunch supporter of the cause of the democratic party and while he has been essentially a business man and has had no desire for public office, his civic loyalty has never been lacking and was significantly manifested during his period of service as member of the city council of Abbeville, in which municipal body he stood sponsor for progressive and liberal policies and careful administration of all departments of the city government. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On the 18th of February, 1897, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Oliver to Miss Minnie E. Mixon, daughter of James Mixon, of Abbeville, and of the eight children of this union two died in infancy—Louis and Margaret. The surviving children are Louise, born in 1899; Canty, born in 1901; Willie Belle, born in 1904; Hoke Smith, born in 1909 and named in honor of a distinguished former governor of Georgia; Edward, born in 1912; and Edith, born in 1915. Miss Louise Oliver is now a student in South Georgia College, at McRae, Telfair County.

ORIEN THOMAS GOWER. The ability of a scholar and man of affairs has been employed successfully by Orien T. Gower both as a lawyer, and he is one of the leaders of the profession at Cordele, and also in connection with business and public affairs of moment. His record as a legislator was one of special distinction and benefit to his home county and the state at large.

Mr. Gower is still young, having been born at Monroe, Georgia, August 29, 1879. His parents were David Spence and Mary Elizabeth (Hamilton) Gower, both of whom were born in Gwinnett County, Georgia. The mother died at Monroe in February, 1911. The father is now a retired farmer and is living hale and hearty at the age of seventy-seven, having been born in February, 1839. While his business career has been largely that of a farmer, he has for thirty years preached as a minister of the Primitive Baptist Church and is a man whose character has brought him the love and respect of a large following throughout this part of Georgia. In young manhood he enlisted as a private in the Sixteenth Georgia Infantry and continued fighting for the South until wounded in the Battle of the Wilderness. While convalescing he was made nurse on the hospital staff, and was by nature well qualified to help those in pain and trouble. The hospital in which he served was located in a secure place in West Virginia. As soon as he had recovered from his own wounds of his own accord he rejoined his company, and soon afterwards was captured at Front Royal and sent a prisoner to Elmira, New York. After the war he returned to his Georgia home and by energy and good management became a very successful farmer. There were seven children in the family, five of whom are living. Angie, who died in Monroe in 1910, was the wife of W. H. Goodwin; Eugenia is the wife of J. D. Gordon of Ingleside, De Kalb County, Georgia; Robert Hoyt Gower is a real estate man at Atlanta; Oscar Samuel is a dealer in horses and mules and also a farmer at Monroe.

Orien Thomas Gower spent his boyhood chiefly at Monroe, Georgia, where he attended the public schools and in 1899 graduated from the Peabody Nor-

mal. He continued his education in the University of Tennessee at Nashville, where he was graduated A. B. with the class of 1901, and for three years he was engaged in educational work as principal of the high school at Sandersville, Georgia. In 1904 he entered Mercer College in the law department, and was graduated LL. B. in 1905.

Since then for ten years he has been located and has been building up a large and successful practice at Cordele. He is known as a strong advocate and his success has been such as only a thorough lawyer could have accomplished. In the way of public service he served two terms as city attorney, but resigned from that office when elected to the Legislature, in which he served with distinction during the years 1910-11-12-13. Mr. Gower's name is associated over the state with the Gower Act, which became a law in 1912 and provided for the creation of a commission to revise the insurance laws of the state. He also took an active part in legislation affecting taxation and the Tax Act for which he stood sponsor, became a law only after a tie vote, in which Speaker W. H. Burwell cast the deciding ballot. Mr. Gower was also chairman of judiciary committee No. 2.

After his last term in the Legislature he declined further political honors in order to devote all his time to his legal work and his farming and business interests. He is attorney for and a director of the Exchange Bank of Cordele. He also represents the legal interests of the Armour and Swift Packing companies and other corporations in this section of Georgia. Mr. Gower is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men, and is a steward in the Methodist Church. His wife is also active in the same church. On November 6, 1907, at Cordele he married Miss Mary Lee Pound, who was born at Cordele, a daughter of Braxton Bragg and Fannie (Winn) Pound, both of whom were born in Dodge County, Georgia. Her father was a Confederate soldier, now deceased, and her mother resides in MacRae. To their marriage have been born three children: Frances, born September 17, 1908; Mary, born May 31, 1911; and Orien Thomas, Jr., born September 8, 1913.

JOHN F. HANSON. The late Maj. J. F. Hanson was born in Monroe County, Georgia, November 25, 1840, and died in Atlanta, Georgia, on December 15, 1910. After the war, in which he served as a private, he was a merchant at Barnesville and Macon, and in the latter city developed the Bibb cotton factories until 1908, when he sold his interests in what had become a great industry. In the meantime he had become interested in transportation companies. He became a director of the Central of Georgia in 1895 and its president in 1903, which position he held at the time of his death. His connection with the Ocean Steamship Company was virtually the same. He was also on the directorate of numerous Southern railroads.

JUDGE DANIEL B. SANFORD, of Milledgeville, is one of the veteran lawyers of Middle Georgia. He was born in Greensboro, that state, on April 11, 1839, his father having been a native of Virginia, who came from Loudoun County in that state to Greensboro, Georgia, about 1800, and was by occupation a merchant.

Judge Sanford was educated in the Greensboro schools, and in 1859 was appointed a deputy clerk of the Supreme Court, which held its sessions at Milledgeville, then the capital of the state. On the outbreak of the war he resigned his office, returned to Greene County, and assisted in the organization of the Greene Rifles, and rose from the ranks to a captaincy.

Returning from the war in October, 1865, he was made enrolling clerk of the first state convention held in Georgia after the war. He remained in Milledgeville, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He has been, therefore, in the active practice now forty-four years, and is the dean

of the profession in Milledgeville. In 1873 he was elected judge of the Court of Ordinary, in Baldwin County, and by successive re-elections held the office for eighteen years. In addition to this he served Baldwin County as a county commissioner for ten years. Since 1900 he has been president of the Milledgeville Bank.

HON. WILLIAM FREDERICK EVE. When the busy and honorable life of William F. Eve was brought to a close and a career memorable for its usefulness was ended on January 21, 1916, the community in which he had spent all his life suffered a great loss and possibly every individual was affected in some way. Life, in its accomplishments, should have a meaning and message and when it encompasses, as did that of Judge Eve, education, justice, religion, charity and practical business its record should be preserved as a memorial in family community, and state.

Judge Eve needed not the background that his ancestors provided, for he won honorable distinction for himself. He belonged to a prominent family of the South, and of a generation that was built on sturdy stock in a Northern state, but which under the genial influences of the South, attained a rare excellence of intelligence and culture. Joseph Eve, the grandfather of Judge Eve, was the inventor of the Eve cotton gin which was designed for the ginning of long staple cotton, and which preceded the Whitney cotton gin for short staple cotton some years. Joseph Eve's first cotton gin factory was established at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1804. Six years later the factory was moved to a site seven miles from Augusta, and there Joseph Eve and his brother Oswell Eve, were associated in manufacturing for many years. The manufacture of the Eve cotton gins continued even after the Whitney machine came upon the market, and Joseph Eve was able to lay a sound foundation upon which he later, through the additional manufacture of gunpowder, built up his family fortune. He was the father of four children: Mary Roma, who married James Campbell and became the mother of Drs. Henry F. and Robert Campbell, noted physicians at Augusta; Edward Armstrong, the first of the family to enter the medical profession; Francis Henry, who died at the age of twenty-two; and Joseph A., to whom the Augusta Medical College partly owes its existence.

Dr. Joseph A. Eve, the father of William F. Eve was born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1805. He was twenty years old when he crossed the Atlantic ocean to take advantage of advanced educational methods in the medical schools of London. At twenty-five he was a graduate of the Medical College of Charleston, and at thirty was associated with Dr. Milton Anthony in the founding and administration of the Augusta Medical College. He continued an instructor in this college until his death in 1886, at the age of eighty-one. His name is a distinguished one in the history of medicine in Georgia. He married Sarah Garland Combs, who was born in Jackson County, Georgia, in June, 1811, and died in 1876. She was the mother of eleven children, three of whom died in infancy. The others were Mildred, Elizabeth, Sterling Combs, Robert Campbell, Sarah Woolsey, Joseph Edward, William Frederick, and Mary Celeste. Of these, Mildred was married first to Dr. Claiborne Walton. After his death she married F. A. Timberlake, a captain in the Confederate army, now deceased, and at present resides in the City of New York. Elizabeth Eve became Mrs. J. V. H. Allen, now deceased. Sterling Combs Eve was graduated from the medical school which his father had helped to found and was practicing medicine in Augusta at the time of his death. He married Laura Baker, of Florida, a present resident of Augusta. Robert Campbell Eve became a physician, and married Willie Harmon of Staunton, Virginia. Both are now deceased. Sarah Woolsey married P. F. Campbell, now deceased. She is at present residing in Augusta, Joseph Edward Eve became a physician and died some years ago. The youngest of the family

group, Mary Celeste is the wife of Judge Hinton J. Baker, of Fernandina, Florida.

William Frederick Eve was born at Augusta, Georgia, March 8, 1851. He attended the Richmond Academy of his native city. After completing the highest courses there, he attended Major Fitten's preparatory school at Adairsville, Georgia. From there he went to the University of Virginia, where he pursued both the academic and law courses and won their respective degrees. In 1871 he was admitted to the bar of the State of Georgia by Judge William Gibson, and entered upon a professional career in which he gained distinction both at the bar and on the bench. In 1875 he was appointed solicitor for the county court of Richmond County, which office he continued to hold for three years then becoming judge of the same court by appointment of the governor of the state. As judge of the county court he was ex-officio commissioner of roads and revenues of Richmond County. In 1881 the office of judge of county court was abolished and that of city court created by the Legislature. Judge Eve then became judge of the city court of Richmond County with the same jurisdiction over the county affairs of Richmond County. For thirty-seven years he continued to hold the office of judge, a term longer than that of any other judge in the history of the State of Georgia. During this time he established a state-wide reputation for wisdom, justice and impartiality.

In 1876 Judge Eve was married to Ida Evans, a daughter of Gen. Clement A. and Allie (Walton) Evans. General Evans was a man of high military distinction, who served in the Confederate army, rising to the rank of major general. Throughout his life he was a prominent man in the South in military, ecclesiastical and civic affairs. At the time of his death he was a member of the prison commission of Georgia. To Judge and Mrs. Eve seven children were born. Three boys died in early childhood, and a daughter Ida died at the age of thirteen years. The surviving children are: Allie Walton, who is the wife of H. E. Cabaniss, their children being William F. Eve Cabaniss; Henry Harrison Cabaniss; Sarah Garland, and William Frederick, Jr., who is manager of the Augusta Cement Gravel Company. He married Miss Grace Boykin, and their children are Grace Boykin and William F. Eve, III.

Aside from his long term of judicial service, Judge Eve served his city and community in many ways. He was deeply interested in the Augusta Medical College and was one of the trustees of that institution. For more than twenty years he was a member of the board of managers of the Augusta Orphan Asylum and at the time of his death was vice president and a member of its house committee. All charitable movements and benevolent institutions claimed his interest and he was never forgetful concerning their needs. In the latter years of his life Judge Eve resided at Monte Sano, a suburb of Augusta. A few years before his death his beautiful home, with all its contents of furniture, books, and personal effects was totally destroyed by fire, with but little insurance to cover the loss. As an evidence of the esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens, his friends immediately raised a sum of \$10,000.00 and rebuilt his house, presenting it in full to Judge Eve and his wife as a testimonial of their regard and affection. This tribute has rarely been paid a public man.

To treat of his public career would be to cover a period from 1875 to 1916, more than two-thirds of which time had been spent as jurist, and as sole manager of the affairs of Richmond County, for as judge of the city court of Richmond County, he was ex-officio commissioner of roads and revenues of the county. It was in this latter capacity perhaps that he was most remarkable, though as a jurist he measured up to the very highest standards.

As commissioner of roads and revenues for Richmond County for more than a quarter of a century, he levied all county taxes and expended all county revenues, had supervision of all public roads, public buildings, and

public institutions of every kind with annual accounting to the grand jury. During this long period, several million dollars of public funds passed through his hands, and were expended as his own good judgment dictated. When he voluntarily gave up this part of his work a few years ago, he left Richmond County as well equipped as any in Georgia in the matter of good roads, public buildings, and public institutions generally.

But when we have spoken of Judge Eve as a faithful public servant and as a man of exceptional traits, we still leave untold the most wonderful part of his career—his thirty years record as an undefeated political leader in his community.

It may be wondered that a man of such gentleness and goodness should have gained and held such undisputed leadership in the political affairs of his city and section, for his banner never went down in defeat, nor ever bore a stain upon it. It is difficult to understand his long political dominance as measured by the ordinary methods of politics. But just here was the difference—his methods were not of the ordinary kind, for he was no ordinary man. He was not a dictator—he was a leader, and men followed because they trusted and loved him. He never lacked moral courage in crises, faced issues squarely, and was as ready to face defeat with a friend, as to march to victory.

He lived a long life of noble deeds and laid it down as he had lived it patiently, bravely, in the love of God and his fellow men.

HON. WILLIAM WOODRUFF TISON. Among the men who have won success in business and financial life in Worth County, and who have been elevated to offices of high public trust, one of the best known is Judge William Woodruff Tison, of Sylvester, president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, and, since 1904, the incumbent of the office of ordinary. Judge Tison is connected on both the paternal and maternal sides with families which have long been prominent in Georgia and whose members have attained distinction in the professions, in the military, in business and in public life, and his career has been eminently worthy of the honored names which he represents. He was born in Worth County, Georgia, March 11, 1863, and is a son of Dr. Theophilus Williams and Georgia Ann (Ford) Tison.

William Woodruff Tison, the grandfather of Judge Tison, was born in North Carolina, and on coming to Georgia settled on the Flint River, where he became the owner of a large plantation and many slaves. He was a man of wealth and influence, an encourager of progressive movements, and a man universally esteemed and respected. He married Ann Williams, whose family settled here also at an early date. The maternal grandfather of Judge Tison, Robert Graham Ford, was also a native of the Old North State, from whence he came to Georgia as a pioneer. He was the owner of a large property, which he cultivated with slave labor, and that he was a man held in high esteem in the community is shown by the fact that in 1854 he was elected the first representative to the Georgia Legislature from Worth County when this county was formed from a part of Dooly and Irwin counties. He married Data Smith Tison, who came of an old and distinguished family of Lee County, Georgia.

Dr. Theophilus Williams Tison was born in 1834, in Worth County, then Dooly County, Georgia, and during his younger years was engaged in agricultural pursuits, in the working of his father's plantation. When the Civil war came on he enlisted in the army of the South and fought bravely as a soldier, and being a young physician was transferred to the hospital corps. It was while thus engaged that he received his introduction to medical work, and when the war closed he took up the study of this profession and subsequently entered its ranks as a practitioner. He became one of the well known and successful physicians and surgeons of Worth County and continued to follow that vocation until his death, which occurred in the latter part of April,

1912, when he was seventy-eight years of age. Mrs. Tison, also a native of Worth County, passed away in 1891, when fifty years of age. Of their eleven children, William Woodruff was the third in order of birth.

As a boy William W. Tison attended the country schools of Worth County, and his earliest occupations were those connected with the vocations of planting and farming. Later he became interested in a mercantile way, becoming a country merchant at Doles, which is a country village situated about twelve miles north of Sylvester, and where he developed an excellent business, attracting trade from all over the countryside. Judge Tison still owns his farm in that locality, and continues to operate the store, which has shown a yearly advancement.

In 1904, when he was first elected ordinary, Judge Tison came to Sylvester to make his residence and soon became interested in business and financial activities here. In 1910 he was made president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, an office which he still retains, and his wise policy and farseeing management have served to make this one of the most substantial banking concerns of the county. He has held the office of ordinary through three general elections, and is held in the highest esteem, not alone by the legal fraternity, but by the general public, who have found in him a fair and impartial judge and one who is capable of tempering justice with mercy. He belonged to the Farmers Alliance and is religiously connected with the Baptist Church.

On January 13, 1887, Judge Tison was united in marriage with Miss Alice Amelia Ford Holamon, of Worth County, Georgia, daughter of J. Mc. Holamon. Mrs. Tison died in September of the same year, without issue, and was laid to rest in Worth County. On September 24, 1899, Judge Tison was again married, being united with Miss Sarah Van Houston, of this county, daughter of George R. and Sarah Van (Calhoun) Houston. They have been the parents of the following children: Miss Georgia Merle, born October 10, 1902, who is attending the public schools of Sylvester; William Bryan, who died in infancy; Paul, born May 17, 1903, who is attending school; Lora Alice, born in February, 1904, and now attending school at Sylvester; Jewel, born January 24, 1907, also a student in the public schools; Sarah Van, born January 30, 1909, who has commenced her education; William Woodruff, Jr., born April 4, 1911; Thomas Theophilus, born March 5, 1913, who died eight months after birth; and Emma Iris, born September 8, 1914.

MARVIN R. SMITH, M. D. A physician whose work has brought him a large practice and high standing as a citizen in the community of Cordele, Dr. Marvin R. Smith came out of college ten years ago and quickly earned a position among the well trained able medical men in his section of Georgia.

Though most of his life has been spent in Georgia he was born at Somerton, Virginia, September 9, 1878. His parents, E. R. and Marianna (Goodman) Smith were also born at Somerton, Virginia, but in 1881 removed to Georgia and established a home in Sycamore, where the father died in 1908 at the age of sixty-two, and where the mother is still living at fifty-six. E. R. Smith acquired extensive turpentine interests and was one of the pioneers of that industry in that section of Georgia. Though only a boy at the time he participated in the Civil war, having enlisted at the age of seventeen toward the close of the struggle, and fought with the Confederates in and around Richmond with the army of Northern Virginia until the close. There were eight children in the family: W. R. Smith, of Sycamore; E. R. Smith, of Sycamore; Sydney K. Smith, of Ashburn, Georgia; Arthur Smith, of Ashburn; Dr. Marvin R.; B. G. Smith, of Sycamore; Mrs. J. L. Evans, of Ashburn; and Mrs. H. B. Cross, of Suffolk, Virginia.

Marvin R. Smith finished his literary education in 1902 at Emory College, and then entered the medical department of the state university at Augusta, where he was graduated M. D. in 1905. After spending a year as interne in



W. P. Smith

the City Hospital, Augusta, Georgia, he located at Cordele in 1906 and has since acquired a large private practice and is also county physician and is member of the staff of the Cordele Sanitarium. He has filled all the important offices in the Crisp County Medical Society and is a member of the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church and in politics is a democrat.

On November 14, 1911, at Canton, Georgia, he married Miss Annie Laurie Kibby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kibby. Doctor Smith and wife have one child, M. R. Smith, born at Cordele, November 3, 1912.

OZEY E. HORTON. Civilization rests upon law, without which there can be no order. The more advanced the civilization, the more complex are its laws, and the greater need, therefore, for skilled and careful interpreters. The Anglo-Saxon race and those races which for centuries have been most closely connected with it by political ties are pre-eminently law-abiding peoples, accustomed to settle their disputes in duly authorized courts, rather than to take the law into their own hands, as is done not unfrequently among peoples of a more passionate temperament and less capable of self government. Among us the exceptions to this just method of punishing evil-doers, or settling disputes between individuals, are few and infrequent, and, when they occur, are due to peculiar conditions not usually obtaining. The State of Georgia has long held a high place among its sister states for the high character of its bench and bar, of whom there are some able representatives now practicing in Atlanta. Prominent among the able lawyers of the city is the subject of this memoir, Ozey E. Horton, senior member of the law firm of Horton Brothers, which is composed of himself and his brother Millard C. Horton.

Mr. Horton was born near Belton, Anderson County, South Carolina, August 15, 1862, a son of John C. and Harriet W. (Vandiver) Horton. His paternal grandparents were Grief and Jemima (Broyles) Horton, the grandmother being a sister of Cain Broyles, who was the father of the late Col. Edwin Nash Broyles of Atlanta. John C. Horton, father of O. E. Horton, was also born in Anderson County, South Carolina, the date of his nativity being December 24, 1821, and he resided in that county until his death in his seventy-eighth year, on January 24, 1899. He was a farmer by occupation and for twenty years prior to the Civil war served as a magistrate and county commissioner. His early education was acquired chiefly at Calhoun Academy, in Anderson County, where he was a schoolmate of the late Hon. Joseph E. Brown, former governor of Georgia. During the war he performed detail service for the Confederacy operating a tannery. In 1848 he was married to Harriet W. Vandiver, who was born in Anderson County, South Carolina, March 20, 1826, the daughter of Manning and Harriet (Williams) Vandiver. All the four grandparents of the subject of this sketch resided in Anderson County, but later Manning Vandiver removed to Gordon County, Georgia, and still later to Fayette County, Alabama, where he died. Mr. and Mrs. John C. Horton had a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters. Four of the seven are now living, namely: Ozey E., Millard C., who as already stated, are law partners in Atlanta; James E., a planter of Belton, South Carolina, and John Manning, also a farmer in Anderson County, South Carolina. The mother, Mrs. Harriet W. Horton, died a few years previous to her husband, on October 12, 1894, being then in her sixty-seventh year. They were devoted members of the Baptist Church and respected by all who knew them as high minded, honorable people.

Ozey E. Horton, who was the fifth born child of his parents, was reared on their farm in Anderson County, South Carolina, and in his boyhood attended country schools. Later he pursued higher studies as a pupil in an

academy at Hartwell, Georgia, and in the fall of 1888 entered the freshman class of the University of Georgia, from which institution he was graduated bachelor of agriculture in 1892. In the following year he was graduated from the law department of the same institution. His brother, Millard was his classmate all the way through the two courses at the university, and in 1894 they came to Atlanta together and formed the law partnership already referred to, which, so far, has never been broken. They have practiced their profession with signal success, leading to mutual prosperity, and the law firm of Horton Brothers is now one of the best known in the city and throughout this vicinity. Mr. Ozey E. Horton belongs to the Atlanta Bar Association and, religiously, to the Baptist Church. He owns a good farm of 220 acres, situated fifteen miles from Atlanta, in De Kalb County, on what is known as the North Peachtree road. Unable to divorce himself from that ardent love of the country acquired in his boyhood days, he resides on this farm, driving to his office and back in a motor car. He was married October 12, 1904, to Miss Grace Whitman, of Dalton, Georgia, and is the father of one son, Ozey E. Horton, Jr., born May 11, 1907. Mrs. Horton was the daughter of the late Col. J. T. Whitman and Cornelia (Brown) Whitman. Colonel Whitman was editor and founder of the North Georgia Citizen of Dalton, Georgia.

JOHN SINGLETON WALKER. When, in 1913, John Singleton Walker was elected city attorney of Waycross the substantial qualities of one of the younger members of the Ware County legal fraternity were fittingly recognized. It was but another verification of the fact that in Georgia a large number of those who are guiding the machinery of jurisprudence and directing policies are young men. Mr. Walker is a native son of Waycross, and was born April 7, 1887, his parents being Dr. J. L. and Laura (Singleton) Walker.

J. L. Walker, M. D., one of the oldest and most prominent physicians and surgeons of Waycross, is a native of Johnson County, Georgia, but has passed the entire period of his professional life at Waycross, where he has a large and representative practice. Mrs. Walker is a native of Putnam County, Georgia, and a member of an old and distinguished family of that locality. John Singleton Walker attended the graded and high schools of Waycross and after his graduation from the latter entered the literary department of the University of Georgia, where he completed the course. He next enrolled as a student at Emory College, where his legal studies were prosecuted, and in 1909 he was graduated with his degree and admitted to the Georgia bar. Mr. Walker at once began the practice of his profession at Waycross, where he continued alone until 1913, in that year becoming the associate of Hon. Thomas A. Parker, whose partner he has since been. This is conceded to be one of the strongest combinations practicing on the Waycross Circuit and has been retained in numerous cases of importance. To a comprehensive knowledge of the law Mr. Walker has added those personal traits of industry and fidelity which, together, form a guarantee of substantial success. In 1913 he came before the public as the democratic candidate for the office of city attorney of Waycross, and the ability which he had shown in his private practice gained him a handsome majority at the polls. He has been faithful in looking after the city's interests in a legal way and has given the voters no reason to regret of their choice. While he has always been a supporter of the democratic party, it has been in a quiet way, for his profession has always received the greater part of his attention. He belongs to the Ware County Bar Association and the Georgia State Bar Association, and has always been a close student, passing much time in research and personal investigation. His fraternal affiliation is with the Knights of Pythias, and his religious connection with the First Methodist Church of Waycross, of which he is a steward.

Mr. Walker was married at Oak Hall, Accomac County, Virginia, June 3, 1913, to Miss Sue Wingate Matthews, of that place, a daughter of S. Wilkins

and Sally Emma (Taylor) Matthews still residents of Oak Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Walker are the parents of one son: John Wilkins, who was born at Waycross, May 21, 1914. Mrs. Walker, like her husband, is a general favorite in social circles of Waycross, and an active worker in the Methodist Church, of which she has been a member since childhood.

VERGIL C. DAVES, M. D. A young physician and surgeon of Vienna whose work and attainments have rapidly brought him into prominence in the profession is Dr. Vergil C. Daves, who is a Georgian by birth and training, and who has chosen a profession for which his natural endowments well fit him and in which his opportunities for service are unlimited.

He was born in Fannin County, Georgia, May 6, 1881, a son of John E. and Nancy (Legg) Daves, both of whom were born in Georgia and are still living in Fannin County, the former at the age of fifty-seven and the latter at fifty-four. The maternal grandfather Legg was a native of England and on coming to America settled in Georgia. The Daves family came to Georgia from North Carolina, and the great-grandfather Green Daves was one of the early planters and slave holders in that state. Doctor Daves' grandfather Albert Daves was a native of North Carolina and was a Confederate soldier during the war, being killed in one of the battles in Virginia. John A. Daves and wife were reared and educated and married in Fannin County and the former has for many years been a well known minister of the Baptist faith. To their union were born six children: W. V. Daves of Dahlonga, Georgia; Dr. Vergil C.; A. Homer of Fannin County; Mrs. Siddle Phillips, of Douglas, Georgia; Mrs. Dr. J. J. Lott of Broxton; and Miss Laura, who lives with her parents.

During his boyhood Doctor Daves attended the public schools and also the North Georgia Baptist College at Morgan. He was trained for his profession in the Atlanta School of Medicine, from which he graduated with the degree M. D. April 30, 1913. After some months of experience as a physician in Fannin County, he came to Dooly County, and has since built up a fine practice as a physician and surgeon.

For two terms he performed the difficult duties of physician to the Dooly County convicts, and has also served as Dooly County health physician. He is a member of the Dooly County Medical Society, the Southern and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association. He is very popular in fraternal affairs, having been frequently honored by his lodges, and is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His church is the Baptist, while in politics he is a democrat. He is thoroughly public spirited and progressive in his attitude and is especially devoted to the science of medicine which represents to him the most dignified calling to which man can turn his efforts, and he is constantly striving to improve his own qualifications and ability. Dr. Daves owns real estate in Vienna, and has a fine office equipped with a large medical library and with all the implements and appliances necessary for the modern practice of medicine.

JUDGE JAMES M. GRIGGS was born March 29, 1861, in Troup County, Georgia. In 1881 he graduated from the Peabody Normal College at Nashville, Tennessee, and located for practice at Jackson, Georgia. Shortly afterward he became a resident of Dawson, which was his home during the remainder of his life. He was elected solicitor general of the Patula Circuit in 1888, was re-elected in 1892 and resigned in the following year to accept the judgeship of the Superior courts of the circuit. Judge Griggs was a delegate to the national democratic convention of 1892 and in 1896 was elected to Congress as a representative of the Second Georgia District. In that capacity he served in the Fifty-fifth to the Sixty-first congresses, in-

clusive, and in 1904 and 1906 was chairman of the democratic congressional campaign committee.

WILLIAM J. NEEL. The late William J. Neel was a lawyer, writer and reformer, residing chiefly at Rome and Cartersville, and though he died in early middle life, made a deep impression on the best life of the state. Born at Adairsville, Georgia, in 1860, he received a department appointment under the Cleveland administration and while performing its duties at Washington completed a course in law at the Georgetown University. With the retirement of President Cleveland he resigned his office and commenced to practice at Rome. In 1892-93 he represented Floyd County in the General Assembly, where, as well as a member of the City Council, he co-operated with all the opponents of the liquor interests. The saloons were driven from Rome and Mr. Neel pushed through the Legislature his state-wide prohibition bill. After an unsuccessful search for health, in 1905 he located at Cartersville, where he died March 24, 1908. It was during this period that he was sent to the lower house of the Legislature and had the satisfaction of seeing the prohibition bill pass, upon which he had set his heart and mind.

CHARLES S. CULVER. So universally is it recognized that education is the key with which to open the door of opportunity, that every civilized country has an established system of public instruction, and there are but few communities in the United States that have not provided intelligently for the book training of their young. In the last few years, however, the conviction has grown that mere book knowledge is not enough to insure the future usefulness of the mass, with the result that here and there progressive educators and public-spirited citizens have united in the organization of schools in which may be taught the laws and principles of the industrial arts. A notable type of this class of school is found in the Technological High School of Atlanta, Georgia, of which Charles S. Culver, a trained and experienced instructor, is principal.

Charles S. Culver was born December 5, 1883, at Atlanta, and is a son of Milton Taylor and Caledonia (Reid) Culver. Both parents were born in Georgia, the father in Hancock County, in March, 1848, and the mother in 1853. The latter still resides at Auburn, Alabama.

Milton Taylor Culver for many years after the close of the war between the states, was prominently identified with the business interests of Atlanta, and was senior member of the firm of Culver, Eiseman & Company, machinists and contractors. In 1894 he removed to Auburn, Alabama, which is still his home, in order to take advantage of the educational opportunities there afforded for his children, the Alabama Polytechnic Institute located there, being one of the finest schools of its kind in the United States. Mr. Culver enjoys the distinction of having been one of the youngest soldiers of the great Civil war, having entered the Confederate service three months before his fourteenth birthday. He was engaged as a courier and his commander was General Joseph E. Johnston. He passed through many hazardous experiences and many times was commended for bravery by his superior officers.

Charles S. Culver spent the first eleven years of his life at Atlanta, and attended the public schools and after the family removal to Auburn, Alabama, entered the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, with two of his brothers and one sister, all of whom were there graduated, he, with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1903. In 1904 he received his degree as Master of Science, and in 1906 the same institution conferred on him the honorary degree of Mechanical Engineer.

For one year after securing his first degree, Mr. Culver was an instructor in the Polytechnic Institute, in the department of mechanical engineering.



Chas. S. Culver

In 1904 he accepted a position as teacher in the technological department of the Boys' High School at Atlanta, and from that time to the present has been identified with this work, in 1906 becoming the head of the department. In 1909, when the technological department was divorced from the Boys' High School and converted into an independent branch, the present title was assumed, the Technological High School. The remarkable development of this school as a most helpful agent in the field of industrial science, has been very largely due to the ability and perseverance of Professor Culver, and due credit is given him by the citizens of Atlanta. Through his energetic methods the school has been well advertised and that its aim and objects are appreciated may be to some extent judged by the enrollment of the full quota of 700 boys for instruction for the school year of 1915-16. The necessary equipment for a school of this kind entails a large expenditure of school money, but the admirable results that have accrued from affording to youths a systematic knowledge of the industrial arts are full justification for any expenditure. In retaining Professor Culver as the head of such a school, the people of Atlanta have shown much wisdom.

On December 29, 1908, Professor Culver was united in marriage with Miss Leontine Day, who is a daughter of Thomas Jefferson and Cornelia (Chisholm) Day, all being natives and residents of Atlanta. The Day family belongs to the pioneer period at Atlanta. For many years the grandfather of Mrs. Culver, Samuel Ward Day, was a well known business man of this city, and there may be among the older residents those who remember him as the owner of the fish market that was located on the corner of Whitehall and Wall streets, once a busy business center.

To Professor and Mrs. Culver one son has been born, Milton Taylor Culver, born April 16, 1910. They are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Professor Culver is identified with numerous educational bodies, belongs to the National Educational Association, and is president of the Atlanta Teachers' Association. Fraternally he is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias. Of Revolutionary ancestry, he is a thorough American in his aims and ideals, and is a type of the wholesome young manhood that exemplifies the highest and best in good citizenship.

HON. CLIFFORD MITCHELL WALKER. The election in 1914 of Clifford Mitchell Walker to the high office of attorney general of the State of Georgia, made manifest the encouraging fact that the people are wide awake to their interests and that they demand not only ability in a candidate, but also the wholesome virtues which sustain character and give promise of conscientious performance of public duty. Born of parents in comfortable although not affluent circumstances, he was early taught the value of self-reliance and has never ceased cherishing the democratic ideals which endear him to those who associate with him in everyday life and which attract the interest and consideration of the great body of his fellow citizens in county and state.

Clifford Mitchell Walker was born July 4, 1877, at Monroe, Georgia, and is a son of Billington Sanders and Alice (Mitchell) Walker. His father, a lawyer, banker and manufacturer, but never a politician, is yet an honored resident of Monroe, where he was born April 6, 1852. He is a son of Hon. Dickerson H. Walker, once an attorney of great prominence and a capable and successful business man as well, who, in his early practice was appointed solicitor general for the Western Circuit, and later was made judge of the County Court. When the war between the states came on, Judge Walker raised a company in Walton County for the Confederate service, of which he was made captain, and after his company was mustered in he was promoted, becoming lieutenant-colonel of the regiment.

Judge Walker married Mary Neal, a woman of many accomplishments and of strong Christian character and one who impressed herself upon her family and community. The last public service performed by Judge Walker was in the office of state senator, to which position he was elected during the later days of the war.

The Walker ancestry is exceedingly interesting and especially so in the light of the achievements of the younger members of the family, illustrating as it does the sturdiness of character that produced men of affairs and accomplishment. The earliest known ancestors on the paternal side of Attorney General Walker, were natives of Scotland and from them came John H. Walker, a Revolutionary soldier who subsequently became a minister of the Baptist faith and one of the earliest in Georgia. Through marriage the family is traced to Mathew Rabun, John Veazy and Simpson Neal, the first-named of whom came to Georgia from Halifax County, North Carolina, about the year 1785, and became one of the state's well known men. He was the father of Governor William Rabun, of Georgia, who was a brother of Billington S. Walker's great-grandmother. Mathew Rabun was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Georgia, which convened in 1798, and by which a state constitution was adopted that remained in force for fifty years or longer.

John Veazy was of English origin, a freeholder and planter of Cecil County, Maryland, as early as 1687, and one of his descendants was Thomas Ward Veazy, who was Governor of Maryland from 1836 to 1838. The great-great-grandfather of Clifford M. Walker, James Veazy, a grandson of John Veazy, was living in Georgia in 1784 and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war from this state. Of Simpson Neal, also a great-great-grandfather, it is only known that he was an honorable citizen of Yorkville, York District, South Carolina.

Billington Sanders Walker was reared by parents who maintained firm but just discipline. Like his brothers, before he was permitted to go to college, he was compelled to exhibit industry and practicality by raising three crops, this being the father's test of his sons' stability. He attended the common schools in Walton County and the Mount Zion Select School, of which Hon. W. J. Northern was principal, after which he entered the University of Georgia, from which he was graduated with the class of 1872, following which he entered his father's office and there applied himself to the study of law and was admitted to the bar. Almost from the first he gave the larger part of his attention to the business features of his profession, having business qualifications of a high order, as had his father, under whom this side of his character had been well developed. In 1892 Mr. Walker organized the Bank of Monroe, of which he has since been president, and in 1896 he erected the Monroe Cotton Mills, of which he has also been the chief executive, and both of these enterprises have proved vastly profitable under his able management. For three years he was president of the Georgia Industrial Association, composed of the cotton mill companies of the state, and his administration of the affairs of this office was very helpful in creating sympathy between the cotton mill owners and banking institutions of the state, this contributing very materially to the betterment of financial conditions in Georgia.

Mr. Walker has always given his community the benefit of his business experience, progressiveness and public spirit having entered into all the enterprises that he has inaugurated. Ever ready to co-operate, it was largely through his efforts that the two railroads that enter Monroe were secured and he has been equally concerned in other movements. As an employer of labor, Mr. Walker is a strict disciplinarian, but is impartial and just and is generous in rewarding fidelity and faithfulness and for these reasons has had a minimum of labor trouble.

Billington S. Walker was married October 29, 1874, to Miss Alice Mitchell, a daughter of the late Dr. J. W. S. Mitchell, a well known medical practitioner who was probably best known, however, as one of Georgia's foremost Masons, and was the author of several books relating to the Masonic fraternity. A monument to his memory was erected at Griffin, Georgia, where he was engaged in medical practice for many years. To Mr. and Mrs. Walker there were born the following children: Billington Sanders, Jr., who died in 1913, at Macon, Georgia; Allene, who is the wife of Frank P. Harrold, of Americus, Georgia; Mary, who is the wife of J. B. McCrary, of Atlanta; Annette, who is the wife of Paul F. Vose, of Atlanta; Irene, who is the wife of W. H. Field of Cartersville, Georgia; Louise, residing at home, was, like her sisters, graduated from Lucy Cobb College, Athens; and Clifford Mitchell. Uniting with the Baptist church in youth, Mr. Walker has served as clerk of the local church for twenty-seven consecutive years. His usefulness as a citizen and his unselfish Christian benevolence have become so characteristic that this side of his individuality may best be described in the words of one who knows him well: "A strong business man, he has never made a public speech nor held an office; he spends his time literally slipping around hunting for chances to do some act of charity or deed of love which the world will know nothing about." It is not strange, then, that this father is his son's ideal of manhood and safe are the interests of the people in the hands of one who so reverences his parents that he publicly attributes his success in life to adhering to their high standards.

In boyhood Clifford Mitchell Walker attended school at Monroe and was a diligent student, but more than that, he was practically self-supporting. He was the town's "newspaper boy," and delivered all the evening papers and rain or shine the subscribers were sure of their journals. Afterward he attended the University of Georgia, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1897, and owns five gold medals attesting his scholarship and ability as a writer and speaker. During the next year he read law in the office of R. L. Cox, at Monroe, and in 1898 was admitted to the bar and immediately entered into practice in the same place. Since 1906 he has been a member of the exceptionally strong legal combination of Walker & Roberts, his associate being Orrin Roberts. Mr. Walker belongs to the Georgia State Bar Association and the Walton County Bar Association. Individually and as a firm his legal ability has been of value in many important cases of litigation. He is also well known as an author in professional circles, having prepared the "Criminal Digest of Laws for Georgia," as well as a criminal form book which have won the admiration of solicitors general and criminal lawyers of note. These are considered standard publications on the subject by all who are competent to judge.

Possessing in marked degree, every qualification for public life, Mr. Walker naturally drifted into politics and soon became an important political factor. In 1902, 1903 and 1904 he served Monroe in the office of mayor, and in 1909 was elected solicitor general of the Western Circuit and continued in that capacity during that year and the three that followed. In 1912 he voluntarily retired, but in 1914 gave way to the persuasion of his friends and accepted the candidacy for the office of attorney general of the state, one of the youngest men who ever ran for so important a state office in Georgia. After a remarkable campaign and against a worthy opponent, he was elected with a popular majority of 65,000 votes, carrying 120 counties. He had entered whole-heartedly into the campaign, visiting practically every county from Rabun Gap (named for his ancestors) to Tybee light, taking time to become acquainted with the people and their interests and making so favorable an impression that 125,000 of his fellow citizens voted for him. His personality is engaging, his smile is friendly

and his words ring true. In mature manhood men trust him just as did the factory hands when, as a youth, he went among them with sincere desire to help, spending his leisure hours in making plans for their welfare, and helping to carry them out. Although he speaks of it to no one, there are a number of young men who have been assisted in procuring an education, through his generosity. In the larger duties and in a wider field that have come with years he has not changed, but still finds his greatest pleasure in lending a hand or giving a kind word when either are needed.

Whenever a public occasion demands a speaker, not only of brilliance, but of tact and good judgment, one certain to say the right thing at the right time and in the right way, the managers always endeavor to secure the services of Mr. Walker, who has never failed to meet the highest expectations. While attending college he won his first oratorical honors. He was prominent in the literary societies and established the first intercollegiate debating system between the University of Georgia and the University of North Carolina, and was a member of the winning team in the first debate between these two institutions in 1896. He also established the college paper, *The Georgian*, a literary magazine which is published monthly, of which he was the first editor. Mr. Walker is a Mason and is also connected with the Odd Fellows, the Red Men and the Knights of Pythias, of which last order he is at present supreme representative, and in 1910 filled the office of Grand Chancellor of the State of Georgia.

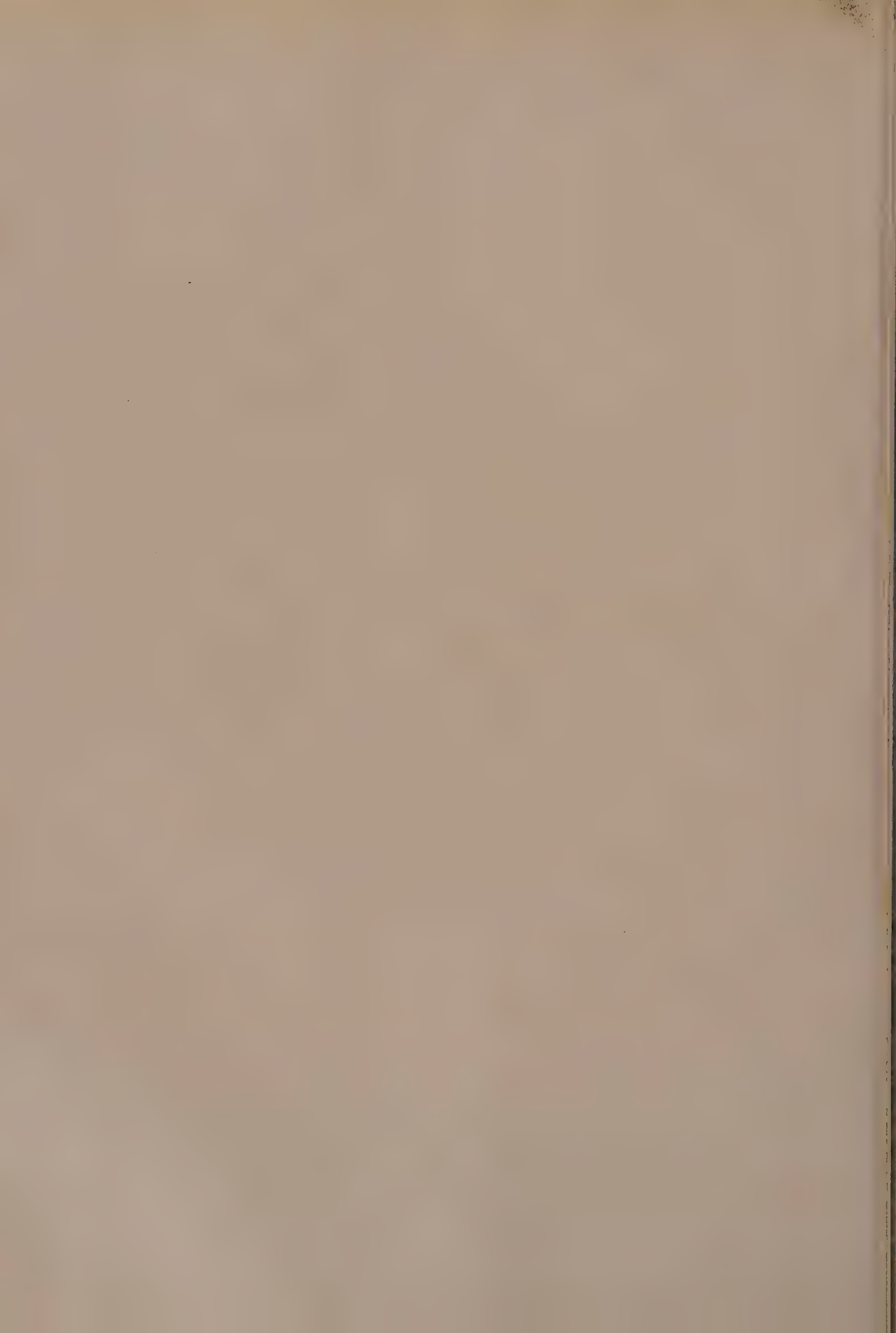
Mr. Walker was united in marriage on April 29, 1902, at Atlanta, Georgia, with Miss Rosa Mathewson, a sister of Dr. S. Y. Mathewson, the present head of Mercer University and a daughter of Rufus A. and Lucinda (Carter) Mathewson. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have two children: Harold, born June 2, 1911, and B. Sanders, Jr., born November, 1913. Mrs. Walker is an active church woman and a social leader, a lady of varied accomplishments and a member of the Athenaeum Literary Club, of Monroe.

THOMAS P. WESTMORELAND. There can be no measure of uncertainty or indecision in placing high value upon the character and services of the late Judge Thomas P. Westmoreland, who, as a lawyer, jurist and citizen, wrote his name large and benignantly upon the history of Atlanta, in which city he long stood as one of the distinguished and representative members of the Georgia bar, besides which he served with signal ability on the bench of the Criminal Court of the capital city and metropolis of the state, having been, in fact, the first person appointed judge of this important tribunal. His character was the positive expression of a strong, noble and loyal nature, his attainments were of high order, he was tolerant and considerate in his association with his fellow men and he left a record of worthy thoughts and worthy deeds, so that there is all of consistency in according to him a memorial tribute in this history of the state which he dignified and honored by his character and services.

Judge Westmoreland was born in Greenville County, South Carolina, on the 5th of August, 1844, and at his home in Atlanta he was summoned to the life eternal on the 26th of April, 1914, secure in the high regard of all who knew him and had appreciation of his sterling attributes of character. The ancestral record of Judge Westmoreland is one of not a little distinction and bears evidence of the family identification with America for more than a century and a half. The original American progenitors were three brothers, Robert, William and Thomas Westmoreland, who were natives of Westmoreland County, England, the fact that the family name and that of the county are identical giving evidence that the Westmoreland family was one of prominence in England. In 1746 the three brothers, of whom Robert was the ancestor of the subject of this memoir, emigrated from their native land to America, one of the number settling in Virginia, another in North Carolina,



J. P. C. Festineland



and Robert, great-grandfather of Judge Westmoreland, establishing his home in South Carolina, where he became a substantial and influential citizen. There was solemnized his marriage, the family name of his wife having been Lenoir and she having been a sister of General Lenoir, one of the distinguished officers of the patriot forces in the War of the Revolution.

One of the children of this union was John Westmoreland, who was a gallant soldier in the War of 1812 and who was the grandfather of Judge Westmoreland. The latter's father was born in Greenville County, South Carolina, in 1808, and his entire mature life was one of close and successful identification with the great basic industry of agriculture, the while he was a man of steadfast integrity and much ability, so that he wielded much influence in community affairs. For several years he served as magistrate in his native county and he held also the office of captain of a company in the state militia of South Carolina. Prior to the Civil war he was a distinguished and valued representative in the Senate of the South Carolina Legislature, and he was a member also of the historic legislative body commonly designated as the Wallace House, in 1876. He married Miss Martha V. Crymes, who was likewise born and reared in South Carolina and who was a representative of one of the oldest and most honored families of that commonwealth. They became the parents of eight children, and concerning the sons the following brief data are available: William M. C., who became a resident of Cuthbert, Randolph County, Georgia, was a gallant soldier of the Confederacy throughout the entire period of the Civil war, as was also his next younger brother, John L., deceased. Dr. Jesse M. likewise gave effective service to the Confederate States, first as assistant surgeon of the Sixteenth South Carolina Regiment and later as a surgeon in one of the military hospitals at Staunton, Virginia. Judge Thomas P., to whom this memorial is dedicated, was the next in order of birth and the younger sons, Preston Calhoun is deceased and George is a resident of Atlanta, and is individually mentioned on other pages of this publication.

Judge Thomas P. Westmoreland was reared to adult age in his native county, where he acquired his preliminary education in the common schools of the period. Thereafter he continued his studies in the Military Institute at Columbia, South Carolina, and in 1861 he was matriculated in Emory-Henry College, but in June of the same year he withdrew from this institution to respond to the call of higher duty and give patent manifestation of his loyalty to the states of the South, which had just become involved in warfare with those of the North. He entered the Confederate service as a private in Hampton's Legion, but later he became a member of the staff of Gen. W. H. Whiting, a position of which he continued the valiant and efficient incumbent for a period of eighteen months, when his impaired health caused him to be assigned to detached duty for the ensuing year. He then resumed his position as a soldier in the field and he continued to serve gallantly in the command of General Johnston until the close of the war. It is worthy of special note that Judge Westmoreland had command of General Johnston's escort and that he participated in the last battle of the great conflict between the states, at Bentonville, North Carolina, in March, 1865. Among the other important engagements in which he took part may be noted that of Seven Pines, the Seven Days' Battle in the vicinity of the City of Richmond, and the battle of Gaines Mills, Virginia, a combat designated by the Federal troops as Cold Harbor. In connection with the last mentioned engagement this valiant young soldier was complimented for his special gallantry on the field, and in the later general report of the commanding officer, General Whiting, the name of Judge Westmoreland was mentioned, with special commendation for his gallant and meritorious service.

Immediately after the close of the war Judge Westmoreland entered Furman University, at Greenville, South Carolina, where he applied himself dili-

gently in the furtherance of his interrupted academic education. In the same town he later initiated the study of law in the office and under the preceptorship of C. J. Elford, and in November, 1866, he was admitted to practice law, by the Supreme Court of his native state. In the summer of 1867 he came to Georgia and established his home in Atlanta, where his ability, earnest application and upright character soon enabled him to develop a substantial law business, the same having eventually grown to be one of broad scope and importance. He continued in active general practice until 1891, when he was appointed judge of the Criminal Court of Atlanta for the trial of state offense. Under this appointment he served also as judge of the second division of the City Court, with jurisdiction in civil cases. Concerning his career on the bench the following pertinent statements have been written: "In his capacity as civil magistrate Judge Westmoreland succeeded in breaking down the practice of gambling in Atlanta and in restoring an effective system of law and order. He was absolutely without fear and was steadfast, circumspect and conscientious in all his judicial rulings. An abler or more faithful officer never devoted his talents to this important domain of public service. In civil as well as criminal jurisprudence he gained a high reputation and it was uniformly recognized that in his court the paramount policy at all times was the conservation of equity and justice, though, like the ideal judge, he was ready to 'temper justice with mercy.'"

It may well be understood that a man of such exalted ideals as those held by Judge Westmoreland was instant in his earnest desire to do all in his power to foster the best interests of the community. Thus he was found as the staunch advocate of temperance and directed his splendid energies against the liquor traffic, his efforts having been specially potent in bringing about the present restrictions of the business in Atlanta. He was eminently fortified in his opinions concerning matters of economic and governmental polity and was a stalwart and effective advocate of the principles of the democratic party. He was an influential and valued member of Trinity Church, Methodist Episcopal, South, in Atlanta, of which his widow likewise is a devoted communicant, and he was serving as steward and trustee of this church at the time of his death, which was viewed with uniform regret and sorrow in the city that had been his home for many years and in which his memory is held in enduring honor. The judge is survived by no children, but his widow still resides in Atlanta, a popular figure in the representative social activities of the city.

In the year 1874 was solemnized the marriage of Judge Westmoreland to Miss Carrie V. Rawson, daughter of Edward E. Rawson, who was an honored and influential citizen of Atlanta for many years prior to his death, which here occurred on the 8th of April, 1893. Mr. Rawson was born in the State of Vermont, in 1818, and was seventeen years of age when he joined his older brother, William E., in Georgia, the remainder of his long and useful life having been passed in this state. He was prominently identified with business and civic affairs in Atlanta, where he served several years as chairman of the Board of Education and for a number of years as chairman of the Waterworks Board, Rawson Street in this city being named in his honor.

It may be noted in conclusion of this memoir that Judge Westmoreland continued his service on the bench of the Criminal Court until 1899, when he resumed the active practice of his profession, in which he was associated with his youngest brother, George, under the title of Westmoreland Brothers, until the time of his death.

JUDGE GEORGE EDGAR JOHNSON. An active business career as a manufacturer for a third of a century, his present office as city recorder, and his broad and liberal philanthropy as a friend to the poor children of the city have made Judge Johnson one of the best known figures in Atlanta's life during his residence here for fully half a century.

Born at Richmond, Virginia, February 21, 1859, he is a son of the late Capt. Joseph A. Johnson. Captain Johnson, while living in Richmond, was a manufacturer of sash, doors and blinds prior to the war, and after the war conducted a large factory of the same character in Atlanta for many years. In that enterprise one of the most conspicuous stockholders was Gen. John B. Gordon. Captain Johnson was very much of a military man. He had served as a captain in the National Grays of Richmond for many years, and when the war broke out he entered the active service, but subsequently was detailed by President Davis to take charge of a factory for the making of small arms for the Confederate army at Tallahassee, Alabama. In that post of duty he remained until the end of the war, and then moved to Atlanta, in which city he remained an honored resident until his death in 1911 at the age of eighty-six. Captain Johnson married Annie Elizabeth Garrett. She was born and reared in King and Queen County, Virginia, and died in Atlanta in 1907 at the age of eighty-one. The other three sons of Captain Johnson and wife were: Jacob V., now deceased; Orion B. Johnson of Opelika, Alabama; and Walter L. Johnson of Atlanta.

George Edgar Johnson has had his home in Atlanta since the close of the Civil war, since a lad of six years. His first teacher was Maj. W. F. Bomar, an exceptionally able and well known educator of that time who instructed and moulded the plastic minds and characters of many who subsequently attained no little prominence. Among Judge Johnson's school-mates under Major Bomar were S. R. Venable, Andy P. Stewart and Albert Purdue, all three of whom are prominent men of Atlanta. The three years he spent in Major Bomar's school comprised all of his formal education, and he left school at the age of seventeen, and was soon afterward enrolled among the employes of the late G. W. Jack, a manufacturer of confectionery. This first business experience gave the permanent direction to his business career, since he was best known among Atlanta's business men as a candy manufacturer up to November, 1913, when he took his present office as city recorder. In 1880 he bought the factory from Mr. Jack, and continued as an independent manufacturer of candies for a third of a century. During the many years spent in this business Judge Johnson became widely known as Atlanta's Santa Claus. This came about through his custom continued over many years, of giving to all poor children of the city, each and every one, a pound box of candy at Christmastide. In a single Christmas he thus gave away 3,500 pounds of candy. Had he deliberately chosen to win the affection of the children of his city, he could not have chosen a better method, since in this way he gladdened hundreds of young hearts whose parents were too poor to secure such luxuries.

For many years Judge Johnson has been an active democrat and for nearly twenty years served as a police commissioner from the Sixth Ward. He resigned his position on the board in October, 1913, in order to take the office of city recorder, to which he was elected by the city council as successor of Judge Nash E. Broyles, who had been elevated to the Appellate Court bench. After serving out Judge Broyles' unexpired term, up to July 1, 1915, he succeeded himself in the office having previously been chosen by popular election for the full four-year term, which expires July 1, 1919. When a candidate for the office of recorder, Judge Johnson's terse platform was these words: "Not for revenue only, but justice to all." The confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens was well shown when he received nearly 4,000 votes, defeating his opponent by a handsome majority.

For nearly thirty years Judge Johnson has been a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and has an unusual record of honors in that fraternity. For the past twenty-seven years he has been treasurer of the

order for the State of Georgia, and in all those twenty-seven years has never missed one of the state meetings, which are held annually in different cities of the state. He also belongs to the Travelers Protective Association, and was president of the Atlanta Post of that organization five years and state president one year.

February 4, 1886, he married Miss Eleanor Morgan, daughter of David Morgan, who was an early settler and for many years a harness merchant in Atlanta. They have three children Mabel, Lillian and Edgar all at home. Mabel and Lillian are married, Mabel being Mrs. Eugene Everett, and Lillian Mrs. Claud Shirley. Judge Johnson and wife have also two grandsons, Avery Everett and Hayden Shirley, and one granddaughter, Eleanor June Everett.

ROBERT COTTEN ALSTON. To bear worthily a distinguished name and to add to its prestige has been the goal of many a man's ambition, and hence a type of citizen is found in America cherishing high ideals and transmitting to future generations not only the old-time sturdy family traits, but newly awakened virtues belonging to the later civilization. The City of Atlanta offers such examples and a notable one is found in Robert Cotten Alston, whose life, aims and achievements make him one of the leading men of the city in many avenues of usefulness and also reflect credit upon a long line of distinguished ancestors.

To trace the Alston family to its source the genealogist must search far back in English history, even to the Anglo-Saxon period. Like other ancient names some changes in orthography appear, as, Alston, Allston and Alstone—all, however, undoubtedly having a common origin. In Great Britain the tracing has been from Alstan, who was the Saxon lord of Stanford, in Norfolk, before the Norman Conquest. Under its present orthography, the family to which Robert Cotten Alston belongs and of which he is justifiably proud, claims William Alston, of Stitstead, in Essex, living in the time of Edward I, as the progenitor, and his branch of the family was raised to the baronetcy in 1642. The location of the family at different times appears to have been in Suffolk and Bedfordshire as well as Essex, and mention is made of the knighting of both Joseph and Edward Alston, the latter of whom was a distinguished medical man and was president of the College of Physicians in London. It is with the family in America, however, that most interest at the present day centers. The first reference discovered in historical records of the name of Alston on this side of the Atlantic Ocean, was of John Alston. He took part in the uprising of the Duke of Monmouth, suffered arrest and imprisonment and with eighty-nine of his compatriots, was finally sent to the Barbadoes. In 1694 the name of John Alston again appears in history, as a settler in North Carolina, and presumably it was the former political prisoner. He established what is yet one of the leading families of Albemarle County. A cousin, also named John Alston, about the same time settled in South Carolina, his descendants also becoming distinguished and so continuing. In 1776 a William Alston was a member of the Provincial Congress which authorized the appointment of six brigadier-generals and the raising of six regiments for the Continental army, William Alston becoming a brigadier-general in the Third Regiment. Contemporary with him was Willis Alston, of Halifax, who appears as a member of the First Provincial Congress, later as a colonel commanding the forces of Halifax County and in November, 1776, was one of the representatives of Halifax to the convention which framed the first constitution of Virginia. For eighteen years he served in the Federal Congress, and during the War of 1812 was chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. Another distinguished member of the family was Lemuel James Alston, born in North Carolina in 1760. He moved to Greenville, South

Carolina, served in Congress in 1807 and 1811; removed then to Alabama, where, as chief justice, he presided over the orphans' and county courts from 1816 to 1821. In South Carolina the orthography of the name seems to have been Allston. William Allston, born at Charleston in 1757, married a daughter of Rebecca Motte, of Revolutionary fame, whose name is perpetuated in Fort Motte, on the Congaree River, South Carolina. He served in the American Revolution as a captain under General Marion and later was prominent in political life and his son, Joseph Allston, became governor of the state from 1812 to 1814. He married Theodosia Burr, the beautiful and talented daughter of Aaron Burr, whose tragic story has been the theme of song and romance. The family gave yet another governor to South Carolina, in the person of Robert Withers Allston, who was elected to that high office in 1856. Another member of this unusually gifted family was Washington Allston, one of America's famous landscape artists, who was born in South Carolina in 1779.

While other states profited in numberless ways through the sterling qualities of this family through generations, Georgia also welcomed their advent in the person of Robert West Alston. In 1802 he came from South Carolina and settled in Hancock County. Other members of the family located in Florida and in Alabama, and in almost every state in the South the name appears in some honorable connection. None have ever had occasion to fall back on ancestral achievements to establish their claims to prominence, but, nevertheless, cannot fail to cherish a pardonable pride in their ancient lineage. The great English authority thus describes the family coat of arms: Azure, ten estoiles or, four, three, two and one. Crest, a crescent argent, charged with an estoile or. Motto, Immotus.

Robert Cotten Alston was born in Barbour County, Alabama, April 30, 1873, and is a son of Hon. Augustus Holmes and Anna (Ott) Alston. During the war between the states, Judge Augustus H. Alston gave faithful service in the Confederate army under Gen. John H. Morgan. After the close of hostilities he engaged in the practice of law, became probate judge of Barbour County, Alabama, serving two terms and at present is a distinguished jurist of the state. The surviving members of his family are: Edward Ott, a resident of Denver, Colorado; Phillip Henry and William Ott, residents of Atlanta; Mrs. Lawrence H. Lee, a resident of Montgomery, Alabama; Louise, Elizabeth Drake and A. H., Jr., all residing at Clayton, Alabama; and Robert Cotten, of Atlanta.

Enjoying liberal educational advantages, Robert C. Alston was graduated from the Georgia State University in 1890, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1893, from the Atlanta Law School, with the degree of LL. B., in the latter institution, having been made orator of his class and securing distinguished mention at the university. In 1893, in association with Guy W. Winn, Mr. Alston established the law firm of Winn & Alston, which was maintained until Mr. Winn retired, when Mr. Alston became associated with the late Judge Henry B. Tompkins, under the firm style of Tompkins & Alston. This continued until the death of Judge Tompkins in February, 1903. In the same year Mr. Alston entered into partnership under the firm name of Du Bignon & Alston, which was subsequently dissolved on account of the failing health of the senior partner. In August, 1906, Mr. Alston, in association with Sanders McDaniel and Eugene R. Black, organized the law firm of McDaniel, Alston & Black, from which Mr. Alston withdrew on March 1, 1911, when he entered into his present partnership with his brother, Philip H. Alston, the style being Robert C. Alston & Philip H. Alston. Mr. Alston's standing at the bar demonstrates his high order of ability and his professional success, conscientiously striven for and universally acknowledged, is dear to him as a compensating achievement. In every branch of the law he has been effective and many

responsibilities have been placed on him. In December, 1905, he became assistant general counsel for the Southern Express Company, in December, 1907, becoming general counsel and so continuing, and is also counsel for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company and for the Anderson Hardware Company.

Mr. Alston was married January 1, 1900, in Christ Episcopal Church, Savannah, to Miss Caro Lamar Du Bignon, a daughter of Hon. Fleming Grantland and Caro Nichol (Lamar) Du Bignon.

Active and earnest as a citizen, Mr. Alston entertains profound views on public questions, supported, he believes, by the facts of history. He particularly enjoys the study of history and is something of an authority on the early history of Georgia and other states. His heavy practice has engaged his time closely for a number of years, practically precluding his acceptance of political office, even if his inclinations lay in that direction, but he consented to serve one term as president of the Young Men's Democratic League. Fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias and retains membership with his old college fraternity, the Sigma Nu, and finds additional relaxation as a member of the Capital City, the University and the Piedmont Driving clubs, all of Atlanta. Public enterprises, especially of an educational character, are apt to claim his interest, and he has served as a trustee of the Carnegie Library Association. Since 1907, when was created the Diocese of Atlanta of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Mr. Alston has been its chancellor, and it was under his supervision that the division of funds was accomplished between the new diocese and the Diocese of Georgia. Gifted with inborn ability and character, he has cherished his heritage and his life is satisfying and interesting, representing and illustrating as it does, a proper use of talents, acknowledgment of human responsibility, helpful sympathy for those in need and a brotherhood that seeks to give each and every one an equal chance in life.

HENRY J. FULLBRIGHT. Fully justified is the high popular estimate placed upon Hon. Henry Jackson Fullbright as a representative member of the legal profession in his native state, as a legislator of distinctive loyalty, progressiveness and constructive ability, and as a citizen whose course has been guided and governed by the inflexible principles that ever give assurance of sterling character and full sense of personal stewardship.

Mr. Fullbright is a recognized leader of the bar of Eastern Georgia, and is engaged in the general practice of his profession at Waynesboro, where he is serving as city attorney and also as county attorney of Burke County, besides which he has been continued in service as one of the aggressive, alert and influential members of the Georgia Legislature since 1907. Such are the strong, upright and public-spirited citizens who specially merit consideration in this history of the Empire State of the South.

Mr. Fullbright was born in Columbia County, Georgia, on the 26th of November, 1870, and his advancement has been gained through his own ability and well directed endeavors. He is a son of Green L. and Mary (Granade) Fullbright, both likewise natives of Columbia County and both representatives of old and honored families of Georgia. Green L. Fullbright was a son of Levi and Elizabeth (Roberts) Fullbright, and his father, a native of Macon County, North Carolina, settled in Columbia County, Georgia, in the early thirties, there becoming overseer of a large plantation. Elizabeth (Roberts) Fullbright was born and reared in Columbia County, this state, where she passed her entire life, her parents having been pioneers of that county.

Green L. Fullbright was born in the year 1842 and died in his native county of Columbia in 1914. His entire active career was one of close identification with the basic industry of agriculture, and he was a loyal and

valiant soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, in which he served as a member of Company I, Forty-eighth Georgia Regiment. He fought in all of the battles of General Jackson's Virginia campaign, and among the more notable may be mentioned the Battle of the Wilderness, the Seven Days' Fight before Richmond, the second battle of Manassas, and the Battle of Gettysburg, in which last mentioned engagement it was his ill fortune to be captured, after which he was held as a Federal prisoner of war for 19½ months at Point Lookout and at Fort Delaware, from which last mentioned prison he was released on parole after the war had come to its close. In later years he perpetuated his interests in his old comrades by his active and appreciative affiliation with the United Confederate Veterans. His political support was ever given to the democratic party, and both he and his wife were earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which he served as a trustee for many years. His wife preceded him to the life eternal, her death having occurred in 1910, at which time she was seventy-six years of age. Of their five children, one died in infancy, the subject of this review having been the fourth in order of birth; Levi is a prosperous farmer of Columbia County, as is also David F.; and Martha J. is the wife of William A. Jones, a farmer in McDuffie County.

The boyhood and early youth of Hon. Henry J. Fullbright were compassed by the conditions and activities of the home farm, and after duly profiting from the advantages afforded in the schools of Columbia County he pursued a course of higher study in Young Harris College, an institution maintained in Towns County. At Thomson, McDuffie County, he began reading law under the preceptorship of Preston B. Johnson, and he made rapid progress in his absorption and assimilation of the science of jurisprudence, with the result that he was admitted to the bar in March, 1894, upon examination in the court presided over by Judge Henry C. Roney, in McDuffie County. In the same year Mr. Fullbright established his residence at Waynesboro, the judicial center of Burke County, where he associated himself in practice with William Callaway, under the firm name of Callaway & Fullbright. This professional alliance continued four years, at the expiration of which Mr. Fullbright formed a partnership with Judge Phillip P. Johnson, under the title of Johnson & Fullbright, this being one of the leading law firms of Waynesboro and Burke County for the ensuing six years. Since 1904 Mr. Fullbright has conducted an individual law practice of broad scope and representative character, and he has appeared in connection with much important litigation in the various courts of this part of the state, the while many decisive victories in vigorously contested law cases have proved conclusively his resourcefulness and versatility as a trial lawyer, besides which his broad and accurate knowledge of statutory and common law make him a specially safe and conservative counselor. Since 1912 he has served, with characteristic loyalty and efficiency, as city attorney of Waynesboro and county attorney of Burke County.

In 1906 there came distinctive evidence of the popular appreciation of Mr. Fullbright's character and ability, in that he was in that year elected representative of Burke County in the Lower House of the Georgia Legislature, to which he has been returned, by flattering majorities, in each successive election since that time. He has become widely known throughout the state as one of its most zealous, circumspect and influential legislators, and has shown his characteristic capacity for hard work. He has been instrumental in procuring the passage of many admirable bills for the effecting of needed reforms in court procedures and general work in the various state tribunals and for the publishing of needed books pertinent to the activities of the bench and bar. He was joint author of the White pistol law, requiring carriers of pistols and revolvers to obtain licenses; was

author of the bill providing for the payment of the bonded indebtedness of the state; was influential as chairman of the special judiciary committee of the House of Representatives during the legislative session of 1909, and as chairman of the general judiciary committee in the session of 1911-12. In the general assembly of 1915 he was chairman of the appropriation committee; in 1908 he served as a member of the Western & Atlantic Railroad; and in 1910 he was a member of the governor's mansion committee. The session of 1912 found Mr. Fullbright a member of the judicial reform committee, and in 1913 he was a member of the committee for the re-leasing of the Western & Atlantic Railroad. He was author of the bill excluding from taxation the various endowments for colleges and other educational institutions in the state, and in the session of 1915 he was the floor-leader of the House in the interests of the prohibition movement. In short, he has written his name and influence deeply upon the history of Georgia legislation within the past eight years, and his admirable record is a very part of state history. A local publication paid his administration tribute in the following well chosen words:

"Representative Henry Fullbright is to be returned to the House from Burke County without opposition—a most deserved tribute to a genuinely worthy and useful member. No county is represented better than Fullbright represents Burke—too few are represented half so well.

"During several terms of service, Fullbright has worked incessantly for the advancement not only of his immediate constituency, but for the entire State. He is a Statewide figure—not merely a local representative. Clean, capable and constructive, he has won a large place for himself in the hearts of all the people of this State—he is a thoroughly high-class man.

"It is rumored that Fullbright is to be a candidate for Speaker of the next House. Beyond a doubt he has demonstrated time and again his complete fitness for that most important position."

Mr. Fullbright is an active and valued member of the Georgia State Bar Association, is a leader in the ranks of the democratic party in the eastern part of the state, and is a zealous and influential member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In the church of this denomination at Waynesboro he is chairman of the board of stewards and teacher of the women's Bible class in the Sunday school. In 1910 he was a delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, held at Asheville, North Carolina, and in 1914 he was a delegate to its general conference held at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. His wife is prominent in local church work, as an active member of the missionary society and other women's organizations in connection with the church at Waynesboro, where also she is a popular figure in the representative social activities of the community, the attractive family home being a center of gracious hospitality. In addition to his residence property in Waynesboro, Mr. Fullbright is the owner of well improved farms in Columbia County, which properties he rents to desirable tenants.

On the 16th of December, 1897, at Woodstock, Cherokee County, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Fullbright to Miss Chessie Dobbs, daughter of Cicero C. and Sally (Dupree) Dobbs, well known residents of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Fullbright have four children: Iris was born at Waynesboro, on the 20th of November, 1898; Eloise was born August 25, 1901, at Woodstock, where her parents were visiting at the time in the home of kinsfolk of her mother; and Sarah and Henry J., Jr., are natives of Waynesboro, where the former was born May 31, 1904, and the latter May 24, 1906.

DR. THOMAS J. SIMMONS, president of Brenau College, Gainesville, Georgia, was born at Wake Forest, North Carolina, April 18, 1864, and was prepared for college in a private academy in his home town. Entering the college, he graduated with the degree of Master of Arts in June, 1883. In 1890, after

teaching in North Carolina, he came to Georgia as the principal of the public high school of Athens, and after one year he resigned his position to become superintendent of the public schools of Dawson. In 1893 he became president of Union Female College at Eufaula, Alabama, and after five years accepted the presidency of Shorter College, at Rome, Georgia, which position he filled from 1898 to 1910. During the twelve years of his administration Shorter rose from the rank of a small college of rather local influence to that of one of the few really important institutions for the higher education of women in the South. In January, 1910, he bought an interest in Brenau College, Gainesville, Georgia, under the agreement that at the end of the scholastic year he would become joint president with the former owner of Brenau, Dr. H. J. Pearce. That institution has since been brought to a high standard as a college for the higher education of women.

J. HAMILTON LEWIS, United States senator from Illinois since 1913, and widely known as a lawyer, democrat and public man, is a Virginian by birth, but he moved to Augusta, Georgia, before taking courses at Houghton College and the University of Virginia. He studied law in Savannah and was admitted to the bar in 1884. In 1886 he located at Seattle, Washington, where he became very prominent as a democrat, went to Congress and in 1900 was indorsed by the Pacific Coast delegates to the national convention for the vice presidency. He became a resident of Chicago in 1903, and his subsequent prominence has been in connection with the politics and public affairs of Illinois.

CARL B. WELCH, M. D. Realizing that in an age of specialization the most satisfying success is being attained by those who devote themselves to a particular field rather than to a general participation in the activities of their calling, Dr. Carl B. Welch, of Tifton, is rapidly gaining a place of prominence as a specialist in the treatment and cure of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. We are very far removed in more than time from the state of things when the practitioner of medicine was regarded largely as a bombastic quack, and it is now becoming a generally accepted idea that many diseases, particularly those of the eye, ear, nose and throat, demand the expert knowledge of the man who has given his study and labors unreservedly to this field of medical practice. Of this class Doctor Welch is becoming a leading representative.

Doctor Welch was born September 28, 1885, in Tallapoosa County, Alabama, and is a son of Dr. J. M. and M. M. (Wood) Welch. He comes naturally by his predilection for the medical profession, his father having been for thirty years one of the best known physicians and surgeons of Tallapoosa County, Alabama, where he still resides, in active practice, at the age of sixty-one years. He has long been recognized as an influential member of his community and a leader in movements which have contributed to the public welfare and health. Mrs. Welch (his mother) like her husband, is a native of Alabama, and is now fifty-two years. Both are highly regarded in their community as people of culture and refinement whose home is the scene of many social events. They are the parents of three children, namely: Dr. E. B., practicing dentistry in Lafayette, Alabama; Dr. Carl B., and L. L., a resident of Roanoke, Alabama.

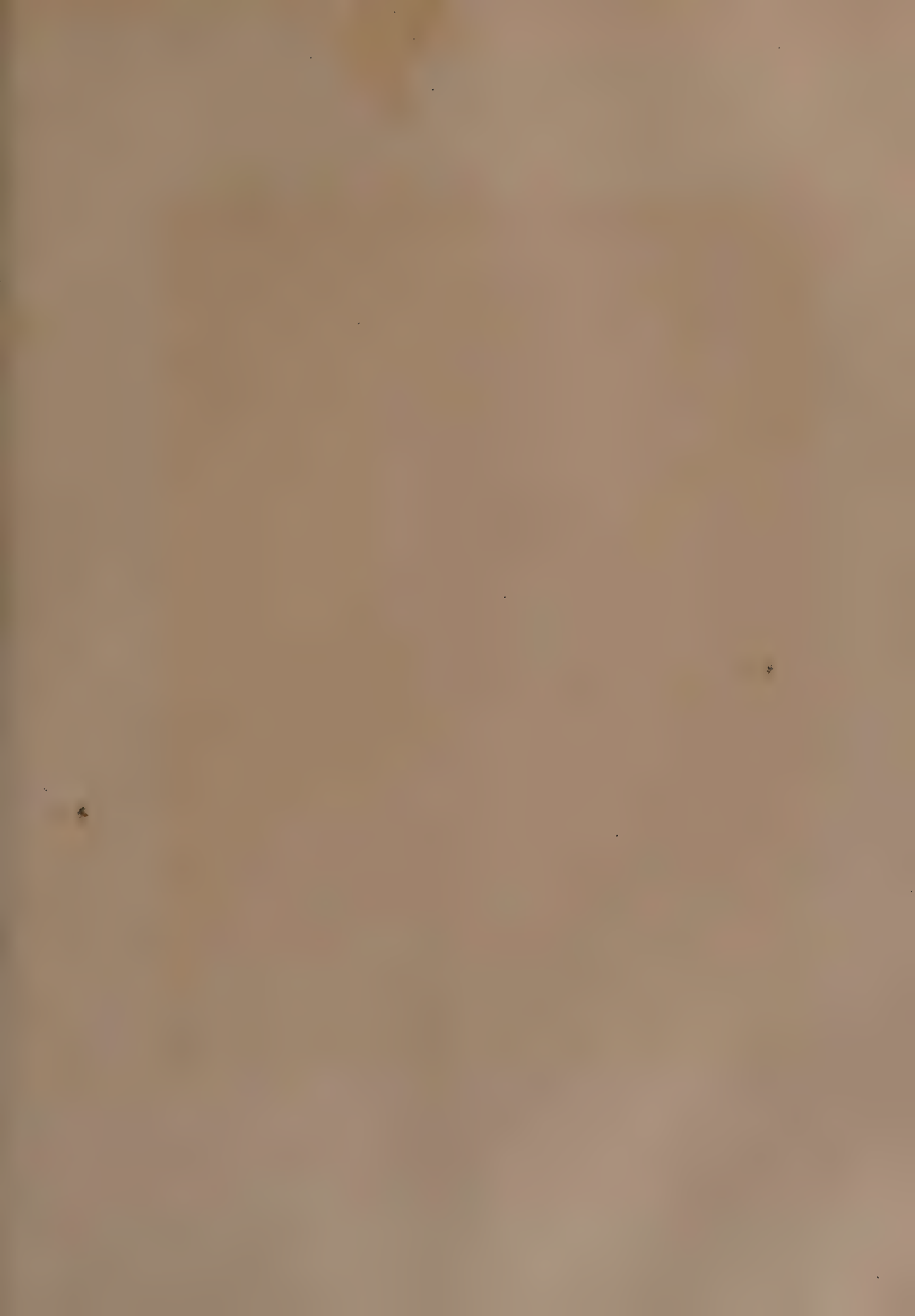
Carl B. Welch attended the public schools of his native county, and early in life showed an interest in matters pertaining to medicine. Later he attended the Roanoke Normal College, from which he was duly graduated in 1901, and then entered upon his medical studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Atlanta. Graduated from that institution with his diploma in 1906, he began practice at Albertville, Alabama, where he remained for something more than six years, in 1913 changing his field of

practice to the City of Tifton, Georgia. Here he has been successful in building up a large and lucrative practice, attracted to him by the display of marked abilities. He has continued to be an earnest, close and painstaking student, and in 1911 took a post-graduate course in the Chicago Post-Graduate Hospital, specializing in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Two years later he went to New York, where he took another post-graduate course along the same lines, at the New York Polyclinic, and at the New York Post-Graduate School in 1916. Doctor Welch has affiliated himself with the various organizations of his profession, including the American Medical Association, the Georgia State Medical Society, the Southern Medical Society, and the Tift County Medical Society, of which last-named he is serving as secretary. He is well known also in fraternal circles, belonging to the Masons, Lodge and Chapter, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World, the Columbian Woodmen and the Knights of Pythias. Politically a democrat, the pressing duties of his profession have allowed him no time to engage actively in politics, but he has always been interested in the election of good men and the passage of beneficial measures, and has never been lax in the performance of the duties of good citizenship.

Doctor Welch was married at Albertville, Alabama, December 15, 1907, to Miss Ola Mae Lee, a member of one of the old and well known families of Albertville, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Lee, of that city. Doctor and Mrs. Welch are the parents of two children: Mary Jim, who was born at Albertville, Alabama, in 1910; and Charles B., who was born at Tifton, Georgia, in 1915.

MIRABEAU LAMAR WOOD. Much that is worthy and estimable in human life has been the lot of Mirabeau L. Wood, the president of the Bank of Conyers, and a leading merchant and prominent planter of Rockdale County. His early boyhood was cast in the trying times of the Civil war. The early death of the father threw upon him a portion of the heavy responsibilities connected with the care and education of the younger children. The years usually devoted to schooling were otherwise spent in his case, and he started life with little more than his native ability as an asset. The usefulness of his career is reflected in many ways in Rockdale County, and his success as a business man has been accompanied by many public spirited activities.

He was born June 21, 1855, in Lawrenceville, Gwinett County, Georgia, son of Rev. Leslie A. and Martha Ann (Hunter) Wood, the former a native of South Carolina and the latter of Georgia. Rev. Leslie A. Wood came to Georgia in 1840, with his father, John Wood, who was a man of liberal education and was a teacher as well as planter. The family located in Gwinett County. Rev. Leslie A. Wood died at the age of forty-two years. In early life he became a skilled mechanic; later he was engaged in farming, and for several years was an ordained minister of the Missionary Baptist Church. Then the war came on and practically all his communications were thrust away in those years. He died in October, 1868, and left his widow and six children in very cramped circumstances. Mrs. Wood, his widow, was a splendid example of the noble women of the South who had to endure unaccustomed burdens and responsibilities as the result of the war. Her father was Samuel Gailey Hunter, a native of Virginia, and a member of the prominent Hunter family of that state. Mrs. Wood was reared in a home of plenty and refinement, her people having been among the slave-holders of the South. She had always been accustomed to ample sufficiency, and yet after the death of her husband she courageously changed all her methods of living and determined to rear and educate her younger children without any outside assistance. She lived to accomplish this ambition and spent her last years in the comforts which her earlier life had enjoyed. She





E. M. Brown



Edw. Brown.

died at the age of sixty-three in 1896. Her six children, of whom Mirabeau L. was the oldest, were: Samuel Hunter, who has been associated throughout his life with his older brother and is a member of the Wood Bros. Mercantile Company of Conyers; Preston E., who died at the age of fifty-five on December 3, 1914; Ella F., who married Patrick H. Cooper, and both are now deceased; Rev. John Henry, a prominent minister of the Christian Church, and now pastor of the Christian Church at Winder and president of the Christian College at Auburn; Mattie, wife of William A. Minor, one of the most successful scientific small farmers in Georgia, with home near Stone Mountain. They are all staunch prohibitionists.

When his father died Mirabeau L. Wood was thirteen years of age. His education came from attending the "old field" schools. He and his brother Samuel at once determined to assist their mother in carrying the heavy burdens of the home, and for three years after their father's death they were hired out and their earnings all went to the upkeep of the little home. For a number of years these two lads endured all kinds of hardships and privations and for many years have had the consciousness of duty well performed in those tasks. Mirabeau L. Wood did not marry until all the younger members of the family were reared and educated. At the age of sixteen he and his brother Samuel began farming in a small way. As a result of their previous faithful work and evidences of ability their credit was good for anything they needed in Newton County, and from the outset they steadily prospered. At the present time these brothers and other members of the family own and operate near 1,000 acres of land in Rockdale County, devoted to crops of cotton and corn.

In 1904 the Bank of Conyers was organized with a capital of \$30,000. Mr. Wood served as vice president for the first three years, and has since been head of this institution as president. Along with his many business interests as a merchant, planter and banker, Mr. Wood has always taken an active part in public affairs. He served as tax collector for Rockdale County from 1884 to 1888, was for five years a member of the city council of Conyers, for three years on the school board, and for one year was mayor. He is a democrat, and he and his wife are both active in the Christian Church and Sunday school. For recreation he enjoys outdoor life and is fond of travel with his wife and other members of the family. Mr. Wood was married June 13, 1900, at Conyers to Miss Emma J. Riley, daughter of Judge Addison Riley. To their marriage has been born one son, Francis Lamar Riley Wood, on March 26, 1901.

EDWARD THOMAS BROWN. A distinguished member of the Atlanta bar, also foremost as a figure in democratic politics, no man of his generation in Georgia has exercised an influence finer in quality and purpose than Edward Thomas Brown. He has merged the two characters of citizen and lawyer into a high personal combination that is constantly exercising its influence for the betterment of his home city and state.

A native son of Georgia, born in Gainesville, Hall County, January 7, 1859, he is a son of Warren A. and Louisa C. (Hoyt) Brown. His father was born in South Carolina, August 22, 1825, and his mother at Washington, Georgia, January 20, 1829. He is a lineal descendant of Maj. William Brown, who was commissioned captain and later major in the Second Regiment of South Carolina Riflemen during the war of the Revolution.

Edward Thomas Brown was educated in Davidson College at Davidson, North Carolina, and after his graduation took up the study of law in the office of Judge H. K. McKay at Atlanta. Under this excellent preceptor he made rapid strides, and in 1878 when only nineteen years of age was admitted to the bar. At that time he began the practice of his chosen calling at Athens, Georgia, which continued to be his home until 1899. While at Athens he built

up a very satisfying practice, and also served from 1885 to 1889 as solicitor general of the Western Judicial Circuit, and in 1890 was elected mayor of the City of Athens, an office he held for one term of two years.

In 1899, seeking a broader field for his talents, Mr. Brown removed to Atlanta, and that city has continued to be his home and the headquarters of his professional activities. Shortly after his arrival he became state's attorney for the Western & Atlantic Railroad, a capacity in which he acted from 1899 until 1903. Since then his practice has continued to grow and develop and has involved his appearance in numerous prominent cases litigated in the state and federal courts. He is now district attorney for the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and is a senior member of the law firm of Brown & Randolph, Parker & Scott. This firm is division counsel for the Seaboard Air Line Railway, general counsel for the Atlanta Savings Bank, and represents numerous other corporations in Atlanta and elsewhere. The offices of the firm are in the Brown-Randolph Building. Mr. Brown is deputy federal reserve agent and deputy chairman of the board of directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta.

From early manhood he has been a stalwart democrat. From 1900 to 1904 he served in the capacity of chairman of the Democratic State Committee. While still influential in the party, the pressing and constantly broadening duties of his profession have in recent years caused him to retire somewhat from active leadership in party affairs, although ever ready to assist the cause in any manner that lies within his power. He is a member of the American Bar Association and the Georgia Bar Association, and his fraternal connections include membership in the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men. Socially he is identified with the Capital City Club, the Piedmont Driving Club, the Druid Hill Golf Club and the Atlanta Athletic Club. With his family he attends the Presbyterian Church.

While a resident of Athens July 12, 1887, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Mary Celestine Mitchell, daughter of Henry S. and Delila (Yale) Mitchell, of Norwalk, Ohio. To this union have been born three children: Edward Mitchell, Marjorie and Henry Warren. The family home is at 968 Peachtree Street, Atlanta.

The preceding is a brief outline of the more important facts that are to be considered in a biographical sketch. It is, however, insufficient and inadequate as a description of Mr. Brown's valuable influence and work in his profession and in the public affairs of Georgia. In order that this publication may not fail to give a better estimate of this influence and work the following paragraphs have been secured from the pen of one who has known Mr. Brown from his first admission to the bar and has watched his splendid career with pride and gratification.

"No one man in Georgia has done more or better work for the cause of organized democracy than E. T. Brown, and this characterizes his entire life since a young man. In the memorable fight to redeem several congressional districts in our State from independentism he was found in the forefront of battle, and it is recognized that in the defeat of Emory Speer and the election of Allen D. Candler, the services rendered by Mr. Brown to his party were not only great but inestimable. And in every contest since that day, where loyalty to party and untiring work for its success were demanded, Mr. Brown has unsparingly given his time, his talent and his means to win a triumph.

"But perhaps the most important and valuable service that E. T. Brown has ever rendered his country and his party was the aid he rendered not only in his own state but throughout the South to secure the nomination and election of Woodrow Wilson. It is a recognized fact that it was largely through his efforts that the people of the South, in the campaign of 1912, were aroused

to a recognition of the broad-minded statesmanship and patriotic ability of the greatest man who has occupied the White House since Washington.

"And E. T. Brown's talent and loyalty to party and people is not confined to the political arena, but being a successful and clear-sighted business man and financier, he has been able to render inestimable service by his connection with the Reserve Bank, one of the most important measures enacted for the relief and protection of the people and business interests since the establishment of our American Republic. The preeminent success of this highly important democratic measure is due to the untiring work and business discernment of Mr. Brown, backed and assisted as he was by other able members of the board. The value of his services is recognized and appreciated by every one familiar with the organization and working of the board.

"E. T. Brown has never failed when called upon to do battle for his people and his party, and he has made a success of whatever and everything he has ever undertaken. The democratic party owes E. T. Brown a debt of gratitude that every one familiar with his work fully appreciates. He has done as much, if not more, than any man in Georgia or the entire South in championing the cause of democracy and defending the administration against the attacks of enemies at home or abroad.

"And the entire life of Mr. Brown, since a young man in college, has been spotless and no one today stands higher in the confidence, admiration and esteem of the entire people."

ALEXANDER JAMES ALMAND: The demands of the war between the states caused changes in the lives of many youths, both of the South and the North, even among those still too young to enter the ranks of the armies at the front, but who were forced to assume responsibilities formerly placed only on the shoulders of those of mature years. The Civil war had much to do with shaping the career of Alexander James Almand, and while it deprived him of an advanced education, in exchange it gave him a spirit of self reliance and confidence, which in the years that have followed have been a valuable asset to him in his advancement to a position among the leading business men of De Kalb County.

Mr. Almand was born in Newton County, Georgia, March 8, 1852, and is a son of J. T. and Cynthia A. (Chapin) Almand, and a member of a family, which in its several branches is located in various counties of Georgia, where its members are found prominent in the professions and in business and public life. J. T. Almand was born in Newton County, Georgia, in 1827, and with the exception of two years in Arkansas and the time he served as a Confederate soldier his entire life was passed in the Cracker state. He was a farmer by vocation, and was a man of family when the war between the states came on, but enlisted for service in the Forty-second Georgia Infantry, with which he continued to serve until the close of the war. Returning then to his farm, he continued to supervise its operation until his sudden death, in 1900, at the age of seventy-three years. Mrs. Almand, also a native of Georgia died January 29, 1916. She was a member of the Baptist Church, to which her husband also belonged. They were the parents of ten children: Alexander James, of this notice; George Washington, who is retired from active pursuits and resides at Marietta, Georgia; Ella, who died in 1896, as the wife of A. T. Young; Martha, who is the wife of P. H. Townsend, of Atlanta; Benjamin Franklin, also a resident of that city; Francis Marion, who likewise resides at the Georgia capital; Saline, who is the wife of T. B. Howard, a farmer of De Kalb County; William T., who lives in Florida; Zuma, who is the wife of J. W. Weeks, a farmer of De Kalb County; and Zaphonia Jefferson, who resides at Lithonia.

Alexander James Almand attended the "old field" school in Newton County, and had intended to take a college course, but the absence of his

father in the army made it necessary that he, as the eldest child, should work and help support his mother and the younger children. He remained on the home farm until 1872, at which time he came to Lithonia and invested his small capital in a mercantile establishment, which formed the nucleus for his present business, one of the leading enterprises of Lithonia. This has been developed solely under Mr. Almand's management and according to his methods, and stands today a monument to his progressiveness, energy and business acumen. In addition he is largely engaged in farming operations, owning 1,450 acres in one solid body in De Kalb County, which in 1914 produced 5,000 bushels of corn and 250 bales of cotton, in addition to general produce and truck, and a high grade of cattle, hogs and other stock. This property is improved with modern and substantial buildings and its development has been a decided addition to agricultural interests in De Kalb County. Mr. Almand has various other holdings, being vice president and a director of the People's Bank of Lithonia, which was organized in 1910 with a capital of \$25,000. This is one of the successful and substantial monetary institutions of this part of the state, its president being J. O. Norris, and its cashier Marvin Starr. Mr. Almand's business interests have been of a nature to demand his constant attention, but he has in some manner found time to give to his community's welfare, particularly in the line of education, which he has made his chief hobby. For eight years he was a member of the school board of Lithonia and took a leading part in securing a splendid modern school system. He is a democrat in his political views, a Master Mason, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is serving as steward, and for twenty-three years has been superintendent of the Sunday school. He has unbounded faith in the possibilities and future of De Kalb County, is one of his locality's most enthusiastic boosters, and at all times is ready to give information to prospective settlers or investors.

On June 18, 1877, Mr. Almand was married at Lithonia, to Miss Clara Bond, daughter of Dr. W. P. and Sarah (Born) Bond. Doctor Bond was a leading physician of De Kalb County, and for two terms served as state senator of his district. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Almand, namely: Sadie, who is the wife of Dr. C. J. Tupper, of Lithonia; Miss Lulu, a resident of this city; Edgar, who was killed by the kick of a horse at the age of nine years; John P., a graduate of Columbia (New York) University, Bachelor of Science, and of Emory College, Georgia, Bachelor of Arts, who pursued a special art course in 1909 and is now a prominent architect of Little Rock, Arkansas; H. G., a graduate of Emory College and now New York Exchange cashier of Central Corporation Bank of Atlanta; Claude, a graduate of Emory College, Bachelor of Arts, and now a student at the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons; Bond, a graduate of Emory College, Bachelor of Arts, and the law department of Columbia University of New York, Bachelor of Laws; and Morris, who is still attending school. Both the daughters of Mr. Almand are graduates of Wesleyan College. Mrs. Almand, the mother of the foregoing children, died December 25, 1913. She was a noble Christian woman of many accomplishments, and was greatly beloved by all who knew her.

JOSEPH MELL TRIBBLE, M. D. Twenty years of constant devotion to the profession of medicine has given Dr. Joseph Mell Tribble, of Lithonia, a place of prestige in a calling than which, in a comparison of the relative value to mankind of the various pursuits and occupations to which men devote their activities and attention, there is no more important. He is a native of Walton County, Georgia, and was born April 2, 1865, a son of Rev. Abram Kilby and Elizabeth (Smith) Tribble, being of German descent on the paternal side and of English stock in the maternal line.

Rev. Abram Kilby Tribble was born in North Carolina, and received an

excellent educational training, early displaying an inclination for theological studies and beginning the preaching of the gospel when only twenty years of age. When still a young man he went to Edgefield, South Carolina, where he was married to Elizabeth Smith, a native of that place, and they subsequently removed to Forsyth County, Georgia, where Reverend Tribble had a charge at Cumming. From Forsyth County they went to Pickens County and then to De Kalb County, where they were residing at the outbreak of the war between the states. Reverend Tribble, who was engaged in the manufacture of harness and owned a tannery, held an officer's commission in the quartermaster's department of the Confederacy, and was engaged in supplying the army of the Southland with harness and saddles. During the march of General Sherman and his Federal troops "to the Sea," Reverend Tribble's property was destroyed by fire, his stock of leather and harness confiscated, his horses and mules taken, and even the family silver stolen by Sherman's "bummers," who left ruin and desolation in their wake. All that were left the family were an old mule, an old horse and a broken-down wagon, with which the former prosperous manufacturer was forced to begin life anew. Going to Walton County, the family resided there until 1869, Reverend Tribble being engaged in preaching for several years, at the end of which period he returned to De Kalb County with his family and here continued his ministerial labors until his death, which occurred in 1886, when he was seventy-two years of age. For many years a Mason, he attained one of the highest ranks in Georgia in that order. In every walk of life he was honored and respected, and by his congregations was greatly beloved. Mrs. Tribble died in 1884, at the age of sixty-seven years, and both she and her husband were laid to rest in the cemetery at Decatur. There were the following children in the family: Susan, who became the wife of Elam Coffee, and died in 1888; Margaret, who is the wife of James Webb, formerly of De Kalb County, and now resides at Atlanta; Henry, who served in the Confederate army and was wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg, and is now mayor of Yocum, Texas; Judson, who served nearly two years in the army of the Confederacy during the Civil war, and is now a resident of Tyler, Texas; William, who was a live stock dealer of Rome, Georgia, where he died in 1911; Mary, who is the widow of R. P. Rogers, of Atlanta; Spurgeon, who died in 1896, in Mississippi; Lydia, who died as the wife of M. A. Ponder, January 2, 1911, at Birmingham, Alabama; Robert H., who is successfully engaged in merchandising at Lithonia; and Dr. Joseph M., of this review.

Joseph Mell Tribble received his early education in the public schools of Decatur and Lithonia, following which he attended Decatur Academy. When he started his career it was as a clerk in the dry goods store of D. H. Doherty, of Atlanta, in whose employ he remained for three years. During this time he had cherished an ambition to enter the medical profession, and in 1891 after some preparation entered the old Atlanta College of Medicine. In 1891 he attended Atlanta College of Medicine and Surgery and was graduated from the Georgia Eclectic College, in 1895. In that same year he began the practice of his profession at Lithonia, where he has since continued to labor. There is hardly a farm in De Kalb County that has not been visited in a professional way by Doctor Tribble, and his kindly skill, devotion and sympathy have made him greatly beloved in many households. His practice is broad and general in character, he being a skilled medical practitioner and a careful and steady-handed surgeon, and in the latter branch is representative at Lithonia for the several granite and stone companies located here and is division surgeon for the Georgia Railroad. He is also the mayor of Lithonia. He holds membership in the American Medical Association and the state and county medical societies, and is well known and popular in fraternal circles, being connected with the Masons, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having founded the lodge of the

last name at Lithonia and passed through its chairs. He is also a member of the Bobby Burns Club, and is fond of the companionship of his fellow-men, among whom his whole-souled good fellowship makes him generally popular. When he is able to get away from the exacting duties of his large practice, the doctor is inclined to spend his vacation in hunting and fishing, although he also frequently visits his fine farm at Rockdale, in addition to which he owns a handsome home at Lithonia and a number of rental properties.

In 1890, at Decatur, Georgia, Doctor Tribble was married to Miss Minnie Wing, of Decatur, daughter of H. L. and Minnie (Berry) Wing. She died in 1911, at Lithonia, the mother of three children: Elizabeth, who is the wife of C. M. McGahee, of Dallas, North Carolina; Hiram L., who is engaged in the wholesale drug business at Atlanta, but whose home is at Lithonia; and Ora Mell, who is a student at Agnes Scott Institute. Doctor Tribble was again married in 1912, when he was united with Mrs. Bannie (Chupp) Calanay, of Lithonia, and they have two daughters, Sarah Joe, born April 27, 1913, and Mary Blanche, born February 6, 1916.

PATRICK J. BLOOMFIELD. A resident of Atlanta since his birth forty-five years ago, Patrick J. Bloomfield at the age of twenty-one entered the profession which has some of the greatest opportunities for kindly and useful service, and as a funeral director his name is one of the best known in the city. For eleven years he has been in business by himself, and his parlors are located at 84 South Pryor Street.

Born August 3, 1870, his birthplace was an old house that stood at the corner of Hunter and Washington streets, opposite the present state capitol. His father, Michael Bloomfield, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Malone, were both natives of Ireland, but did not become acquainted until they arrived in Atlanta, where they were married in 1850. Michael Bloomfield was a stone cutter and stone contractor by occupation, and came to the United States at the age of twenty with his parents. His father, Richard Bloomfield, located in New York City and never came to Atlanta. During his many years of residence at Atlanta Michael Bloomfield performed many contracts, especially in street work, and he also built the first vault in the Oakland Cemetery. His death occurred September 27, 1879, while his widow survived him twenty-one years, until March 16, 1900. They were the parents of ten children, three sons and seven daughters, Patrick being the youngest and now the only living son. His two living sisters are Mrs. Mary Margaret Kenny of St. Louis, Missouri, and Mrs. Monica Higgins, wife of Joseph A. Higgins of Atlanta, assistant general passenger agent of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad. The power of a contagious disease is well illustrated in the Bloomfield family, since four of the young daughters of Michael and Elizabeth Bloomfield were taken away by diphtheria in 1868, all four deaths occurring within a period of nine days. Every one of the ten Bloomfield children was born on the corner of Washington and East Hunter Street. The house then standing covered the site now occupied by Engine House No. 2 of the Atlanta Fire Department.

Patrick J. Bloomfield is of pure Irish descent, though the name Bloomfield is perhaps more familiarly associated with Dutch, German and Jewish descendants. However, Bloomfield is not an uncommon name in Ireland, and so far as known there was nothing but Irish blood in all the generations back. Michael Bloomfield came from Dundalk, Queens County, and Elizabeth Malone from County Louth, Ireland. As a boy Patrick Bloomfield attended both the parochial and public schools in Atlanta up to the age of fourteen. At that point began his active business career as a wage earner, when he became clerk and utility boy in a grocery store, and for many days worked from four o'clock in the morning until late in the evening. He worked in that line six or seven years, but since the age of twenty-one has been identified with

the undertaking business. In 1891 he entered the employ of Hilburn & Bowden, undertakers, at 49 East Hunter Street. With this firm he had a careful training and a five years apprenticeship, and subsequently for several years was an assistant employed by the firm of Hilburn & Poole.

Since 1904 Mr. Bloomfield has been in business on his own account under the name P. J. Bloomfield Company, of which he is sole owner and manager. During all these years his business quarters have been at No. 84 South Pryor Street. He is a member of the Georgia State Funeral Directors Association and the National Funeral Directors Association.

When an infant his mother took him to the Church of the Immaculate Conception for baptism, and he has ever since been a member of that church. He is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and the Ancient Order of Hibernians, is a democrat in politics, and is a member of the Oakland Cemetery Commission.

September 5, 1900, he married Miss Elizabeth Lynch, who was born and reared in Atlanta, daughter of the late Peter Lynch. Peter Lynch conducted a wholesale and retail whiskey business at 95 Whitehall Street for fifty-seven years prior to his death in 1903. He was one of the oldest business men in Atlanta, and popular among all the ranks of citizenship. He also came from Ireland, having been born in County Meath, and was only a young man when he arrived in the United States and located in Atlanta. The old Peter Lynch home in Atlanta still stands at the northeast corner of Central and Trinity avenues, and is one of the oldest houses still standing in the city and one of the interesting landmarks. It was built by Mr. Lynch in 1866 just after the close of the Civil war. Of the nine children in the Lynch family, seven, including Mrs. Bloomfield, were born in that house. The old home is now used, though still owned by the Peter Lynch estate, by the City of Atlanta as a detention home for refractory children, while the city juvenile court occupies the second floor. The Lynch and Bloomfield homes were only three blocks apart and Mr. and Mrs. Bloomfield have known each other since early childhood. Of the three children born to them Peter Lynch Bloomfield and Elizabeth Bloomfield died in childhood, and the only living son is Raymond Bloomfield, who was born October 19, 1908.

SAMUEL P. JONES. The noted evangelist, Sam Jones (as he was popularly known), was born in Chambers County, Alabama, on the 16th day of October, 1847. When he was nine years old his family removed to Cartersville, Georgia, which place became, for the most of his life, his home, except for eight years which he spent in the itinerant ministry of the Methodist Church. His direct ancestors for several generations and other relatives in indirect lines were ministers of that denomination. His father was Capt. John J. Jones, and his mother, Queenie Porter, a gentle and gifted woman. Of both he always spoke in the tenderest terms, his father's deathbed being the occasion of his consecration of himself to the work of the ministry.

Within a short time after his father's death he was converted and joined the church and was soon afterward admitted on trial into the traveling connection of the North Georgia Conference of the Methodist Church, South, and was duly ordained a deacon, and afterwards an elder. As has been indicated, he was in the regular pastorate but eight years, during which period he attracted increasing attention on account of his great success as a revivalist and an evangelist. Soon afterward, in 1893, he formally entered the field as an evangelist, and made a world-wide reputation both by his pungent, forceful utterances and the number of his converts. His early education and training as a lawyer undoubtedly assisted him in making the profound impressions upon his audiences so noteworthy in his career as a revivalist.

It is to be doubted if any preacher or lecturer ever made as much money

as Sam Jones made. He said, himself, toward the close of his life, "As near as I can estimate, I have made over \$750,000 with my tongue." But he was most generous with his family and all men, so when he died he left only a comfortable support for those dependent upon him.

On his way home to spend his fifty-ninth birthday (October 16th) with his family, on the train, after having preached in Oklahoma City upon the subject of "Sudden Death," he himself passed unexpectedly away near Little Rock, Arkansas, on the morning of October 15, 1906, and his body was carried by a special train to his home in Cartersville. The progress of this train was attended at every station, through several states, with unexampled marks of love and honor, and his funeral at home from a tabernacle which he had built himself, and which had been the scene of many of his greatest triumphs, was, perhaps, the most notable in the history of the state. His body was thence removed to lie in state in the Capitol at Atlanta, where it was viewed by thousands of loving admirers, and afterwards interred in Cartersville, Georgia, his home.

ELIJAH B. LEWIS, of Montezuma, Georgia, who served for twelve years as congressman from the Third District, was born in Dooly County, Georgia, March 27, 1854, removed to Montezuma, his present home, at the age of seventeen years, was educated in the common schools of Macon and Dooly counties, his father placing him in active business, and one year later became his partner in the banking and mercantile business. In 1894-95 he was elected to the State Senate, and became chairman of the finance committee of that body. Before the closing of his services in the Senate the Hon. Chas. F. Crisp, speaker of the House of Representatives, resigned to become a candidate for the United States Senate. Mr. Lewis succeeded Mr. Crisp, and served in the Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth congresses of the United States (1897-1909). On Mr. Lewis' return from Congress he resumed activity in his banking and manufacturing interests.

HON. JAMES B. PARK. As ex-mayor of the City of Greensboro, Georgia, and as judge of the Circuit Court, Hon. James B. Park stands high in the citizenship of Greene County, while additional achievement, at the bar, in public life and in business, have attested the solidity of his talents and the wisdom with which he makes use of them. A native of this state, born of Georgia people, his dearest interests have ever been centered here and the admiration and respect which he has won while building up his fortunes, is equaled by the confidence and esteem that has been aroused by a wholesome personal character.

James B. Park was born in Morgan County, Georgia, February 28, 1854, and is a son of James B. and Missouri (Billings) Park, both members of old Georgia families. For many years the father of Judge Park was largely interested in agriculture in Greene County, and during the war period he was elected judge of the lower court. He died in July, 1901, at the age of seventy-six years. The mother of Judge Park died in 1885, when aged fifty-two years, the mother of seven sons and two daughters, James B. being the third in order of birth.

After a course of training in the public schools, Mr. Park entered Emory College, from which he was graduated in 1874. Having a natural bent in the direction of the law, he entered upon the study of this science under private tutors, so closely applying himself that he secured examination and admission to the bar in March, 1875.

Mr. Park entered into practice at Greensboro, through legal talent rapidly coming to the front in his profession and in an unusually short time had built up a remunerative practice. Vigorous in body he was equally so in mind and public affairs bore great interest for him and in party campaigns he worked

loyally for the success of the democratic party in the principles of which he has always believed. In 1898 he had become so well known and popular in Greene County that he was elected to the State Legislature and served honorably and efficiently in that body for four years or two terms. Subsequently he was elected to the highest municipal office at Greensboro, and, as mayor of this city administered its affairs with wisdom and economy. In 1910 he was still further honored by being elected to the Circuit bench, his re-election following in 1914. As a judge he has been able, dignified and just, his decisions have been marked with firm resolution and founded upon sound law and his whole judicial career has demonstrated the wisdom of placing upon the bench men of strength of character, of high ideals and of incorruptible sense of public duty.

Judge Park was married, in 1880, at Greensboro, to Miss Anna M. Poullain, a daughter of the late Junius Poullain, and to this marriage have been born five daughters and one son: Noel P., who is a graduate of the University of Georgia, is married and has one child, the other children being Hallie B.; Maria Poullain, who is the wife of Henry B. Harris and they have one child, Anne; Celeste M., who, like her older sister, is a graduate of Lucy Cobb College, is a teacher in the public schools; Marion McHenry, who is now a student of the Lucy Cobb College, resides at home; and Katherine E., who died at Greensboro, when aged twenty years.

Judge Park is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is interested in local enterprises and is a director of the Mary-Leilar Cotton Mills at Greensboro. He belongs to the county and state bar associations and finds recreation with some of the social organizations of city and section. He is one of the progressive citizens of Greene County and has at all times taken a great interest in developing the agricultural interest of his section. The people of the county have the greatest confidence in him and have honored him many times by electing him to many offices of trust and he has always been loyal to their interest.

A. E. MASSENGALE. Born at Norwood, the judicial center of Warren County, on the 22d of June, 1873, Mr. Massengale is far from being "without honor save in his own country," as indicated by the fact that he is serving as the efficient and popular county clerk of his native county, a preferment that shows the estimate placed upon him as a man and as an executive of excellent qualifications for the position of which he is now the incumbent. He is a son of Theodore E. and Sally (Rush) Massengale, the former of whom was born in McDuffie County, this state, and the latter in Talbot County. The father eventually became a representative merchant and prominent citizen of Norwood, Warren County, where he still maintains his home, his sixty-seventh birthday anniversary having occurred in 1915. The mother of him whose name initiates this article died in 1891, at the age of forty-three years. Of the seven children three are now living, of whom A. E. of this sketch is the eldest; Miss Maude Massengale is a popular teacher in the public schools of Madison, Morgan County; and Mrs. Annie Laurie Cook resides at Maxeys, Oglethorpe County. Another of the children who attained to maturity was Col. L. R. Massengale, who was a prominent member of the bar of Warrenton, where he met an accidental death in 1911, while attending a ball game. The father was a youthful and gallant soldier of the Confederacy in the war between the states. He enlisted when a lad of sixteen years and took part in many of the engagements in and about the City of Atlanta, his service continuing until the close of the war. He is not only an honored and appreciative member of the United Confederate Veterans but has further shown his abiding interest in his old comrades through having been, while a member of the Georgia Senate, the bill which, as enacted, made provision for the Georgia homes for Confederate veterans.

The schools at Norwood afforded to A. E. Massengale his early educational privileges, and in 1889 he entered Emory College, at Oxford, in which well known Georgia institution he was graduated in 1893. Thereafter he was associated with his father in the mercantile business at Norwood from 1895 until 1907, in which latter year he assumed the position of traveling salesman for a Chattanooga, Tennessee, wholesale house, which he continued to represent through Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, for a period of three years. Thereafter he was a traveling representative for the Ford Flour Company, of Nashville, Tennessee, until 1913, when he engaged in the cotton business in an independent way, with headquarters in Warrenton. About one year later he retired from this line of enterprise to assume the duties of his present office, that of county clerk, to which position he was elected in the autumn of 1914, for the regular term of two years. This preferment not only attests his personal popularity in his native county but also his effective service as a staunch advocate of the principles of the democratic party. He was elected and served as mayor of the Town of Norwood in 1908. He is a Master Mason and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, and the Sigma College fraternity. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

At Culverton, Hancock County, Georgia, on the 11th of September, 1895, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Massengale to Miss Minnie Allie Waller, daughter of John W. Waller, a representative citizen of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Massengale became the parents of five children, and most pitiable and tragic was the death of three of the number, Lucille, aged three years; T. E., aged five years, and Christine, seven years, all of whom succumbed to diphtheria within a period of five days, bringing sorrow into the home of the devoted parents. All of these children died in April, 1904, and the two surviving children are Mayme and John Alfred, the former of whom was born in 1903 and the latter in 1905. Both are attending school and both were born at Norwood, Warren County.

COL. JOHN T. GRANT. Among the many countries of the old world that have contributed of their best to America, Scotland has long held the gratitude of the United States, for surely no land could produce men of worthier type than have, for generations, come hither from that land, bringing with them their physical sturdiness and intellectual ambitions. From Scotland came the Grants now represented in Georgia, their first pause being in Virginia. They took part in the great revolutionary struggle and afterward adjusted themselves to conditions as became a frugal and thrifty people interested far more in schools and churches and in the arts of peace than in further military affairs.

Of this family, Daniel Grant, a native of Virginia, was the founder of the name in Georgia, shortly after the close of the Revolution removing to Wilkes County. He was a man of broad view, and was the builder of the first school-house in Wilkes County as well as of the first Methodist Church edifice. Daniel Grant was the great-grandfather of Col. John T. Grant, who became known as Georgia's pioneer railroad builder. The parents of the latter were Daniel and Lucy (Crutchfield) Grant.

John T. Grant was born December 13, 1813, near Grantville, Greene County, Georgia, and he was reared in Greene County and at Athens, in Clarke County. He was afforded advantages in an educational and social way, quite common to the sons of planters in those days in that section, and when prepared by tutors, entered the Georgia State University and was there graduated in 1833. He had very definite ideas as to his choice of career, railroad building in all its branches offering him a field satisfying to his energy, enterprise and foresight. In those days it was a very different matter than at present, to open up new commercial enterprises, especially with the North,



W^r & Grant

but Mr. Grant accomplished even this in addition to constructing railroads and establishing permanent lines through Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. He acquired large estates and became prosperous in many ways. When the war between the states dragged out its unhappy length, he lost much but later, through his energy and good judgment largely regained much that he had lost, and, resuming railroad building, completed some of the largest contracts that had ever been entrusted to a Georgia man.

Colonel Grant was married December 13, 1834, to Miss Martha Cobb Jackson, who was a daughter of William H. and Mildred (Cobb) Jackson, and a sister of Hon. James Jackson, once chief justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia. The above ceremony took place at the home of Hon. John A. Cobb, the uncle of Mrs. Grant and the father of Hon. Howell Cobb, who later became so distinguished a citizen of this state. To this marriage one son was born, William D. Grant, now deceased, who, for many years was one of the foremost men of Atlanta.

During many years of residence in Walton County, Colonel Grant became so widely and favorably known that he was elected to the State Senate from there in 1856 and during the troubled period that soon followed, wielded influence and gave wise and timely advice on many subjects. During the war that finally was precipitated, he served as an aide, with the rank of colonel, on the staff of Gen. Howell Cobb, and afterward, when peace once more came to his beloved land, he was permitted to enjoy the quiet life that pleased him best. In his earlier years he had enjoyed hunting as a sport, but later found recreation in things artistic. He was talented in music and gifted as an artist and was able to surround himself with an atmosphere that was entirely congenial. His death occurred January 18, 1887. His devoted friend and biographer, Henry W. Grady, who survived him but two years, wrote as no other could. "He lived a long life in which good deeds were sown with unstinting hand and far-reaching arm. He died as the tired and weary man falls asleep. The end came to him in no storm or convulsion, but gently, as a leaf parted from the bough in an autumnal breeze floats adown the waiting silences of the forest, his life, parting from the world, passed into the vast unknown which men call death. Earth is better for his having been—heaven will be brighter because of his coming."

WILLIAM D. GRANT. There was a time when the present splendid City of Atlanta lay in ashes and when visionary indeed seemed the prophecies of those whose business foresight could recognize the forces still alive under seeming prostrating misfortunes. Atlanta had native sons who had these hopeful visions but the cruel misfortunes of war had sapped energy and deadened enterprise and thus it was that men of energy from other parts of the South were so welcome, and their capital and vitality such great upbuilding factors. To this end no one man was more conspicuous and useful than the late Capt. William D. Grant.

William D. Grant was born at Athens, Georgia, August 16, 1837, and was a son of Col. John T. and Martha Cobb (Jackson) Grant. When seven years of age the family moved to Walton County where his father owned one of the largest plantations in the State of Georgia. He was prepared for college in the excellent schools at Monroe and in his fifteenth year entered the Georgia State University at Athens. When he completed his course there he became a student of law in the office of his uncle, Chief Justice James Jackson and continued until he was admitted to the bar. Although professional honors undoubtedly awaited him, he became interested greatly in agricultural experimenting and during the four years that he managed his father's vast estate in Walton County, proved able and intelligent as an agriculturist and

was, perhaps, the first farmer in Georgia to recognize the value and make use of commercial fertilizers.

When war between the states became a fact, Mr. Grant was not slow to prove the value of his state allegiance and was elected captain of the first cavalry company raised for the Confederate army in Northeast Georgia. Under the brave General Forrest, he participated in the capture of Murfreesboro, the engagements around Nashville, Tennessee, Munfordsville, Perryville and Crab Orchard, Kentucky, and the Battle of Stone River. It was only when persistent ill health made the step necessary, that he accepted an honorable discharge, and, after a period of recuperation, was appointed superintendent of the construction of fortifications around Atlanta. His entire record as a soldier was highly creditable.

Directly after the close of the war, Captain Grant and his father, the late Col. John T. Grant, settled at Atlanta and they engaged in railway building on a large scale, this branch of activity being one of the most necessary forms of business expansion at that time and one that created great industrial demands at Atlanta. Although professionally educated and through inheritance and social environment qualified for a literary, artistic, or merely a life of ease, Captain Grant accepted none of these lines entirely, in fact only as adjunctive, for he was essentially a business man, capable of great foresight, keen discernment and clearness of vision. He showed his faith and belief in the future of Atlanta by investing largely in real estate and his improving of the same along modern lines. He owned one of the most substantial and handsomest business buildings in the city, the Prudential Building, a ten-story, fire-proof structure, one that would be creditable to any metropolitan city. At the time of his death, on November 7, 1901, Captain Grant was the largest individual taxpayer in Atlanta.

On June 13, 1866, Captain Grant was united in marriage with Miss Sallie Fannie Reid, who is a daughter of William and Martha (Wingfield) Reid, of Troup County, Georgia. Mrs. Grant was a social favorite in her youth and belonged to a coterie of beautiful women justly celebrated all over the South. Two children were born to Captain and Mrs. Grant: John W. and Sarah Frances Grant. The former, one of Atlanta's prominent capitalists, married Miss Annie Martin Inman. The latter is the wife of Hon. John M. Slaton, former governor of Georgia.

On many occasions during a long and particularly fruitful life, Captain Grant was honored by his fellow citizens, and in 1895 he ably filled the office of vice president of the Cotton States and International Exposition. He took pride and pleasure in his membership in various social and patriotic organizations among which may be mentioned the Capital City Club, the Society of the Cincinnati, the Society of Colonial Wars and the Sons of the Revolution. Throughout life he held to high ideals of personal conduct and responsibility and his influence was ever beneficial. He gave largely to charity, mainly in the line of private benevolence.

HON. ALEXANDER FERDINAND DALEY, whose death on October 29, 1915, removed one of Georgia's most prominent citizens, was the founder and for many years president of the Wrightsville & Tennille Railroad, was a former judge of the Superior Court of Dublin Circuit, at one time a member of the legislature, and a successful planter, financier and citizen of Johnson County. He was also senior member of the legal firm of Daley & Daley.

Born in Effingham County, Georgia, March 29, 1852, his death in his sixty-fourth year seemed much too soon to those who had come to trust and rely upon his judgment and character. His parents were Alexander W. and Elizabeth (Williams) Daley. His father, who was born in Beauford District of South Carolina, as a young man removed to Effingham County, Georgia, where his career began as a teacher in the public schools. He also

devoted his spare time to studying law at Screven, but was admitted to the bar in Effingham County and practiced there and in Tatnall County until 1869. Having decided to spend his later years in agricultural surroundings, when he came to Johnson County he took up a residence on a farm, but did not live long to enjoy the quiet and peace of that atmosphere, dying four years later in 1873, at the age of fifty-three. He had been one of the able lawyers of Central Georgia, and was not unknown to public life, having served in 1865-66 as a member of the State Senate from the Second Senatorial District. He was entitled to more than ordinary credit for his success, having not only started out in life as a poor youth, but had the additional handicap of being crippled. This prevented him serving actively as a soldier, but under the Confederate government he held the positions of tax collector and postmaster, and did much to aid the cause of the Southland. He was a Mason of high standing, and like others of the family, was a devout member of the Methodist Church. His wife, who was born in Georgia, died in Wrightsville at the age of eighty-three years and was laid to rest by the side of her husband in the cemetery there. They were the parents of five children: Alexander Ferdinand; Frank, who died in 1898, at Wrightsville; Walter R., a successful attorney at Atlanta; Miss Laura, who lives in Atlanta; and Claude C., a business man of Atlanta.

The early education of the late Alexander F. Daley was secured under the teaching of his father. He attended the Reidsville School in Tatnall County and in Wrightsville Academy. Taking up the study of law under his father's direction, he had to leave off at the death of his father and shoulder responsibilities in connection with the care of his younger brothers and sisters. While thus engaged he continued as best he could his study of law, and in 1872 was admitted to the bar by Hon. H. D. D. Triggs, judge of the Superior Court of the Middle Circuit.

On beginning practice at Wrightsville in 1873, Mr. Daley formed a partnership with Walter R. Daley, his brother, an association which continued for five years until his brother removed to Atlanta. His next partner was R. S. Bussy, and after Daley & Bussy had continued for several years Mr. Daley practiced alone until 1907. His son Russell M. Daley then became junior member of the firm of Daley & Daley.

The first political call for Mr. Daley's services was as presidential elector during President Grover Cleveland's first campaign. In 1892 and 1893 he served as a member of the Georgia State Senate, to which he was elected by the voters of the Sixteenth Senatorial District, and in 1896 was again chosen as presidential elector for the Eleventh District, giving his support to William Jennings Bryan. In 1904 he was elected Judge of the Superior Court of Dublin Circuit to complete the unexpired term of Hon. B. D. Evans, who had been elevated to the Supreme Bench. At the expiration of this term of judicial service, Mr. Daley returned to his private practice.

Probably Judge Daley's greatest service to his community was in the building of the Wrightsville & Tennille Railroad. In 1883, having come to a realization of the needs of this part of Georgia in regard to transportation facilities, he became the organizer of the company which built this line, and from 1883 until 1900 served in the capacity of director, in the latter year being elected president, a position he held until his death. This road, built originally from Wrightsville to Tennille, a distance of seventeen miles, has since been extended to Hawkinsville, with a branch road from Dublin to Eastman. At present the company owns 104 miles of track running through the richest agricultural section of Georgia. Judge Daley was general counsel of the road from the time of its organization, and did much to improve its service and make it an important factor in maintaining the agricultural prestige of Washington, Johnson, Laurens, Dodge and Pulaski counties.

Judge Daley was also largely interested in farming in Johnson County and was the organizer and a director of the Exchange Bank of Wrightsville, which he founded in 1909. For many years he was chairman and trustee of the Board of Stewards of the Methodist Church, and in his home locality no individual did more for the promotion of education than Judge Daley. He was a member of the school board from its organization and a generous contributor to and active supporter of all movements which had for their objects the elevation of educational standards and the bettering of public school service. Judge Daley possessed ideals tending to intellectual freedom and progress, to individuality, personal initiative, affection, consideration and thoroughness. The lives of few of the citizens of Johnson county were more clean-cut, well-rounded and uniformly developed than that of Judge Daley.

How his fellow citizens and business associates regarded him in business affairs and in the law can be best described by a quotation from some resolutions drawn up by the board of directors of the Wrightsville & Tennille Railroad after his death. Quoting a few paragraphs from these resolutions:

"The long years of service of Judge Daley as general counsel and president of the Wrightsville & Tennille Railroad Company were signalized by faithful and unflagging work of the highest order of ability. The Wrightsville & Tennille Railroad Company manifested its appreciation of his services by continuously and uninterruptedly electing him to the presidency which he held for so many years.

"In his long years of service as Judge of the Superior Court, State Senator, lawyer and railroad man, Judge Daley passed through all of these positions unscathed and unsullied, uncorrupted and incorruptible, and leaves to his family and friends the highest of all honorable titles: that of being an honest man. Suspicion never fastened upon him—he was above it. His life as a Christian was exemplary in every respect and he was always zealous for all movements that would benefit his country in any way.

The most impressive things of his long life were his thoroughness, his industry, his capacity for work, and his sturdy integrity. It might well be said of him as Talon said of the celebrated D'Augetseau on hearing his first speech at the bar—"I would willingly end as that young man commenced." He had the courage to encounter the most valiant gladiators of the arena, and the ability to vanquish the grandest champions of the forum. His training, his mental endowments and learning equipped him "the law's whole thunder born to wield." He never entered upon the trial of a case without the most painstaking and exhaustive preparation when time permitted. In all his varied duties we can well say that his life was a success. His career was complete. Full of years and honors he passed into the night of death to emerge into that shining realm where sorrow and darkness are unknown."

December 12, 1878, Judge Daley was married at Kirkwood, Georgia, to Miss Willie S. Howard, daughter of Col. Thomas C. and Elizabeth (Kellam) Howard. Of their twelve children four died in infancy. Pauline H. is the wife of Judge J. E. Burch of Dublin, Georgia; Elmer E. is cashier of the Exchange Bank of Wrightsville; Russell M., a graduate of Warthen College, Emory College and the law department of the University of Georgia class of 1907, was associated in practice with his father as junior member of the firm of Daley & Daley; Millard, is agent of the Wrightsville & Tennille Railroad; Miss Rowena is a graduate of Warthen College, Wesleyan College and Belmont College of Nashville, Tennessee; Frederick is connected with the Exchange Bank of Wrightsville; Myra Louise is a graduate of Warthen College and a student of Belmont College; Hugh Coma, a graduate of Warthen College, is now attending the University of Georgia. Mrs. Daley, like her late husband, has taken an active and prominent part in the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, particularly in behalf of its missions. In her

character she is lovable and sympathetic, commanding the respect and esteem of all with whom she associates, and as a mother is tender and patient, and the repository of the ambitions, plans and griefs of her children.

CAPT. JOHN A. HUTTON. In the business history of Georgia a more notable illustration of the exercise of American energy, ability, integrity and superior skill has never been known than that exhibited by the firm of Braid & Hutton, which has achieved a reputation that extends throughout the South, and by its able management and steady development, has secured to Savannah the undoubted supremacy as regards everything in office furniture, blankbook making, commercial stationery, printing, lithographing and binding. At the head of this concern is found Capt. John A. Hutton, than whom, as man and citizen, none stands higher in the community. Captain Hutton's career is an exemplification of that self-made manhood of which Americans have such a right to be proud. Born in Scotland, he undoubtedly inherited the thrift and industry characteristic of the sons of Scotia, and to these he added later the initiative, self-reliance, progressiveness and business courage which, it would seem, are products of American education, training and contact with the striving and pushing life which honorable competition fosters.

John A. Hutton was born February 13, 1863, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and is a son of John and Martha (Alexander) Hutton, natives of that country. The family came to the United States in 1867, settling at Columbus, where John Hutton spent many years in various business operations, but later moved to Savannah, where the father died in April, 1915, aged seventy-six years. The mother was sixty-two years old when she died in 1901. Of the seven children in the family, John A. was the third in order of birth.

The public schools of Columbus, Georgia, furnished John A. Hutton with his educational training, and his mastery of the printer's trade was secured in the establishment of Thomas Gilbert, at that place. In the spring of 1882 he came to Savannah, where he worked at the trade for eight years as a journeyman, and in 1890 was founded the present business of Braid & Hutton. The following is quoted from a recent article which appeared in one of Savannah's leading daily newspapers: "Twenty-five years ago two young men came to Savannah in search of employment and opportunity. The newcomers found the first without much difficulty, both being skilled mechanics. They were unacquainted at that time. Later they met, became fast acquaintances, after which they formed a friendship and plan of purpose that later started off in its infancy the present extensive plant of Braid & Hutton, Inc., one of Savannah's solid and most substantial enterprises. Capt. John A. Hutton, who, with W. E. Braid, deceased, founded the present business, relates the trials of its beginning with the same pride that anyone does who starts with scant equipment and sees the undertaking grow steadily and keep pace with science and invention, welcoming into their establishment every modern improvement, until their plant is prepared to handle any character of work offered in line with their business, which now comprises about everything in printing, lithographing, binding, blankbook making, commercial stationery and office furniture, and to the credit of Savannah, has extended out hundreds of miles from the city. In 1886 Mr. Hutton was employed in the old T. P. Townsend print shop and bindery, then located in the old Hibernia Hall, Aberdeen and Bryan Streets, where he remained four years, having come from Columbus to Savannah in 1882. Mr. Braid had come over from Charleston in 1884, and was connected with the Morning News bindery. Braid & Hutton became a firm in 1890. In casting about for a location, they took small quarters in the Hardee Building, on Whitaker Street, which they converted from four sleeping rooms into their first shop. What the concern has accomplished in this respect alone tells the

story, for from those meager quarters they have taken in the buildings including half the entire block, the other half being occupied by the Pulaski Hotel. As to the equipment in these buildings, it is only necessary to say the operating department has kept abreast of the times, so that it now includes about every kind of necessary press, machine or labor-saving device known to the trade. In 1910 the business was incorporated as Braid & Hutton, Inc., with the following officers: president, John A. Hutton; vice president, A. B. Moore; treasurer, C. S. Rockwell; secretary, Francis W. Dasher. Captain Hutton, besides heading this business, is one of Savannah's progressive men, giving liberally of his time to the civic and military affairs of the city." Captain Hutton secured his title by a number of years of energetic and faithful service in the Georgia State Guards, but is now retired.

In January, 1895, Captain Hutton was united in marriage at Savannah with Miss Lucy Quinan, daughter of M. T. Quinan, a veteran of the Confederacy, and a member of a prominent family of this part of the state. Five children have been born to this union: John A., Jr., who is in business with his father; Miss Eleanor, who is attending school; Herbert, also a student; and Philip and Dorothy.

JOHN CAMP DAVIS. The name of this successful young attorney of Rome suggests a prominent family and one that has been identified with Floyd County for many years. Mr. Davis is now associated in practice with William S. Rowell, in the firm of Rowell & Davis, which has a position second to none in the Floyd County bar on the score of ability and influential connections.

John Camp Davis was born in Floyd County September 27, 1888. He is a son of Hon. John P. and Effie L. (Camp) Davis. The Davis family was established in Floyd County during the early '50s by Grandfather Benjamin Davis, who was a native of Virginia. A planter by occupation, he left his plantation at the outbreak of the war, joined the Confederate army in Rome, and was in active service with his command. During a campaign in Tennessee he was the unfortunate victim of drinking water from a poisoned well, and died in a military hospital. His widow survived him many years, and died in Floyd County at the age of seventy-seven.

Judge John P. Davis, the father of John C., spent his early life on a Floyd County farm, worked in the fields during the summer months, attended country schools, and has had a long career of usefulness both to himself and to his community. For several years he taught school in this section of Georgia, and later was appointed clerk of the County Court. In 1893, after the death of Judge Johnson, he was elected probate judge or ordinary of Floyd County, and filled that office continuously by re-election for fifteen years, until 1912. The work of Judge Davis in the Probate Court is notable for several reasons. It was chiefly distinguished by his tact and considerate management of litigants before his court in inducing them to settle their troubles and differences without prolonged resort to the law. It was by no means an exceptional occurrence during his term on the probate bench that heirs and other chancery litigants, who came prepared for a routine adjustment of their troubles before the court, were induced by the persuasions and kindly offers of mediation on the part of Judge Davis to adjust their differences privately and would usually leave the court on the best of terms. Since leaving the probate bench Judge Davis has been engaged in the real estate business at Rome, and in this business his previous reputation as a public official has been a factor in building up a large patronage, and those who secure his services or his counsel in business matters have implicit confidence in his integrity and judgment. He has always been an active democrat, a leader in the local body, and in 1915 his name was prominently brought forward as a candidate for the office of commissioner under the new commission charter for Rome. Judge Davis is a Mason

and Odd Fellow, and his wife is a member of the Eastern Star and Rebekahs. They were the parents of ten children: Ethel, the wife of Oran G. Wright, of Floyd County; Amy, a teacher in the public schools at Lindale, Floyd County; John C.; George B., a Floyd County farmer; Miss Lucy, a teacher of music; James Olney, a student; Charles E., Marie, Phil J., and Lewis Clark. All these children were born in Floyd County and most of them in the City of Rome.

John Camp Davis acquired his early education in the public schools, attended the Hearn Academy at Cave Spring in Floyd County, and then entered the literary department of the University of Georgia. Mr. Davis began the study of law under Charles A. Thornwell at Rome, and was admitted to practice in 1909. After several years of independent effort and a rising reputation as a lawyer, he became associated in 1912 with Mr. William S. Rowell in the present firm of Rowell & Davis.

Mr. Davis takes much part in democratic politics, and in his lodge of Odd Fellows has passed various chairs. He and all his family are members of the Baptist Church.

CHARLES H. SMITH was born in Lawrenceville, Gwinnett County, Georgia, June 15, 1826, and died in Cartersville, Bartow County, Georgia, August 24, 1903. His father, Asahel Reid Smith, came from Vermont to Georgia in 1817, seeking the fortune which was denied him at home, and after the usual interval of school teaching became a merchant and a most valuable citizen of old Gwinnett. His mother was Caroline Maguire, daughter of James Maguire, an Irish refugee, a friend and co-conspirator of Emmet, who fled the realm of Britain after the rebellion attempted by his leader, and found a new home in Charleston, South Carolina. The strange vicissitudes of fortune which beset his daughter in her early days make up a tale stranger than fiction, but the record is that after her marriage "she was happy, very happy." This union of the incisive, enterprising scion of New England with the warm hearted daughter of Ireland, brought up on Southern soil, found its legitimate result in the character of their son, Charles, who, to a clear, comprehensive and analytical mind, added a warmth of feeling and an impulsiveness of charity which respected neither creed nor person. Marrying early in life a daughter of Judge N. L. Hutchins, of Lawrenceville, Georgia, Mr. Smith was soon thereafter admitted to the bar and began to ride the circuit, as he expressed it, "at the tail of the procession," in the company of the Jacksons, the Cobbs, the Hillyers, the Hulls, the Doughertys, and others of that ilk, when Lumpkin and Nesbit and Warner sat upon the Supreme bench and all were making and moulding the laws which have so much conduced to the prosperity of their state.

In 1851 Mr. Smith removed to Rome, Georgia, and entered upon the practice of law with Hon. John W. H. Underwood, afterward Superior Court judge, and noted the state over for his overflowing wit and humor. This partnership continued until the breaking out of the struggle between the states, which the subject of this sketch always denominated the "Uncivil War," in 1861.

He entered the Confederate army of course, did his full duty and left the service with the rank of major, and consoling himself with the reflection "that he had killed as many of the Yankees as they had killed of him."

He found his home devastated by the enemy and for some months he and his family subsisted largely upon the proceeds of a chunk of gum opium and a bolt of cotton cloth, which was bartered to the country people for provisions.

He began again the practice of the law, this time in partnership with Hon. Joel Branham, and the firm endured until Mr. Branham was elevated to the bench of the Superior Court. This partnership was peculiar, and characteristic of the men, in that it kept no books, and there was no accounting

between the partners. Each took what he wished of the firm's earnings, and both were satisfied. During the war, after his return from the army, and during the troublous days of Reconstruction, Major Smith took up the pen which was to make him famous, moved only by a desire to cheer and encourage his fellow sufferers. "He was the first bird that chirped after the surrender," says Henry Watterson, and he continued until his death to be "guide, philosopher, and friend" to many thousands throughout the Southern States. His earlier writings were draped in the quaint vernacular of the Georgia Cracker, and he took as his *nom de plume* the patronymic of a local court ground celebrity, William (Bill) Arp, the hero of many a hard fought fight, a homespun wit and a purveyor of unfailing jest.

DR. HENRY H. TUCKER, Baptist minister and educator, especially identified with Mercer University and the Georgia State University, was born in Warren County, Georgia, May 10, 1819. When he was about three years old his widowed mother moved to Philadelphia, where he received most of his education. In 1838 he was graduated from Columbian College, Washington City, and in the following year located at Charleston. In 1842 he began the study of the law and four years later entered practice at Forsyth. It is said that the death of his wife caused him to turn definitely to religious matters, with the result that he abandoned law, taught a few years and in 1851 was ordained a Baptist minister. After having charge of a church at Alexandria, Virginia, for a number of years, in 1856 he accepted a professorship in Mercer University, which he held until that institution was temporarily closed in 1862 on account of the war. In 1866-71 he served as its president, the institution having been located at Macon. In 1874 he was elected chancellor of the State University, serving in that position four years. At the same time he was preaching regularly, and periodically was editor of the *Christian Index*, of which he was proprietor at his death, September 9, 1889.

HON. JAMES I. SUMMERALL. Records of the careers of those who have attained merited distinction in American law have an attraction and force that commend them to every logical thinker. The reader naturally feels an interest in tracing the careers of those who have reached established positions in public confidence, and have wielded their influence for the public welfare; who, cherishing integrity and truth for their own sakes, have undeviatingly followed their dictates, unmindful of personal consequences. Records of this kind are calculated to raise the ministrations of law in public estimation—are guides for the junior members of the profession in their pursuit of position, reputation and distinction, and in this connection is presented a brief sketch of the career of one of Southern Georgia's ablest jurists, Hon. James I. Summerall, Judge of the Superior Courts of the Waycross Circuit.

Judge James I. Summerall was born at Baxley, Appling County, Georgia, May 24, 1864, a son of William and Matilda (Hurst) Summerall, natives of Appling County. William Summerall was born in 1818, and throughout a long and useful life was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Appling County. For a long period, including the era of the Civil war, he acted in the capacity of tax collector and tax receiver of his county, but in his later years removed to Pierce County, Georgia, and there continued his farming operations until his death, in 1879, when he was sixty-two years of age. Mrs. Summerall survived her husband until 1898, passing away in Pierce County when sixty-eight years of age. Both were active members of the Baptist Church, in the work of which they took a helpful part, and were highly respected and esteemed by the people of their community.

The eighth in order of birth of a family of ten children, James I. Summerall received his early education in the public schools of Blackshear,

the county seat of Pierce County. He next entered South Georgia College, at Thomasville, and when he left that institution began to read law under the capable preceptorship of Capt. John C. Nicholls, of Blackshear. He proved an apt pupil, with a retentive mind, and in 1894 was admitted to the bar of Georgia after an examination before the judge of the Superior Courts. Judge Summerall began practice at Blackshear, and soon became recognized as one of the strong and able attorneys of Pierce County. He also entered public life, to which he was drawn by his peculiar abilities, and for six years was tax receiver and for eighteen years ordinary of Pierce County. After several years of practice alone, he became associated with Hon. E. L. Walker, and later with Hon. A. B. Estes, and these firms took rank with the leading legal combinations of that part of the state. From 1912 until 1915, Judge Summerall was senior member of the firm of Memory & Summerall, his partner being S. F. Memory. The partnership was dissolved when Judge Summerall took his place on the bench as Judge of the Superior Courts of the Waycross Circuit, January 1, 1915, to which office he had been elected in the fall of 1914. Judge Summerall seems to realize as few men have done the importance of the judicial office which he occupies and the responsibilities and higher attributes of mercy which he holds in his hands. Of unimpeachable character, strong intellectual endowments and judicial temperament, with a thorough understanding of the law, possessed of patience, urbanity and industry, Judge Summerall took to the bench the very highest qualifications for this responsible office, and his record as a judge has been in full harmony with his record as a lawyer, distinguished by unswerving integrity and a masterful grasp of every problem that has presented itself for his solution. Aside from the duties of his office, the judge is extensively interested in farming and has some large holdings in Ware and Pierce counties, the operations on which he supervises with excellent ability. He is a Knight Templar and Shriner Mason, and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. A man of kindly disposition, his friends are numerous both in and outside of professional circles.

On May 6, 1891, Judge Summerall was married at Blackshear, Georgia, to Miss Zoe E. Brown, who was born in Pierce County, Georgia, a daughter of James and Sarah Jane (Jones) Brown, prominent farming people of that county. To this union there have been born three children: Lela, who is a graduate of Bessie Tift College; William J., a graduate of the law department, University of Georgia; and Lois, a student at Piedmont Institute, Waycross. Judge and Mrs. Summerall and their children are active members of the Baptist Church.

JACK C. REDDICK. The personal popularity of Mr. Reddick in his native county is effectually indicated by the fact that he has served since 1903 as Clerk of the Superior Court of Screven County, and that his successive re-elections have been compassed without the appearance of an opposing candidate. Aside from his efficient service as a county official, he is to be designated also as one of the progressive and representative agriculturists of this section of the state.

On the old family homestead, six miles north of Sylvania, the county seat of Screven County, Jack Cuthbert Reddick was born on the 2d of July, 1876, a son of Henry and Saphronia A. (Scott) Reddick, both likewise natives of Screven County, where the former was born in 1850 and the latter in 1853, the subject of this review being the younger of their two children and the elder being Marie, the wife of James E. Mulligan, a prosperous farmer of Screven County.

After completing his studies in the public schools of his native county, Mr. Reddick took an effective course in a business college in the City of

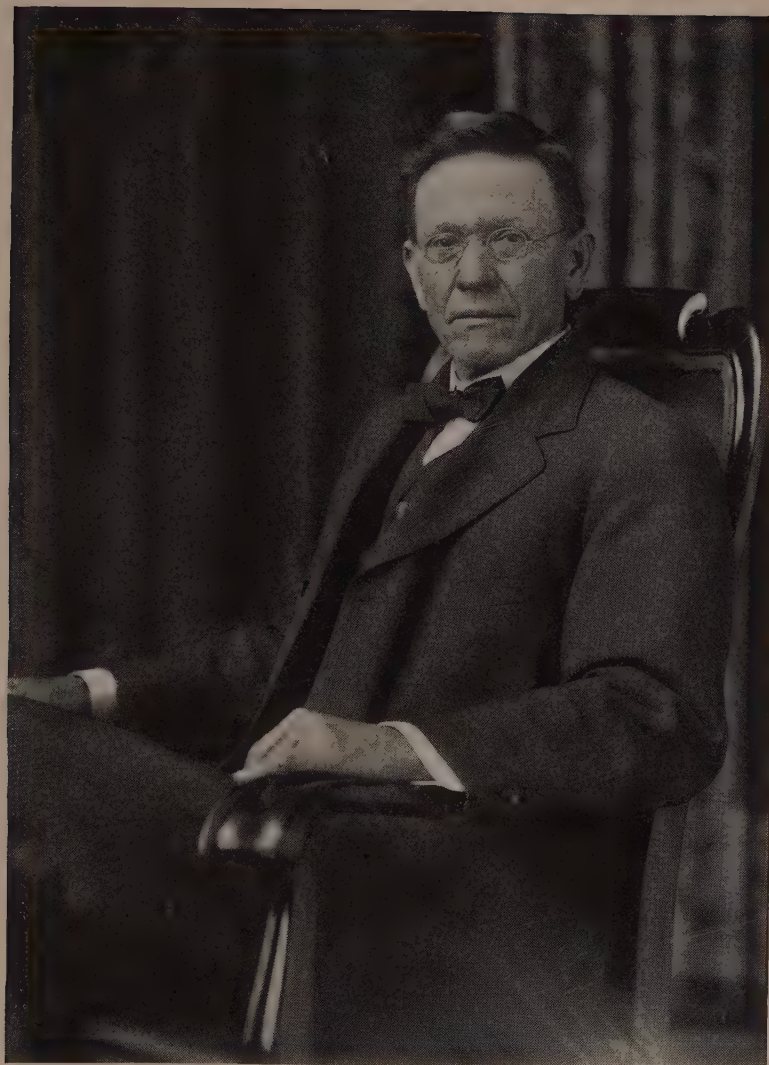
Atlanta, after leaving which institution he assumed the position of book-keeper for Peter A. Mock, of Sylvania, in whose mercantile establishment he continued to be employed in this capacity for two years. For the ensuing year he was similarly engaged with the Blitch-Evans Company at Halcyondale, and in 1898 he became associated with his father in the general merchandise business six miles north of Sylvania, under the firm name of H. & J. C. Reddick Company, which has become one of the most important concerns of its kind in Screven County and in which he is still an interested principal. In 1898 Mr. Reddick and his father became closely associated also in extensive agricultural operations in this county, where they own several well improved and specially productive farms, in the operation of which they run a battery of twenty plows and keep all mechanical and general equipments up to the best modern standard.

In 1903 Mr. Reddick was elected clerk of the Superior Court, as previously stated, and of this important office he has since continued the valued and popular incumbent. In an unobtrusive way he has taken an active part in political affairs, is well fortified in his opinions concerning governmental and economic politics and is unwavering in his allegiance to the democratic party. Mr. Reddick is affiliated with the local organizations of the Masonic fraternity, the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of Pythias, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Baptist Church. He is one of the loyal and progressive citizens of his native county, has been one of its constructive workers, and has the confidence and good will of all who know him, the while the family is prominent in the leading social activities of the home town of Sylvania.

On the 1st of January, 1902, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Reddick to Miss Lina D. Evans, who was born and reared in Screven County and who is a daughter of Hon. James H. Evans, individual mention of whom is made on other pages of this publication. Mr. and Mrs. Reddick have five children, namely: James Henry, Jack Cuthbert, Jr., Harold Evans, Theresa Angelae and Graydon.

ROWLAND BENNETT VAUGHN. For many years Rowland B. Vaughn has been one of the leaders in the Georgia community of Rockdale County. He is a prominent planter and land owner, has owned and operated saw mills, grist mills, cotton gins, and has stood in many useful relations to the community of which he is a member. As a business man his record is one of integrity and efficiency. Honesty is written all over him, and the briefest acquaintance develops confidence and trust in all who know him. He is the type of man who starts life poor and develops out of his own character the assets of a splendid success.

Rowland Bennett Vaughn was born in Newton County, Georgia, near Covington December 25, 1853. It was a cold, snowing Christmas night that he came into the world. His parents were David and Lucy (Edwards) Vaughn. His mother was a daughter of Rev. Bennett Edwards, a native of South Carolina, who was pastor of the Missionary Baptist Church at Covington, Georgia, at the time of his death. David Vaughn was born in Clarke County, Georgia, son of Rowland Vaughn. The latter was a native of South Carolina, and his father was a native Scotchman. Rowland Vaughn founded the family in Clarke County, Georgia, early in the nineteenth century. He was a miller and merchant, and lost his life by an accident in the machinery of his mill at the age of thirty years. David Vaughn early in life acquired the trade of shoemaker, and during the war was mustered into the Confederate Government service at the shoe shops at Oxford, Georgia, and for several years was employed in making shoes for the soldiers. Toward the end of the war he served a time in the State Guards under Governor Brown. Some time



Rowland B Vangylen



after the war he bought a farm in Newton County near Conyers, and was successfully engaged in farming until his death in July, 1910, at the age of seventy-six. He was an active member of the Masonic fraternity, a good citizen, and personally of high character. The mother of Rowland B. Vaughn died in 1863. He was the oldest of her children. His sister Rebecca married John E. Whittacker, who was for many years county treasurer of Rockdale County and died while holding the office. His brother James I. Vaughn is a farmer and mill owner in Floyd County, Georgia. After the death of his first wife the father married Sarah Ann Hayes, who died in June, 1910, leaving four children: David, a manufacturer at Conyers; Hiram, who is deceased; Elizabeth, wife of Dr. W. S. Butler of Conyers; and Ernest R., who lives at Oconee County, Georgia.

Rowland Bennett Vaughn learned to read and cipher at home, and did not enter a school until he was nine years of age. For several summers he attended school in Rockdale County, but from books he turned to the practical and serious work of life at the age of sixteen, taking charge of a cotton gin for Colonel Peek. This gin was operated with four mules as power. He also taught school for three terms. Early in life he took up farming on his own account, and the community soon came to regard him as one of the rising and progressive young men. Before he married he had bought a fine place of 212 acres, including the old Turner homestead, at that time one of the finest country homes in the county. On that farm Mr. Vaughn erected sawmills, and combined milling with his farming operations. To that place he brought his young bride, and since then for many years she has been his faithful assistant and is largely responsible for the business prosperity as well as the happy home which they have enjoyed. Many years of successful management have placed Mr. Vaughn in the ranks of the largest and most prosperous land owners and business men of Rockdale County. At the present time he owns and operates about 700 acres. His farming is done in a practical manner, and his land is devoted to farming and stock raising on the diversified plan. During 1914 he ginned 1500 bales of cotton from his own and other's land. He also owns and operates sawmills, one of them located on the old homestead and the other at Conyers. Mr. Vaughn and family now reside in a modern home in the little City of Conyers.

Mr. Vaughn is a business man who has never neglected his duties to church and society. He is now holding the office of county commissioner. He has been an active Methodist, served the church as steward and superintendent of Sunday school, and for fifteen years has been a trustee of the Salem camp grounds. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men.

On December 20, 1882, in the Methodist Church at Conyers Mr. Vaughn and Miss Lucy Anderson were united in the bonds of matrimony. Mrs. Vaughn was born in White County, Georgia, February 24, 1862, a daughter of Samuel Henry and Sarah (Nichols) Anderson, who in 1865 removed to Conyers. Mrs. Vaughn's maternal grandmother was Mary Adair, a native of Ireland. Samuel Henry Anderson was a son of Robert Anderson, who located on a small farm in White County, Georgia, in the early days. Samuel H. Anderson during the Civil war was in the railroad service and after the war was for many years station agent at Conyers. During the latter part of his life he engaged in farming in Rockdale County, where he died in 1891 at the age of sixty-three. He took an active part in the Methodist Church, and served both as a steward and class leader. His wife died in 1902 at the age of seventy-three. Mrs. Anderson first married a Mr. Ward, and the one child by that union, Margaret, is now the wife of J. P. Longshore of Newton County. Mrs. Vaughn was one of six children: Mary, wife of W. E. Maddox of Conyers; Martha, wife of W. G. Alexander of Conyers; William Lafayette, who died in Greensboro, Georgia, in 1904; Lucy, Mrs. Vaughn; Emma, who

first married John Hardin, who died in Atlanta, and after his death W. H. M. Austin, who was sheriff of Rockdale County for twenty years, Mrs. Austin dying in Conyers in 1905; and Josephine Kate, who died at the age of sixteen.

To Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn have been born seven children: David Henry, who died in infancy; Howard Gordon, who was born on the old homestead September 10, 1886, and is now a merchant at Conyers; Clarence Rowland, who was born in Newton County near Salem Camp Grounds June 8, 1891, was graduated from the law department of the University of Georgia in 1914, and is now in practice at Conyers; Bessie Kate, who was born on the old homestead June 10, 1893, was graduated valedictorian of the class of 1910 at the Conyers High School, and died September 19, 1911, while in the senior class of the college at Milledgeville; Louis Candler, born in Newton County March 10, 1896, who graduated valedictorian at the Conyers High School; James Anderson, born at Conyers January 30, 1898, a student in the ninth grade; and Annie Lucy, born in Conyers January 1, 1900, and also a student in the ninth grade. The son Howard has served as a member of the city council at Conyers two terms, is chairman of the sanitary committee, and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias and the Columbian Woodmen. The son Clarence is a member of the Masonic order, and the Columbian Woodmen Order. Mrs. Vaughn has long been a progressive factor in women's circles and work in Conyers, is active in the Methodist Episcopal Church, a member of the Civic League and Missionary Society, and also an active member of the Eastern Star Lodge.

CLAUDE WORRELL. A member of the Upson County bar for nearly thirty years, Claude Worrell, of Thomaston, is generally acknowledged to possess a ready and sound judgment in broad and intricate matters of civil and criminal jurisprudence, and his knowledge of the law, with its logical, earnest and forceful presentation, contribute to the eminent and substantial nature of his reputation.

Mr. Worrell was born at Thomaston, Upson County, Georgia, May 14, 1863, and is a son of Amos and Frances Amanda (Stewart) Worrell. His paternal grandfather was a native of North Carolina, who founded the family in Upson County, Georgia, while on the maternal side the Stewart family was founded in this state by his great-grandfather, who located in Hancock County. Amos Worrell was born in Georgia, and was for many years a successful merchant at Thomaston. A man of absolute integrity, he possessed in the fullest degree the confidence of his fellow-citizens, who elected him to the office of ordinary of Upson County, in which responsible capacity he served with dignity and ability for nine years.

Educated in the public schools of Thomaston, Claude Worrell received his introduction to legal affairs in the office of his father, who was then serving as ordinary, and subsequently studied for the profession in various offices, being admitted to the bar at Thomaston in July, 1886. His attention has since been occupied by the duties of his profession, and he has received a generous share of the important litigation of the city involving both private and corporate interests, having at this time a large and important general practice and being also attorney for the Central of Georgia Power Company. He has been a member of the Georgia State Bar Association for many years, and among his fellow-practitioners, as well as the general public, is known as a thorough, reliable and learned legist. While his professional duties have been important and heavy, he has not been unmindful of the duties of citizenship, and from 1907 until 1911 served Thomaston in the capacity of mayor, his administration being made notable by a number of civic achievements. Mr. Worrell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is at present serving as steward and as chairman of the board of trustees.

On June 30, 1896, Mr. Worrell was married to Miss Ada Juniper, of Terrell County, Georgia, daughter of L. M. Juniper, a prosperous agriculturist of Terrell County and former teacher of languages in Robert E. Lee Institute.

HON. G. S. JOHNSTON. In railroad and professional circles of Eastern Georgia few men are better known or more highly respected than is Hon. G. S. Johnston. Aside from being the leading lawyer of Statesboro, the county seat of Bulloch County, and a citizen who has been frequently honored by election to offices of high trust and responsibility, he has been an active and dominating factor in the promotion, organization and management of railroads and at the present time is vice president and a director of the Georgia, Florida & Alabama, one of the leading railroads of the state.

Mr. Johnston was born at Sylvania, Screven County, Georgia, July 14, 1860, and is a son of Dr. John W. and Margaret (Zeigler) Johnston. His father, a native of Nash County, North Carolina, was a lad of seventeen years when he came with his parents to old Cass County, now Gordon County, Georgia. When he grew to maturity he decided upon the professional career, and after attending a medical college at Macon, Georgia, came as a young physician to Screven County, where he was married, and engaged in the active practice of medicine, and for many years was one of the well known physicians and surgeons of his part of the state. Doctor Johnston was not only prominent, but was a very progressive citizen, taking a very active part in politics, especially during Reconstruction period. He represented his county in the lower house of the State Legislature for two terms, and one term in the State Senate. After a long, useful career he passed away in the year 1892 in Screven County, aged sixty years.

Mrs. Johnston, his wife, was educated in the schools of Screven County, and there reared. She died at the age of forty-eight years, in the year 1882, the mother of four children of whom G. S. was the third in order of birth.

G. S. Johnston attended the school at Scarboro, Screven County, Georgia, and subsequently took a course at Eastman Business College, New York, where he graduated. He engaged in the naval stores business in Bulloch County, Georgia, for a number of years, and finally entered the University of Georgia, from which he was duly graduated in 1887, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Admitted to the bar, the same year he located at Statesboro, where he has since been engaged in active practice, and is now the representative of some of the leading businesses and financial interests of the state. To his substantial traits as a lawyer, and his stanch character as a man, he adds the sociable and attractive qualities of the cultured gentleman, which union of characteristics has raised him to his present enviable position as a lawyer and citizen. He holds membership in the Bulloch County Bar Association, being chairman thereof. His interest in educational matters is evidenced by his work on the board of trustees of Emory College, and also chairman of the board of education of the Statesboro Schools. Mr. Johnston's legal work has brought him into close connection with railroad matters and for some years, as director and vice president, he has been a leading factor in the Georgia, Florida & Alabama Railroad.

With his family, he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Johnston has always been a stanch democrat and at various times has been elected to public offices, having served five terms as mayor of the City of Statesboro, and one term as senator from the Seventeenth Senatorial District of Georgia. His public record, his professional career and his private life have always been characterized by probity and integrity, well entitling him to a place among his community's representatives and honorable men.

Mr. Johnston was married December 23, 1880, to Miss Nannie Outland, daughter of Burwell T. Outland of Statesboro. She died September 23, 1896,

having been the mother of seven children, of whom four are living: Margaret, who married G. I. Taggart of Savannah, Georgia, and has two children, Martha Ethel and G. I. Jr.; Greene S., Jr., born in 1887, and now engaged in the practice of law at Tallahassee, Florida, is married and has one son, G. S. J. 3d; Jesse O. who is connected with the Bank of Statesboro, and Anne Taylor, who resides at home.

In 1902 Mr. Johnston was again married, being united with Mrs. Emmye Lee, of Statesboro, widow of the late W. H. Lee. Three children have been born to this union; John Gibson, born in 1904; George McDonell, born 1907, and Clarence Zeigler, born in 1909. All the children by the last union were born at Statesboro, and are now attending the public schools there.

Another member of Mr. Johnston's family is Julia Bess Lee, daughter of the present Mrs. Johnston by former marriage.

JOHN GORDON ELLISON. A popular young business man and county official of Millen, Georgia, John G. Ellison has accepted those opportunities for usefulness and service which come to the average man, and deserves special mention among the generation of progressive younger business men of the state.

He was born in Burke County, Georgia, December 2, 1879, a son of R. J. and Josephine (Herrington) Ellison. Both parents were born in Burke County, and his father was for many years a farmer and planter there, and for about two years before his death, which occurred in 1900, he operated a saw mill. As a boy of sixteen he enlisted and served during the closing months of the war as a Confederate soldier. The mother is still living at Waynesboro, Georgia, at the age of sixty-three. Of their ten children three died in infancy and John G. Ellison was the fourth in order of birth.

As a boy he attended the Union Academy in Burke County, graduated in 1895, and on leaving school spent a couple of years with his father in the saw mill business. After his father's death he moved to Waynesboro, had some experience as clerk in a wholesale house, and since 1903 has been identified with business affairs at Millen. For the first three years he was a bookkeeper, and then engaged in the mercantile business on his own account. In 1914 he was appointed clerk of court, and was regularly elected to that office in March, 1914, for a two-year term. He is a member of the Ellison & Week Mercantile Company and is president of the Millen Furniture Company.

He is a past master of the Masonic Lodge, has taken eighteen degrees in the Scottish Rite, and is a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. He is also active in church affairs, being a deacon in the Baptist denomination and superintendent of its Sunday school.

On May 24, 1905, at Girard, Georgia, Mr. Ellison married Miss Bessie Daniel. Mrs. Ellison died in March, 1909, at Millen, and both her children died in infancy. On January 1, 1914, Mr. Ellison married Miss Fredricka Fisher at Brunson, South Carolina. They have one child, Elizabeth, born at Brunson, South Carolina, October 30, 1914.

GEN. DAVID R. JONES was born in Orangeburg District, South Carolina, April 5, 1824. After receiving a common school education he was admitted to the United States Military Academy (West Point), as a cadet, July 1, 1842, and was assigned to the fourth class. While at West Point he was especially distinguished in horsemanship and fencing, and in June, 1846, he graduated. In July he was appointed brevet second lieutenant of the Second Infantry, U. S. A.; on November 23, 1846, second lieutenant of the Second Infantry. He participated in all the important engagements of the Mexican war, and for several years afterward was on garrison duty in the Southwest, East and Far West. At the outbreak of the Civil war he had reached the

rank of assistant adjutant general of the Department of the West, with headquarters at St. Louis.

As soon as the state of his adoption seceded, he resigned his commission, and offered his services to Governor Brown and the Confederacy. When Brigadier-General Beauregard was assigned the task of defending Charleston, he called for D. R. Jones to be his adjutant and chief of staff, with the rank of major and A. A. G. He thus took part in the capture of Fort Sumter. A section of the United States flag staff at Fort Sumter is owned by members of General Jones' family, and there is a family tradition, believed to be true, that General Jones himself pulled down the United States flag. When General Beauregard was transferred to Virginia to direct operations there in defense of Richmond, he was accompanied by Major Jones and the others of his staff. They arrived in Richmond on May 30th, and the next day General Beauregard left for Manassas with two of his staff, leaving the others, including Major Jones, in Richmond "to effect such arrangements as were necessary." Soon after his arrival in Richmond, Major Jones was appointed brigadier-general and assigned to command a brigade in line at Manassas Station. He was active and prominent in all the operations of the Army of Northern Virginia, and in the spring of 1862 was nominated by President Davis to be a major-general, but the Senate refused to confirm the nomination until November, 1862, after he had been relieved from duty on account of failing health. In the meantime he had been in active command of a division, but soon after the battle of Sharpsburg retired from the service on account of ill health. He died January 15, 1863.

LINTON STEPHENS. A leading lawyer, judge and public man of Hancock County for many years, Linton Stephens was born in that part of Wilkes County which is now Taliaferro, July 1, 1823. His parents died in 1826. In 1843 Judge Stephens graduated from the old Franklin College, studied law in the University of Virginia and at Harvard and also attended the lectures of Judge Story in Washington. In 1846 he returned to Georgia and was admitted to the bar, locating at Crawfordsville, in his native county.

In 1849 the young lawyer was sent to represent his county in the General Assembly; re-elected in 1850, and again in 1851. In 1852 he moved to Hancock County, and the next year was sent to the General Assembly. He remained in that body until 1855 and then was an unsuccessful Congressional candidate. In 1859 he was appointed associate judge of the Supreme Court of the state—then but thirty-six years old, and but thirteen years at the bar. Afflicted all his life with delicate health, he was compelled to resign this service after thirteen months in office.

In 1860 he was elected to the Secession Convention of Georgia, and voted against the resolution. When his state went out, he went with it, though against his judgment. He immediately raised a company, joined the Fifteenth Regiment of Georgia Volunteers, was elected lieutenant-colonel of that regiment, and served in Virginia until 1862, when his health compelled him to retire from the service. His people then sent him to the General Assembly in 1862, and kept him there until the end of the war. When the state was invaded by the Federals, in 1863, he raised a battalion of cavalry, and again went into active service until 1864.

At the close of the war he took up the active practice of his profession, and followed it continuously until his death, July 14, 1872.

PAYTON ELLIOT BELL, M. D. In no part of our country has the self-made man been more in evidence or more influential in the development of all the interests around him than in Southern Georgia. Worth County has, in all the stages of its history, been benefited by the presence among her citizens of many such men, and none of this class among the professional

men of the county has a better record than Payton Elliot Bell, M. D., who has for sixteen years been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at the county seat of Sylvester.

Doctor Bell is a Georgian by nativity, born in Webster County, August 8, 1868, and is a son of R. A. and Martha Elizabeth (Elliot) Bell. His parents were also natives of this state, the father having been born in Webster County and the mother in Newton County. R. A. Bell was still a youth when the Civil war came on, but during the latter years of that struggle enlisted in the army of the Confederacy, with which he served for one year as a private. He then returned to his agricultural operations in Webster County, and there succeeded in coming into the possession of a good property, in the development of which he continued to be active until his death, which occurred in 1902, when he was fifty-six years of age. The mother survived until 1904, and was fifty-three years old at the time of her demise. Mr. Bell was one of the good citizens of his community, a man who took an interest in all that affected the public welfare, and both he and his wife were held in the highest esteem by their friends and neighbors. They were the parents of four sons and one daughter, as follows: Payton Elliot; H. F., a resident of Macon, Georgia; R. A., of Cairo, Georgia; Hon. R. C., of Cairo, solicitor of the Albany Judicial Circuit; and Mrs. Martha Hart, who is the wife of George E. Hart, of Macon.

The eldest of his parents' children, Payton Elliot Bell, received his early education in the public schools of Webster County and Cuthbert, Georgia, following which he attended the Southwestern Agricultural College. With his education thus far advanced, he returned to agricultural pursuits, having been raised in the atmosphere of the farm, and continued to be so engaged for a number of years. In the meantime, he had become interested in the study of medicine, a profession for which he had entertained a predilection from youth, and finally, after a great deal of private preparation, entered the medical department of the University of Georgia, paying his way through that institution with the money he had earned in the fields. Mr. Bell proved a close and careful student, with a retentive mind and power of application, and was duly graduated with the class of 1899, receiving his cherished diploma and the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In that year he began to practice at Grayson, in Gwinnett County, Georgia, but after one year of experience there came to Sylvester, March 1, 1900, and here has since continued. He is now in the enjoyment of an enviable practice, large in its extent and representative in its character. He recognizes no specialty, being equally at home in all branches of his calling. He belongs to the various organizations of his profession, and holds a high place in the esteem of his fellow-practitioners, who have found in him one who recognizes and respects the best and highest ethics of his honored calling. Fraternally, Doctor Bell is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Not alone is he an able physician, but is possessed of sound business ability, as is evidenced by the prosperous condition of his business establishment, the Bell Drug Store, which he established in 1905, and where he prepares his own prescriptions, thus insuring absolute safety and precision. Politically a democrat, his activities in public matters have been confined to those of any good citizen with the welfare of the community at heart.

Doctor Bell was married November 23, 1904, at Louisville, Kentucky, to Miss Ella Payton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Payton, an old and honorable family of Warsaw, Kentucky, where both still reside. The only child of Dr. and Mrs. Bell, Payton Elliot, Jr., who was born October 14, 1905, at Sylvester, was a most lovable and attractive lad, and his death, which occurred April 7, 1915, caused sincere and widespread sorrow throughout the community.

W. L. SIKES, M. D. In a calling in which progress is dependent upon knowledge and skill, success is achieved only through the medium of individual merit. It is a wise provision of nature that learning cannot be inherited, and that each human enters the world on a fairly equal intellectual basis, for therefore each is dependent upon his own labors and application for the knowledge which fits him for the practical duties of existence. Each individual is called upon to master the same rudimental principles of knowledge and when this is accomplished it is found whether or not he has developed the ability to carry his energies still farther along special lines to fit him for particular work. While it is true that some may enter certain lines of business and attain success with only an elementary education, in professional life advancement and success depend fundamentally upon the efforts of the individual—his close application, his mastery of scientific principles and his ability to apply the possession of these to the affairs of life. There is no profession or calling perhaps which demands more from its devotees than that of medicine. Great credit is therefore due one who owes his prosperous and substantial professional standing to his own labors, as does Dr. W. L. Sikes, of Sylvester. Steadily he has advanced step by step until he has long since left the ranks of the many to stand among the successful few, until today he is accounted not only one of the leading members of the Worth County medical fraternity, but an influential and helpful citizen who has frequently represented his fellow-citizens in office of public trust and importance.

Doctor Sikes was born in Dooly County, Georgia, January 31, 1851, a son of Eli and Charlotte (Burch) Sikes. His parents were natives of Georgia, where they passed their entire lives. Eli Sikes was an agriculturist and stock raiser throughout his active career, with the exception of the time he spent as a soldier in the Confederate army, during the war between the states, when he was a member of the Georgia State Militia. In his later years he became a large land holder of Worth County, did much in the way of stock raising, and was known as one of the influential and wealthy men of his community at the time of his death, which occurred in 1896, when he was seventy-seven years of age. Mrs. Sikes passed away in 1892, in Worth County, Georgia, aged eighty-two years. There were six children in the family, as follows: Miss Sarah, who resides in Worth County; Miss Cynthia, who is deceased; John Wesley, who enlisted in the Confederate army during the Civil war, and met a soldier's death on the bloody battlefield of Gettysburg; Benjamin Franklin, who is a resident of Sylvester; Mrs. Elizabeth, who is deceased; and Dr. W. L.

The youngest of his parents' children, W. L. Sikes received his education in the public schools of Worth County, and his boyhood was spent on the homestead of his father, for whom he worked for several years after leaving school. The life of the planter, however, did not appeal to him, and, with the laudable ambition of entering professional life, he secured employment as a school teacher. With the money thus earned, at the age of twenty-two years, he entered the Louisville Medical College, and at the end of three years was graduated. He furthered his education along medical lines by a course at the Atlanta Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1879, with his cherished degree, and at once began practice in Worth County, where he has continued ever since. For a number of years he has had his office at Sylvester, but his patronage is not confined to this immediate community, for his rare skill and ability have gained him patients in all parts of the county. He is a valued member of the American Medical Association, the Worth County Medical Society and the Georgia State Medical Society.

Aside from his professional achievements, Doctor Sikes is well and favorably known in other lines, particularly as a citizen who has advocated all measures calculated to be of benefit to his community. The confidence in

which he is held in his community is evidenced by the fact that he has frequently been elected to public office, and in the discharge of his duties has ever displayed a conscientious desire to advance the interests of the people among whom he has lived for so many years. He served for one term as a member of the school board, was then sent to the council of Sylvester, and in 1900 became the representative of his district in the Lower House of the Georgia State Legislature. He served during one term in that capacity, and in 1907 was sent to the State Senate from his district, and served one term also in that body. He has always been a stalwart democrat and wields no small influence in his party.

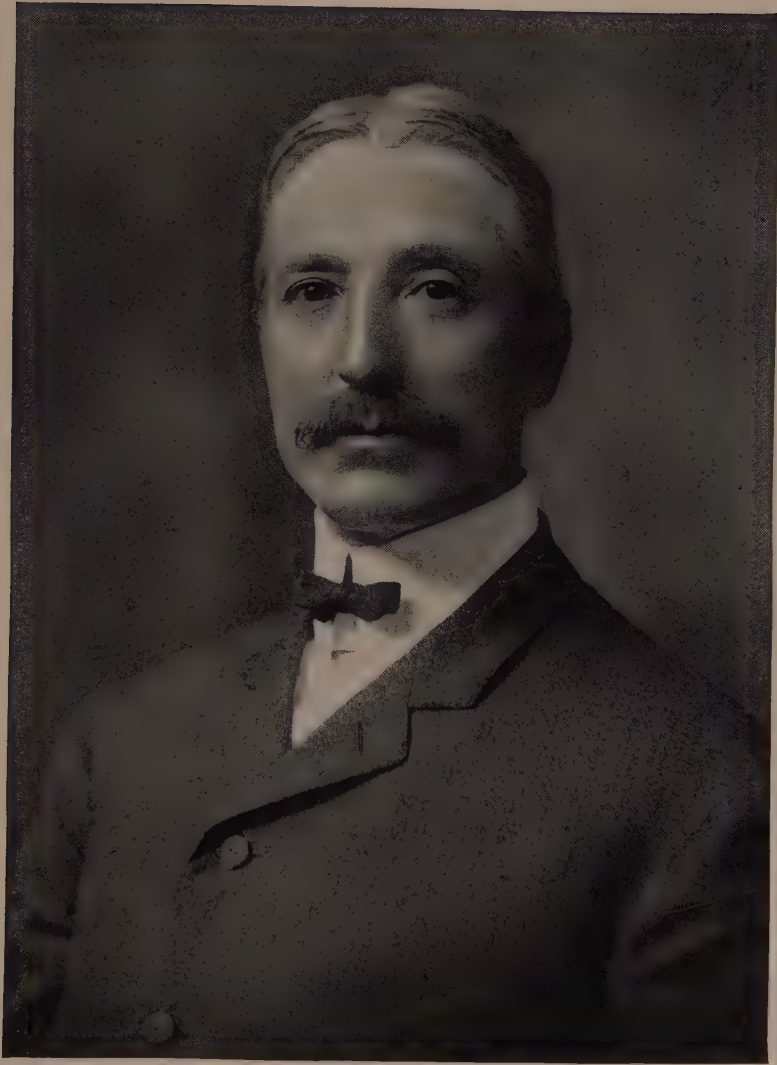
Doctor Sikes was married in 1880, in Worth County, Georgia, to Miss Georgia Ford, daughter of James Nathan and Catherine Ford, well known and highly esteemed residents of this community. To this union there were born six children, as follows: William Arthur, who is deceased; Elizabeth, a resident of Sylvester; Robert Eli, who died in infancy; Benjamin Franklin, of this city; and the Misses Gladys and Kate, who reside with their parents at the handsome family home.

JAMES ROBERT IRWIN. Admitted to the Georgia bar thirty years ago, James R. Irwin began practice at the little Town of Conyers, then a struggling village, with few pretensions as a commercial or industrial center. He has grown with the community and for many years has been one of the most active factors in its upbuilding. Major Irwin as a lawyer is one of the oldest and one of the ablest of the Rockdale County bar. He is forceful as an advocate, a man of sterling integrity, and valued both in his profession and in citizenship.

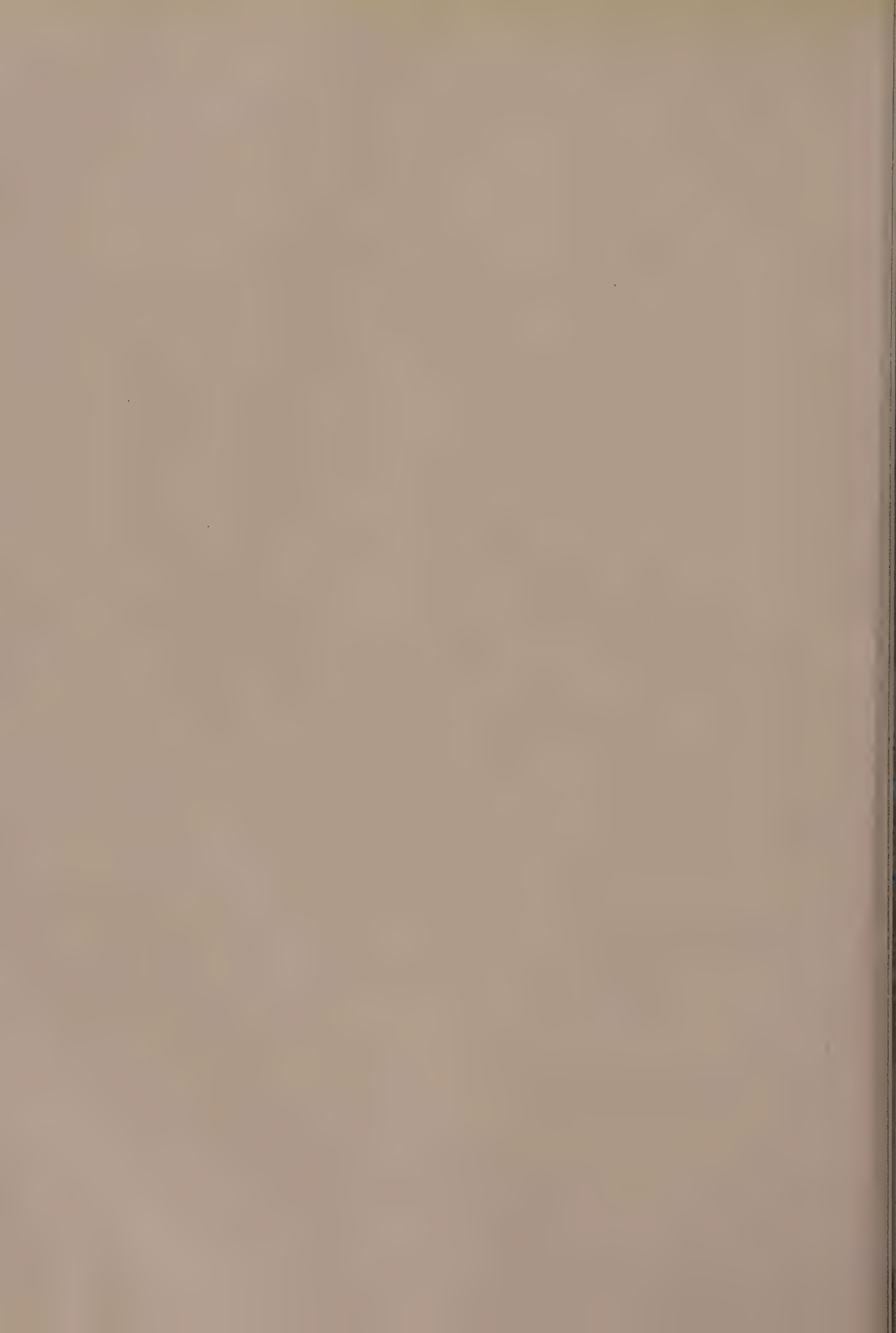
James Robert Irwin was born in Walton County, Georgia, December 11, 1854, a son of Willis and Susan (Moon) Irwin. His father was a son of Christopher Irwin, who in turn was a son of Isaiah Irwin, a native of Virginia. Willis Irwin, who died in 1892, at the age of seventy-four in Walton County, was a farmer, and during the war served with the Georgia State troops under Governor Joseph M. Brown. He was active in democratic politics for a number of years. His widow is still living with home at Jersey, in Walton County, with her daughter Mrs. W. B. Barrett. Major Irwin was the second of six children, the others being: F. A. Irwin, a prominent attorney and former city judge of Cedartown, Georgia; Milton C., a farmer in Rockdale County; Nellie, wife of W. B. Barrett of Jersey; Marcus D., a graduate of the law department of the University of Virginia, and now a practicing attorney at Lawrenceville, Georgia; and Colquitt B., a resident of Conyers.

Major Irwin spent his early life on a farm with an education from the country schools and from the Conyers High School. The storm and stress of the war period left their impress on his youthful mind, and seriously interfered with the steady prosecution of his studies. He finally took up the study of law under Hon. J. N. Glenn of Conyers, and was admitted to practice by Judge John D. Stewart of the Superior Court in 1884. Almost immediately he opened an office at Conyers, and has been pursuing the practice of law with cases in all the courts and with a steadily growing prestige for more than thirty years. Among other important clients he represents the Bank of Rockdale.

Major Irwin has his title as proof of a service of nineteen years in the Georgia State Militia, retiring with the rank of major, and had he wished he might have been a colonel. He has served as mayor of Conyers, and has long been an active figure in the democratic party of his home county. He takes considerable interest in practical farming, has a fine farm near Conyers, and his yearly average of cotton has been a hundred bales. He is affiliated with the Lodge, Chapter and Council of Masonry, and for thirteen years served as



J R Luwin



master of the local lodge. Other fraternities are the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is devout in his associations with the Methodist Church and is particularly interested in Sunday school affairs.

Major Irwin was first married at Conyers December 11, 1878, to Miss Martha H. Overby, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Overby. Mrs. Irwin died at Conyers October 29, 1900, the mother of four children: Irene, who graduated from the local high school and was a student in the Converse College at Spartansburg, South Carolina, and is now teaching at Atlanta; Callie, a book-keeper at Atlanta; William Howard, a farmer in North Dakota; and Henry Grady, at home in Conyers. On November 24, 1904, Major Irwin married Miss Elizabeth Peek of Rockdale County, daughter of W. L. Peek. Mrs. Irwin is actively identified with both church and Sunday school work in the Presbyterian denomination.

JOSEPH MC. HANCOCK. There is perhaps no public office involving more delicate responsibilities than that of judge in ordinary, known in most states as the office of probate judge. For its efficient administration there are required not so much a technical understanding of law as a patience, industry, commonsense judgment and a knowledge of humanity and impartiality which inspire confidence in those who come before the court. These qualities have been well exemplified in the Turner County ordinary, Joseph Mc. Hancock, who has efficiently looked after the duties of the office for a number of years, and who is recognized in that section of the state as a man of unimpeachable rectitude and of the highest personal and civic standing.

He was born in Pulaski County, Georgia, September 11, 1859, a son of Joseph J. and Sarah (Watson) Hancock. His father was born in South Carolina, and his mother in Georgia, the latter being of Irish parentage, her parents having come from Ireland to Georgia many years ago. Joseph J. Hancock became well known both as a minister and as a farmer and planter, and died in 1879 at the age of sixty-two. The mother passed away in 1895 at the age of seventy-three.

Judge Hancock is the youngest in a large family of eleven children. As a boy he spent his days on the home farm, attended country schools, and acquired a practical training for life on his father's plantation. Subsequently he engaged in farming on his own account in that part of Wilcox County that is now Turner County and it was as a farmer that he laid the foundation for his successful career. He is still interested in agriculture and has considerable land in Turner County.

His first important office was that of justice of the peace, and he administered its duties in his home district for a number of years. In 1908 he was elected ordinary and has since been reelected, so that he is now in his fourth successive term. Judge Hancock is a Royal Arch Mason and is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His church is the Missionary Baptist, and he has always been a loyal democrat.

In February, 1880, in Wilcox County he married Miss Mary W. McCall, daughter of John and Missouri McCall, of a pioneer family in that section of the state. To their union have been born eight children. John, born in 1881, is now postmaster at Pinetta, Florida. David, born in 1884, died in 1915. Miss Essie, born in 1887, is a resident of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Charles, born in 1889, lives in Turner County. Samuel was born in 1891 and lives in Wilcox County. Miss Estelle was born in 1893 and now resides at Booneville, Indiana. Joseph, Jr., was born in February, 1894, and is still living in Turner County. Domer was born in 1899 and is attending school at Ashburn, Georgia. All these children were born in Wilcox County.

JOHN J. STORY. One of the first lawyers to locate at Ashburn after the organization of Turner County was John J. Story, whose career for the past

ten years has immersed him in a large volume of law business and real estate transactions, and he is recognized as one of the young and very progressive citizens of that section.

He was born in Worth County, Georgia, September 18, 1882, a son of W. A. and Susan (Henderson) Story. His father was born in Dooly County and his mother in Irwin County. The paternal grandparents were W. J. and Adeline (Royal) Story, and the former came from North Carolina as a boy with his parents and located in Dooly County among the pioneers. During the war W. J. Story was a Confederate soldier and during the greater part of his active career had a plantation. The maternal grandparents of the Ashburn lawyer were J. J. and Susan (Whiddon) Henderson, who were among the first settlers of Irwin County, and J. J. Henderson served with the rank of captain in the Confederate army. He was a stock farmer by occupation. W. A. Story is still living in Worth County at the age of sixty and has for many years been a farmer and planter in that section. His wife died in August, 1910, at the age of forty-six.

John J. Story is one of two children, and the only one still living. As a boy he attended public schools at Sycamore and Ashburn, spent one year in Emory College, and then entered Mercer University, where he was graduated LL. B. in 1904 and admitted to the Georgia bar in the same year. Beginning practice at Ashburn, he soon showed his ability in his early cases, and for a number of years has handled a substantial general practice together with a considerable real estate business. Before entering college he taught school one term, and has usually depended upon his own faculties to advance him in life.

Mr. Story has served as solicitor of the city court at Ashburn, and is now city clerk and treasurer, an office he has attended to for the past eight years.

He is a democrat, a member of the Turner County Bar Association, is a Royal Arch Mason, and also an Odd Fellow.

On June 30, 1914, at Tiffin, Ohio, he married Miss Rhoda Van Buskirk, daughter of Don and Cora Van Buskirk, a well known family of Tiffin, Ohio.

M. J. CROCKETT, M. D. The dean of the Worth County medical fraternity, Dr. M. J. Crockett has resided in this section for forty years, having come here prior to the time that Worth County was formed from Dooly County. At that time he was a young medical practitioner looking for a location in which his abilities would be appreciated, and in this thinly-settled community he found the opportunity which he sought. Today he is one of the leading medical men of the county, a highly respected member of his profession, and a man to whom honors have come in profusion.

Doctor Crockett is not a native son of the Southland, but as two-thirds of his life has been passed here he feels himself a thorough Georgian. He was born near Logansport, Indiana, April 24, 1845, and is a son of David and Lorasias (Smith) Crockett, natives of Ohio, who moved to Indiana as young people and were there married. Their subsequent lives were passed in the Hoosier State, in a farming community, and there the father, a well-to-do and industrious agriculturist passed away in 1853, at the age of forty-five years, the mother surviving until 1908, when she passed away at the remarkable age of ninety-two years. They were the parents of five children, of whom M. J. was the fourth in order of birth.

M. J. Crockett received his early education in the country schools in the vicinity of his father's Indiana farm, and early evidenced an inclination to enter professional life. After some preparation, he enrolled as a student at the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, and subsequently he transferred his membership to the Miami Medical College, of the same city, where his degree of Doctor of Medicine was obtained in 1870. For a short period thereafter, the young physician practiced with his preceptor in Logans-

port, Indiana, but did not feel satisfied with the progress he was making and soon cast about for more prolific fields. About this time the first trans-continental railroad was completed in this country, and entrancing stories were constantly being repeated about the great wealth to be obtained in the far West. Lured by these stories, Doctor Crockett, with other young and ambitious men, started on the journey to the Pacific coast, with Oregon as his final destination. Arrived at Salt Lake City, he found that the western and eastern ends of the railroad had not been brought together, and he and his companions were compelled to walk for several miles before they could again continue their journey. Imagine the storm of protest that would be aroused by the compelling of passengers to do such a thing today! Eventually Doctor Crockett arrived at Albany, Oregon, for which locality he had set out, but soon discovered that all the wild tales that had come from the Pacific coast should have been taken with a grain of salt. Conditions were not to his liking, either as to opportunity or as to weather, and he soon decided to seek a more profitable location, and one in which a more gentle climate was to be found. Accordingly, he turned his face to the East and later journeyed to the South, finally arriving in what was then Dooly (now Worth) County, Georgia. The sparsely-settled community would not have looked like the land of promise to some, but Doctor Crockett had the foresight to tell him that this would be one day, and that not far distant, a prosperous and thriving locality, with wealthy cities and productive farms. During the first few years of his residence at what is now the site of Sylvester, he was forced to meet many difficulties and to put up with numerous inconveniences, but he finally gained a foothold, and from that time to the present his career has been an eminently successful and satisfying one.

Doctor Crockett is a great friend of education, and for a number of years was an active and helpful member of the educational body of Sylvester. He has also served as a member of the Sylvester City Council, and is now county physician of Worth County, and his entire public service has been one that reflects credit upon his integrity and ability. He belongs to the American Medical Association, the Georgia State Medical Society and to the Worth County Medical Society, and for the past forty years has been a Royal Arch Mason. With his family, he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is the oldest physician now in active practice in the county, and few men are held in higher esteem in medical circles of the state.

Doctor Crockett was married in November, 1875, three years after his arrival in Worth County, to Miss Sarah Hill, a daughter of J. R. Hill, deceased, and a member of an old and honored family of this county. To this union the following children were born: Mattie Martin, who is now the wife of Dr. I. C. Dearso, a physician of Atlanta, and has three children; Benj. F., in motor boat business at Memphis, Tennessee, who is married and the father of two children; Clara Larisa, who is the wife of R. F. Lockhart, of Nashville, Tennessee, and has two children; Katie Warren, who is the wife of W. A. Moore, of Pensacola, Florida, and has four children; Claudia Colene, wife of Dr. W. D. Nobles, a physician of Pensacola, Florida; and Dr. Edward Ray, who is engaged in the practice of medicine at Colen, Florida. Doctor Crockett, the father of these children, is the owner of considerable valuable farming and other property in Worth County, and of one of the finest and largest homes at Sylvester.

BRIG.-GEN. MARCELLUS A. STOVALL was one of that small number of Georgia soldiers who had had a little prior experience in military affairs before the outbreak of the war between the states. He was a native Georgian, born at Sparta on September 18, 1818. In his eighteenth year he fought in the Seminole war, left an incomplete course at West Point in 1836 on account of sickness, and afterward became prominent in the volunteer military com-

panies of Georgia. In 1846 he moved to Floyd County and was living upon a fine estate near Rome at the outbreak of the Civil war. At that time he was captain of the Cherokee Artillery and was commissioned by the Confederacy a regular colonel in that branch of the service. He was active in the field and was promoted to be brigadier-general in January, 1863. At Chickamauga, the engagement before Atlanta and at the battle of Nashville he was especially prominent, at the last named being a strong assistant in saving the Army of the Tennessee. His troops afterward joined Johnston in the Carolinas, and surrendered, with the rest of the army, at Bentonville, North Carolina, in April, 1865. After the war General Stovall made his home in Augusta and engaged in business and manufacturing for many years. He died there in 1895.

JAMES JACKSON, member of the Supreme Court of Georgia from 1875 until his death, January 13, 1887, and chief justice for the last eight years of his term, was born in Jefferson County October 18, 1819. When he was about ten years of age his parents removed to Athens, and after a few years' training in private schools he entered the freshman class of the university. Soon after his graduation, in 1837, he commenced the study of law, and commenced practice at Monroe, Walton County. He served two terms in the General Assembly, commencing 1845 and 1847, respectively; in 1849 he was elected to the bench of the Western Circuit and in 1857 resigned to take his seat in Congress. He was re-elected to that body in 1859, but resigned when Georgia passed the ordinance of secession. During the war he served as a military judge of the Confederacy, with the rank of colonel, his duties keeping him usually at Richmond.

At the conclusion of the war Judge Jackson returned to Georgia and practiced until 1875, when he was appointed associate justice of the State Supreme Court, serving thus until 1880, when the governor appointed him chief justice. The General Assembly of that year elected him to that position for the full term of six years. At its conclusion, and only a few weeks before his death, he was re-elected for a second term of six years.

JOHN BULOW CAMPBELL. The City of Atlanta has many native sons who by force of character have risen to a high place in the business or professional world and have done honor to the place of their birth. One of the most enterprising and successful of these is John Bulow Campbell, president of the R. O. Campbell Coal Company, also of the N. P. Pratt Laboratory, and officially connected with many other important business concerns.

He was born in Atlanta December 15, 1870, and has spent practically all his life in that city. His father John B. Campbell, Sr., a native of Walterboro, South Carolina, was brought to Georgia in early boyhood by his parents David Crowell and Caroline (Geddes) Campbell, located at Milledgeville, then the capital of Georgia. John B. Campbell, Sr., served as secretary of the executive department under Hon. Joseph E. Brown during the Civil war. In 1865 he removed to Atlanta and was secretary of the executive department of Georgia under Governors James Smith and Charles J. Jenkins. Here his death occurred in 1884 when he was fifty-six years old.

He married Margaret Virginia Orme, a native of Milledgeville, Georgia, and a daughter of Richard McAllister and Jean Moncure (Paine) Orme. Mrs. John B. Campbell is also deceased. She was the mother of three sons, Richard Orme, David Crowell and John Bulow. Richard Orme Campbell was the founder of the R. O. Campbell Coal Company and its president up to the time of his death at the age of fifty-two on August 17, 1912. He left a wife and children, now residing in Atlanta. David Crowell Campbell, the second son, is a resident of Knoxville, Tennessee.

John Bulow Campbell acquired his early education in the Atlanta public



J. Melvin Campbell

schools, and when he graduated in 1889 from the Georgia Military College at Milledgeville he took the first honors of his class and during his senior year was captain of a cadet corps. On returning to Atlanta he became identified with the R. O. Campbell Coal Company, and with the death of his brother succeeded to the presidency of the corporation. The R. O. Campbell Coal Company is the largest of its kind in the Southeast, engaged both in the wholesale and retail trade in coal and building materials. It owns and operates extensive coal mining interests and handles nearly 1,000,000 tons of coal annually. The general offices of the company are located in the Trust Company of Georgia Building, Atlanta.

The N. P. Pratt Laboratory, of which Mr. Campbell is also president, is a large Atlanta corporation engaged in the manufacture of carbonic acid gas, epsom salts and other drugs and chemicals. In addition Mr. Campbell is vice president of the Campbell Coal Mining Company; vice president of the Westbourne Coal Company; treasurer of the Redfeather Coal Company; treasurer of the High Cliff Coal Company; treasurer of the Blue Diamond Coal Company; president of the Redfeather Sales Company; vice president of the Starbourne Coal Company; and director of the Atlantic Steel Company.

In all his multifarious duties he has shown a grasp of business affairs that has been a valuable asset to all the concerns with which he is connected, and has made his name prominent in business and commercial circles beyond the limits of his home state. Mr. Campbell is a member of the Atlanta Rotary Club, is a Knight Templar Mason, and an elder and clerk of session of the Central Presbyterian Church. He has served on the jury commission of Fulton County for fifteen years past. When he began service on that commission he was the youngest member who had ever served on it.

April 19, 1904, Mr. Campbell married Miss Laura Grafin Berry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Berry of Rome, Georgia. They are the parents of one child, Virginia Orme Campbell, aged nine years.

CLIFFORD GRUBBS. During the past twenty years one of the leading educators and moulders of public opinion in Worth County has been the Worth County Local, the editor and publisher of which is Clifford Grubbs. When Mr. Grubbs took over the ownership of this sheet it had but little standing in the community, having been mismanaged by its former owners, but from the time of his arrival at Sylvester the paper began to flourish and develop. It is now one of the best advertising mediums to be found in the county, because of its large circulation, and in the development of the community is daily playing its part. In addition to being the directing head of this paper, Mr. Grubbs is connected with a number of other enterprises and is a citizen who has always helped his city grow.

Clifford Grubbs was born in Marion County, Georgia, April 20, 1868, and is a son of Charles E. and Eunice I. (King) Grubbs, natives of Webster County, Georgia. His father was a lad of sixteen years when the war between the states broke out, and as he could not secure parental consent to enlist he ran away from home and managed to gain admission into a Georgia infantry regiment, with which he served during the latter part of the war. At the close of that struggle he returned to his home and resumed his studies, on the completion of which he turned his attention to educational work, a field in which he continued to labor during the remaining years of his life. At various times he had schools in Marion, Webster, Randolph and Terrell counties, and was known as one of this section's most popular and efficient educators. He died in 1913, at the age of sixty-eight years. While he was not a man who courted public attention, he was always known as a citizen who did his full share in assisting good movements, of any character, and those who knew him held him in the highest esteem for his many sterling qualities of mind and heart. Mrs. Grubbs, who was a lady of education and talents, died in

1904, at the age of fifty-eight years. There were four sons in the family, as follows: Col. W. E., who is a successful legal practitioner of Sylvester and one of the leaders of the Worth County bar; Dr. Louis F., a medical practitioner of Americus, Georgia, and a well known specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat; Charles E., who went to the West some years ago and is now successfully engaged in the mercantile business at Globe, Arizona; and Clifford.

The eldest of his parents' sons, Clifford Grubbs attended the public schools of Marion County in his boyhood, although much of his earlier education was secured under the able preceptorship of his father. Later he was a student at Shellman Institute, Shellman, Georgia, from which he was graduated in 1888, and at that time he entered upon a career as a schoolteacher. However, his inclinations drew him irresistibly to the field of journalism, and after five years of schoolteaching he entered the newspaper business at Ocilla, Georgia, where he founded the Irwin County News. This he conducted for two years, and, encouraged by his success, looked about for a larger opportunity. It was found at Sylvester, where he purchased the Worth County Local, a paper which had been allowed to deteriorate until its business was negligible. Soon after the advent of Mr. Grubbs the community became aware of the presence of a new force, and slowly but surely the subscription list began to attain respectable proportions. As the years have passed the paper has grown with the city, and has helped the city to develop, and the Local now finds its way into homes all over this section of the state. It is well edited and well printed, contains a wealth of interesting local news, and full reports of the world happenings, and is clean and reliable in every respect. Worth County is to be congratulated that this paper is in such safe hands and that its policy is directed along the line that admits of no "yellow journalism." Mr. Grubbs is the owner of the building as well as the plant, the latter of which is equipped with the most modern and highly improved printing machinery, including large presses and an up-to-date linotype machine.

In addition to being editor and proprietor of this newspaper, Mr. Grubbs is proprietor of the Farmers Produce Exchange, a business of considerable importance, which has to do with handling all kinds of farming tools, tractor engines, etc., and trading in the products of the farmers of this community. This business has also been built up under his direct supervision and stands as a monument to his business acumen and tireless industry. He owns the building in which this enterprise is housed, as well as other property at and around Sylvester, including his fine residence. In the latter, Mr. Grubbs has a handsome library of more than 1,000 well selected volumes, and here he spends his leisure time, as he has always been a keen student and lover of literature.

In public affairs Mr. Grubbs has always taken an active interest, and has been willing to give of his time and abilities to the making of good civic government. He is an ex-member of the Sylvester Board of Education, is a probation officer of Worth County at the present time, and for several terms served as oil inspector. His fraternal affiliations include membership in the local lodges of the Woodmen of the World, the Royal Arch Masons and the Knights Templar, and his religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a stalwart democrat in politics.

Mr. Grubbs was married in August, 1899, to Miss Lilie Martin, daughter of the Rev. John Martin, a minister of the Mission Baptist Church, who has attained the remarkable age of ninety-six years, and who has been seen in the pulpit of this part of the state for more than seventy years. He is one of the best known pastors of the county and is greatly beloved and revered wherever known. To Mr. and Mrs. Grubbs there have come two children: Louie, born at Sylvester, who died at the age of fourteen years; and Catherine, born in 1900, at Sylvester, who is now attending the public schools. The saddest event



Alvin G. Golucke.

in the life of Mr. Grubbs was the death of his son, Louie, who was the idol of his parents, his father's almost inseparable companion, a general favorite with his playmates, and an exceptionally bright student, being at the head of his class at school. His death was caused by typhoid fever, which he contracted while away from home, and his death occurred in an Atlanta hospital, whence he had been taken in a vain attempt to save his life.

ALVIN GORDON GOLUCKE. Endowed by nature with talents that educational advantages and personal effort have rapidly brought to public attention, Alvin Gordon Golucke, of Crawfordville, Georgia, has advanced far on the road to legal fame although he has not yet passed the border of middle life. He is a member of the Taliaferro County bar, and one who commands a large, important, and lucrative practice.

Alvin Gordon Golucke was born at Crawfordville, Georgia, August 13, 1884, and is a son of C. H. and Annie (Roberts) Golucke. On the paternal side the family ancestry reaches to Germany, the grandfather having been born in the Province of Westphalia. In youth he joined the young students of Germany to establish there a Republic, but the effort failing he came to the United States in 1848, along with Carl Schurz and others, and located in Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia, where he subsequently married Leonora Wingfield of that county, she being a member of the well known and numerous family of that name. The maternal grandfather married Annie Crawford, of Columbia County, and she, too, being a member of a well known Georgia family. Mr. Roberts was killed in battle in the closing year of the Civil war, being survived by his infant daughter, Annie, born in 1864 and later becoming the wife of C. H. Golucke.

C. H. Golucke was born in Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia, August 31, 1864, on the same day on which occurred the birth of his wife in the adjoining county, Taliaferro. Their two children, Alvin G. and Ralph W. both survive. Mr. C. H. Golucke is engaged in the lumber business at Crawfordville, a substantial man of affairs and prominent in public life, for a number of terms serving as clerk of the Superior Court of Taliaferro County, which office for some time past has been and now is held by his son Ralph W.

Alvin Gordon Golucke attended the public schools, and after completing the Stephens High School at Crawfordville, entered the University of Georgia, at Athens. The law being his choice of career, his talents pointing unmistakably in that direction, his course of study at the University of Georgia was directed with that end in view. Upon the graduation of his class in 1904, Mr. Golucke took up the study of law proper, and after passing the State Bar Examinations for December, 1904, was admitted to the bar of Georgia.

Before beginning to practice law, and after his admission to the bar, Mr. Golucke served an apprenticeship in a large law office in Atlanta for two years, and then spent another two years doing editorial law work for the Edward Thompson Publishing Company, in New York.

In September, 1908, Mr. Golucke entered upon the general practice of law, opening an office at Crawfordville, the place where he was born and raised, preferring to spend his life in a quiet and simple way among the people he knew so well. Because of his thorough preparation for the law, he soon began to develop a large civil practice, which frequently takes him into adjoining counties, and today he enjoys the distinction of being offered employment in nearly every civil case tried in his county. He soon developed an unusual effectiveness as a jury lawyer, and this has resulted in his employment in every murder case tried in his county since 1910.

From 1910 to 1912 Mr. Golucke served as solicitor of the county court of Taliaferro County, and upon the completion of his term of service, the grand jury of his county, in their general presentments, commended him for the service rendered, and called attention to the fact that he had convicted

80 per cent of the case tried by him. As to the present position occupied by him in his profession, and the general success which has attended his efforts, no clearer idea could be given than to quote the following, taken from a recent issue of the Greensboro Herald Journal, published in an adjoining county, and edited by that dean of Georgia Journalism, "Uncle Jeems" Williams: "Col. Alvin Golucke of Crawfordville was in the city yesterday on business. Colonel Golucke is one of the very best lawyers in this section of Georgia, and whenever he tries a case we always like to attend the trial."

On June 29, 1909, Mr. Golucke was united in marriage with Miss Carolyn Reid of Crawfordville, a daughter of the late Senator W. R. Reid. They have one child, Anna Kathrine, who was born on August 2, 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Golucke are members of the Crawfordville Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Golucke is a democrat, is a loyal party man, and has a wide circle of political friends. For six years he has served as, and still is, secretary of the democratic executive committee of his county, and in 1912 to 1914 he served as a member of the state democratic executive committee. At the Macon convention of 1916 he was again elected to serve on the state democratic executive committee for the term of 1916 to 1918.

Mr. Golucke is a Mason, is a member of the Chapter at Warrenton, and a member of the Commandery at Athens. He is a Shriner.

But his professional life consumes only his working day, eight hours, and it is after we leave his professional activities that we wonder at the varied intellectual interests of the man. It is evident that Mr. Golucke has been impressed with that worthy conviction that a man of attainments should not limit his influence and services to the narrow routine of a profession. Out of the wealth of his experiences and his observations he has been able to do a great good and in various ways. The main part about this is that it seems he takes pleasure in doing it. On May 22, 1916, in speaking at the Tenth District Agricultural and Mechanical School, where he delivered the Commencement Address, he said: "I have had that experience, and reached that age, where I see much of the injustices and inequalities of life, and it becomes clearer and clearer to me, as I jog along life's journey, that I can render no greater service to my fellow man than to help him obtain that equality and justice to which he is entitled."

Mr. Golucke is a trustee of the Tenth District Agricultural College, and something more than a routine performance of duty has characterized his work as trustee. A little pamphlet that has come to the attention of the writer of this article is made up of a few letters which he wrote at different times to the principal of that school, containing a number of practical suggestions and a valuable educational policy and philosophy which, to the advantage of the school, have been adopted and largely carried out in its operations. These letters might be read with profit by educators everywhere, and while of course a liberal quotation from them can not be made in this connection, there are one or two paragraphs which illustrate how clearly and effectively Mr. Golucke writes and speaks. A better statement of the relative value of the school and the teacher was never put into words than in the following two paragraphs: "You might build a school house of marble and furnish it in mahogany and set it in a grove of orange blossoms and palm trees, and put in it a hundred maps and a thousand books, and if you didn't get the right sort of teacher it would all be wasted. But get the right sort of teacher, and even though you can not give him anything to teach in but an old out-house, and no equipment but a piece of chalk, yet he will turn out men and women who will take their proper place in the world, and make you proud. The main thing is the teacher."

Mr. Golucke has written and spoken for the past six years along educational and agricultural lines, trying to awaken the people of the South to the new methods of farming. These efforts on his part have been highly com-

mended by editorial expressions in the daily papers. He seems to have the faculty of investing dry subjects and old and staid principles with rare humor and interest. In a recent editorial commendation of a series of articles by his pen, the Atlanta Constitution said: "Mr. Golucke is a clear thinker, and an earnest and magnetic speaker."

Mr. Golucke is a valued member of the State Bar Association. While entitled to the title of "Colonel," having served on the staff of his kinsman, Governor Terrell, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, he prefers the plain appellation of "Mister." And this is a good key to the man-plainness, simplicity, and a believer in fundamental truths, which "vagaries" and "isms" never affect.

LAWRENCE JAMES COOPER is president of the First National Bank of Waycross and is recognized as one of the leading financiers and business men of the Southern section of Georgia, having just completed two terms as representative from Ware County. He represents one of the most prominent families of South Carolina, in which state he was reared and received his early education. He was born December 1, 1871.

His father was Noah B. Cooper, who was born at Cool Springs, Horry County, South Carolina, March 4, 1835. He died at his home at Mullins, Marion County, South Carolina, August 5, 1897. The Coopers were distinguished both in England and in America. Ashley Cooper, who was born in Dorsetshire, was made Earl of Shaftsbury on April 23, 1672, by patent from King Charles II. Lord Shaftsbury was the son of John Cooper of Hampshire and Annie Ashley, daughter of Sir Charles Ashley. The Cooper and Ashley rivers between which the City of Charleston, South Carolina, is located, were named for Lord Ashley and members of the Cooper family. The Ashleys and Coopers were prominent among the colonists of the Carolinas. The great-grandfather of Noah B. Cooper was John Cooper, who came to Virginia from Dorsetshire, England, and was a kinsman to Sir John Cooper, father of Lord Shaftsbury. The great-grandfather died in Virginia, and after his death his widow and two sons, Ezekiel and Aaron, moved to South Carolina and located at Cool Springs. Aaron had three sons: Bartamaus, Hes and Aaron, Jr. Ezekiel Cooper, grandfather of Noah Cooper, married Sarah Martha Magby, and of their five sons Noah and John died in youth, and the three who grew to manhood were Ezekiel, Timothy and William. Grandfather Ezekiel Cooper was born in 1761 and died in 1828. He served as a patriot soldier in the army of the revolution, was a farmer and stockman, and also a local Methodist preacher. His wife died in 1839.

William Cooper, father of Noah B., was born in 1814 and died in March, 1848, at Cool Springs, South Carolina. He married Lucy Skipper, and their children were: Noah Bryant; Ann Lard and Sarah, twins, born August 31, 1837; William Ebenezer born June 1, 1840; and Charlotte, born May 30, 1844.

After the death of the father in 1848 Noah B. Cooper, then thirteen years of age, remained with his widowed mother and helped to rear the family on the farm until his mother's death. He then lived for several years with his uncle Timothy Cooper at Socastee, South Carolina. Having accumulated by industry and self denial a small amount of capital he became a traveling salesman, carrying his own stock of goods, and sold merchandise in various sections of South Carolina until 1858. He then bought his father's old homestead with his earnings and settled down to a career as a farmer and to the management of varied interests, especially the turpentine business.

In 1860 he was elected tax collector of the Kingston Parish. A year later he resigned the office to join the Confederate army and was a member of Company B in a South Carolina Regiment under Capt. W. L. Wallace in Tucker's Light Cavalry until April 19, 1864. Having been re-elected tax

collector, he took up his duties as a civil officer and in 1868 was elected judge of Probate Court of Horry County. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Legislature. At one time he also served as mayor of Mullins, and was in every way a citizen worthy of all the honors bestowed upon him and played a most useful part in his community.

On February 20, 1866, Noah B. Cooper married Miss Lucinda Jenerette of Rehoboth, South Carolina. She was the oldest child of Samuel Thomas Jenerette, and was born on her father's farm December 22, 1843, and is still living in the old home at Mullins, South Carolina. Her father was the youngest son of Elias Jenerette, who was born in France in 1755 and died in North Carolina in 1837. Noah B. Cooper and wife had twelve children: William Bryant, born January 22, 1867; Noah Webster, born August 17, 1868; Preston S., born March 10, 1870; Lawrence James, who is the Waycross banker first mentioned; Frosty Bell, born May 13, 1873; Wade Hampton, born December 5, 1874; Lucinda Caroline, born May 26, 1876; Eliza Jane, born in April, 1878; Elizabeth, born December 7, 1879, and died in April, 1881; John P., born June 30, 1881; Thomas Ebenezer, born in August, 1883; and Rebecca, born March 25, 1886.

JOHN J. MOORE. One of the prominent younger members of the bar at Waycross, John J. Moore is a native Georgian, was admitted to the bar about twelve years ago, and his reputation for solid ability has been steadily extending over the district around Waycross.

He was born in Clay County, Georgia, June 29, 1878, son of W. P. and Hattie (Gash) Moore. His parents were born in North Carolina and came to Georgia after their marriage and the father was for many years an active farmer in Clay County. During the war he was captain of a cavalry company from North Carolina, and though in active service for three years was never wounded. He is now eighty-five years of age and lives near Hazel in Clay County. The mother has attained the age of seventy-six.

The sixth in a family of ten children, John J. Moore grew up on his father's farm in Clay County, attended public school at Hiawassee and was graduated in 1904 LL. B. from the law department of Mercer University. During the next five years he was in practice at Willacoochee, but in January, 1909, removed to Waycross. He was an active member of the County Bar Association, is a democrat and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His offices are in the Southern Building.

On May 5, 1900, at Hiawassee he married Minnie V. Brown. Three children have been born to them: Cecil, born in 1903 at Hiawassee and attending school at Waycross; John Aubrey, born in 1906 at Willacoochee, and also in school; and Hattie, born in 1910 at Waycross.

J. K. BURKHALTER. Undoubtedly one of the best newspapers of Jenkins County is the Millen News, which in the last two years has grown and developed in scope and usefulness under the management of J. K. Burkhalter. Mr. Burkhalter's entire career has been passed in connection with journalistic effort, and he has also found time to engage in the organization and management of county fairs, being at the present time manager of five of these organizations. He is a native Georgian, born in Tattnall County, October 14, 1882, and is a son of J. W. and Eveline (DeLoach) Burkhalter.

J. W. Burkhalter was born in Tattnall County, and there has passed his entire life in agricultural operations, still living there at the age of sixty years. The mother passed away in that community in 1886, when but twenty-eight years of age. There were four children in the family: C. P., a resident of Glennville; J. V., who died July 18, 1915; J. K.; and Miss Geneva, who died in April, 1904. After graduating from the high school at Reidsville, Georgia, J. K. Burkhalter entered a newspaper office at the age of twenty years. In the

office of the Tattnall Journal, at Reidsville, he began his career in a minor capacity, and after six months was made traveling representative of the Tattnall Times, published at Hagan, with which he remained two years. At the end of that time he became the owner of the paper, by purchase, and conducted its affairs successfully for eight years, then selling out and coming to Millen, where he arrived September 2, 1913. Here he purchased the Millen News, which has become justly known as the leading organ of Jenkins County. It has rapidly increased in circulation, owing to its reliability and progressiveness, as well as its many interesting features, and is therefore an excellent advertising medium. In 1914 Mr. Burkhalter began an active campaign in county fair organization, and now represents as manager the interests of five associations, all of which have proved a great success. Mr. Burkhalter is a democrat and has taken an active part in civic affairs, although rather as an influence than as a seeker for personal preferment. He supports both personally and through the columns of his newspaper every movement which promises to promote the welfare of Millen and its people, and his public spirit as well as his straightforward manner of doing business have gained him many friends and the esteem and regard of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Burkhalter is a Pythian Knight, and a member of the Baptist Church.

On June 27, 1906, Mr. Burkhalter was married to Miss Eddie Hutchinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hutchinson, formerly of Morgan County, Georgia, but now residents of Atlanta. They have three children, namely: J. K. Jr., born April 14, 1908, at Hagan, Georgia, and now a student in the public schools of Millen; Edward Hutchinson, born in December, 1910, at Hagan; and Lucille E., born May 20, 1914, at Millen.

JOHN H. LUMPKIN was born in Oglethorpe County, Georgia, June 13, 1812. At the conclusion of his classical studies at Yale he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice at Rome, in 1834. In 1835 he was elected a member of the General Assembly. In 1838 he was elected solicitor-general of the Cherokee Circuit. He served in that capacity for several years, and in 1843 was elected to the Twenty-eighth Congress as a democrat. He was re-elected to the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth congresses, and as a representative to the Thirty-fourth Congress in 1855, making a total service of eight years. He also served as judge of the Superior Court for his circuit. He died at his home in Rome, Georgia, on June 6, 1860.

AUGUSTIN S. CLAYTON, for whom Clayton County was named, was born in Virginia, November 27, 1783. When a small boy he became a student at Richmond Academy, Augusta, Georgia, to which state his parents had removed, and later came under the tuition of that distinguished lawyer and statesman, William H. Crawford. While a student of the Richmond Academy, before he was eight years old, he made a speech before General Washington, at that time President, which so pleased the general that he presented him with a copy of "Sallust." There is a picture of General Washington pasted in the book, which is still a cherished possession of Judge Clayton's descendants. He entered Franklin College, now known as the University of Georgia, and was a member of its graduating class, in 1804, being admitted to the bar at Washington, Georgia, two years afterward. In 1808 he located for practice at Athens, Georgia, and in 1810 was appointed by the Georgia Assembly to compile the statutes of Georgia from 1800. In 1810-11 he served as a member of the lower house of the Georgia Legislature, and in 1812 was a member of the Georgia State Senate. In 1813-14-15 he was clerk of the Legislature. Between these intervals of public service he was active in the practice of law. In 1819 he was elected judge of the Western Circuit, re-elected in 1822, served until 1825, was then out of office until 1828, when he was again re-elected judge of the Western Circuit. He was a member of the Electoral

College in 1829. In 1831, while yet on the bench, he was nominated and elected member of Congress from Georgia and served two terms. All his life he was profoundly devoted to the interests of the University of Georgia, a member of its board of trustees and secretary of the board up to the time of his death.

In the intervals of his leisure Judge Clayton indulged in literature, and under the name of Wrangham Fitz-Ramble published "The Mysterious Picture," which attracted considerable attention at that time, and also published "The Life of David Crockett, by Himself." Aside from these books he was the author of many essays and pamphlets.

Judge Clayton was one of the original members of the committee that secured the charter for the building of the Georgia Railroad, and was a member of its first directory. While in Congress he was very active and made a notable fight upon the United States Bank, which was at that time a burning issue. In that matter he established his reputation, not only as an able debater, but as an investigator who went to the bottom of the subject in hand. He voluntarily retired from Congress in 1835, and again confined himself to his practice. In 1838 he had an attack of paralysis, from which he only partially recovered, and died on the 21st day of June, 1839, at his home in Athens, Georgia.

HON. FRANK GORDON RABB. High on the roll of Jenkins County's able jurists and legists is found the name of Hon. Frank Gordon Rabb, than whom, perhaps, there is no one more highly esteemed. A man of fine legal abilities, he possesses also the judicial temperament and mind, and in the office of ordinary has won the unqualified regard and admiration of the public and his fellow-members of the Jenkins County bar.

Judge Rabb was born in Lowndes County, Alabama, July 7, 1877, and is a son of Daniel James and Emma (Woodruff) Rabb. His father was born in Alabama, in 1828, and in young manhood became a planter, a vocation in which he was remarkably successful, owning, before the war, thousands of acres of rich cotton land and hundreds of slaves. When the war came on, he gave his services unhesitatingly to the cause of the Southland, becoming first lieutenant of Company D, Second Alabama Artillery. He was engaged in coast defense work chiefly, and was first stationed at Mobile, Alabama, which city he defended until its surrender. Later he was at Vicksburg, Mississippi, until that city's fall, and his entire services, covering four years, were crowded with hard fighting. The ravages of war greatly depleted his fortunes, but he returned to his plantation and builded up a generous success, continuing to be actively engaged as a planter until his retirement, in 1894, when he removed to Claxton, and there died in 1909, at the age of eighty-one years. Mrs. Rabb was born in Alabama, was there educated, and married Mr. Rabb in June, 1860. Her death occurred at Swainsboro, Georgia, in 1904, when she was sixty-seven years of age. There were nine children in the family, of whom only three survive: Mrs. J. W. Daniel, who resides at Claxton, Georgia; Mrs. W. H. Harris, also of Claxton; and Judge Frank C., who was the youngest of the family.

Frank Gordon Rabb received his early education through private instruction until he was sixteen years of age, at which time he was sent to the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, at Auburn, Alabama. There he remained until his junior year, when, impatient to join the army of world's workers, he left school and secured employment with the Tennessee Coal and Iron Railway Company, at Birmingham, Alabama. He worked for four years as a steel worker for this company, and then came to Emanuel County, Georgia, and took up his residence at Swainsboro where he began school teaching. During his leisure hours he engaged in the study of law, and after two years went to Tulsa, Oklahoma, where he also followed educational work for two years, like-

wise holding the office of recorder of deeds. Returning to Georgia at the end of that time, he entered the Atlanta Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1911, and was at once admitted to practice. Opening an office at Millen, the county seat of Jenkins County, he soon became recognized as a thorough, astute and learned attorney, and his connection with some important litigation brought him prominently before the public as possessed of judicial timbre. In 1912 he was appointed to fill an unexpired term as ordinary of Jenkins County, and his services in that capacity were so satisfactory that at the ensuing election he was elected to a full term in that office.

Judge Rabb is a member of the Jenkins County Bar Association and the Georgia State Bar Association, and stands high in the esteem of his fellow-practitioners. His fraternal connection is with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while his political support is given unreservedly to the democratic party. He belongs to the Baptist Church, and has been generous in his support of its movements. As a citizen he has contributed freely of his time and abilities to public-spirited movements, and in every way has endeavored to advance the best interests of his community.

Judge Rabb was married December 1, 1909, in Jenkins County, to Miss Jessie Lanier, daughter of Thomas and Josephine Lanier, and on her mother's side a lineal descendant of the old and honored Lane family, which, like the Laniers, has produced many men of prominence. Two children have been born to Judge and Mrs. Rabb: Emmalane, born in 1911; and Frank Gordon, Jr., born in 1915. On coming to Millen Judge Rabb built one of the finest homes in the city. He is very fond of out-door life, particularly in connection with hunting and fishing, is considered one of the most accurate marksmen in this part of the state, and is the owner of one of the best bird dogs in Jenkins County.

R. C. DODSON, M. D. Since August, 1911, Doctor Dodson has been assistant to Doctor Lane, the general superintendent and chief surgeon of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway Hospital at Waycross.

He was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, October 22, 1887, a son of John R. and Elizabeth (Seling) Dodson, both of whom were born in the same locality. His father, who is now fifty years of age, has spent all his active career as a farmer in Maryland. Doctor Dodson was the only child of his parents and attended the public schools in Baltimore County, also the Loyola College of Baltimore, and was graduated M. D. in 1911 from the University of Maryland. He had already served two years as an interne in a Baltimore hospital, and after his graduation he came to Waycross and took up his present duties.

He is secretary of the Ware County Medical Society, a member of the State and Eleventh District societies, and is a Fellow of the American Medical Association. In politics he is independent, is junior warden in the local lodge of Masons and is also affiliated with the Royal Arch Chapter. His church is the Episcopal.

On December 27, 1911, in Baltimore County, Maryland, he married Miss Frances A. Lewis, daughter of Charles E. and Catherine Lewis. Mrs. Dodson is secretary of the board of the King's Daughters.

WILLIAM THOMAS GENTRY. He whose name initiates this paragraph is one of the native sons of the fair Southland who has given excellent account of himself and to the world, who is essentially and emphatically a man of thought and action, of large initiative and constructive genius, of high civic ideals and of inviolable integrity of purpose. He has been one of the world's productive workers and that there has been full appreciation of his ability is manifest in the fact that he is president of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph

Company, which controls the telephone service of the Southern states and which bases its operations upon the enormous capital of \$65,000,000. None other than a man of sterling character and great ability could be called to serve as chief executive of such a great corporation as this, and the official preferment which he thus holds marks Mr. Gentry as one of America's true captains of industry, even as he is a representative citizen and man of affairs in Atlanta and the State of Georgia. He is a scion of patrician Southern stock and a native of the historic Old Dominion Commonwealth, within whose gracious borders his ancestors settled in the early colonial era of our national history, and with the annals of which the family name has been most prominently and worthily identified.

William Thomas Gentry was born at Gordonsville, Orange County, Virginia, on the 14th of April, 1854, and is a son of John R. Gentry, who was for many years one of the most honored and influential citizens of that county, where he served for a full quarter of a century as mayor of Gordonsville. The original American progenitor of the Gentry family immigrated from England and became one of the earliest colonial settlers in Virginia, where his status in the community is indicated by the fact that he had the distinction of being the first provincial governor of the colony. The lineage is traced back to remote German origin and the orthography of the patronymic seven or eight centuries ago was Gantry, derived from the old German word signifying "wolf ruler." Eventually, in Great Britain, the name was softened and modified to its present form. The father of Mr. Gentry was a valiant soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, after the close of which he continued his residence in Orange County, Virginia, until his death. The Gentry family has had many distinguished representatives, one of the number having served as Governor of Tennessee; Meridith P. Gentry having for many years represented that state in Congress, prior to the Civil war, during which conflict he was a member of the Congress of the Confederate States; and of the present generation a prominent member is Col. Richard D. Gentry, of Kansas City, who has been a prominent and influential figure in the civic and industrial progress of the State of Missouri, where he is now a retired capitalist. With but minor paraphrase are taken the following interesting quotations from an interesting article which appeared in *The Atlantian*, a monthly publication:

"Atlanta has no more valuable citizen than W. T. Gentry, president of the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company. A Virginian by birth, starting life as a telegraph operator, some thirty-four years ago while working as a telegraph operator in the old town of Alexandria, Virginia, he came in touch with the telephone business, as manager of a small exchange. This was in the infancy of the telephone business, which was at the time hardly more than a promising experiment. But the young telegraph operator, possessed of a versatile mind, of large foresight and immense industry, took hold of it with enthusiasm, and in a very short time won his spurs. He was sent to Atlanta thirty-two years or more ago, to take charge of a little exchange which represented a small investment,—a few thousand dollars. He has worked up through every grade of the service, until to-day he is president of a sixty-five million dollar public-service corporation which employs more than 6,000 persons and which connects with a network of wires every village and hamlet of seven great states. No better evidence of Mr. Gentry's wisdom and his qualification for the great place which he fills so well can be found than his attitude toward the State Railroad Commission. Always frank, open, kindly and generous, he has never leaned toward the secretive in the conduct of his business and has kept for his company by his policies a large measure of public friendship. When the State Railroad Commission of Georgia assumed authority over all public-service corporations, Mr. Gentry did not do as many other corporation officials do,—try to hide everything he could; but he went before the commission with a statement that was a marvel of its

kind. Every possible bit of information was given with the result that the company at once gained the confidence of the commission, and between it and our officials there has never been any friction. What the telephone company is worth to Atlanta would be hard to figure; but with its great buildings, its army of employes, and its great disbursement of money, anyone can readily see that it is one of the great assets of the city. This is the public side of the man who is at the head of this great corporation. On the personal side, his kindly and genial temperament enables him to make friends of all with whom he comes in contact, and it is strictly within the limits of truth to say that no man in Atlanta enjoys a larger personal popularity than this president of a great and important corporation,—and one need not be afraid to state that he is the only man in the United States who occupies a similar position and enjoys the same degree of popularity.”

As emanating from his native state the following estimate is specially worthy of perpetuation in this connection, the article being an editorial that appeared in the News-Leader of Richmond, Virginia, on the 26th of February, 1909:

“Yesterday the Southern Bell Telephone Company elected W. T. Gentry president. This is a fitting caption to a brilliant business career, and the logical result of the long and extraordinary service Mr. Gentry has given to the Bell telephone system in the South. That it is a system at all is largely, if not chiefly, due to Virginians. About twenty-five years ago this young man, without fortune, with precarious health and with an empty sleeve, without knowledge of the telephone except what he could teach himself while meeting heavy personal responsibilities, began work in a little office in Alexandria, which he managed while performing his duties in the telegraph office there. He found the telephone little more than a curious experiment; his constructive talent, boundless energy and commanding executive ability developed and applied it, and now, having served in and passed through every grade; he is at the head of this vast organization that, with thousands of men and enormous capital, has woven over the South a network of wires more intricate than the labyrinth that serve night and day the business, the convenience and the pleasure of our people. From a scientific experiment, a possibility but little more substantial, apparently, than Prospero’s vision, he has built up and is now at the head of one of the most potent factors of development. Virginians are and ought to be proud of this Virginian and his great work.

“To the many who knew ‘Tom’ Gentry in his boyhood days, and loved and respected him because of his big heart and the resolute spirit and exhaustless energy that made him, in spite of his slight form, his feeble health and his empty sleeve, the cleverest pupil, the most fearless horseman, the best boxer, the best ball player and the best shot among his school fellows and associates, the great work he has accomplished is a matter of gratification, but not a surprise. In the success of the man all recognize the fruit of those high qualities that the boy demonstrated.”

Mr. Gentry was a lad of about seven years at the inception of the war between the states of the North and the South and when his father entered the Confederate service as a soldier the boy was sent to the home of his maternal grandfather, Thomas M. Mansfield, of Southwestern Virginia, where he remained until the close of the war and where he attended school. Here he met with an accident, his left arm having been caught in a piece of machinery and having rendered necessary the amputation of the member. In 1865 he returned to the parental home, at Gordonsville, where he completed his educational discipline by attending a local academy. Possessed of distinctive scientific and mechanical tastes, the youth quickly acquired a working knowledge of telegraphy, and at the age of twenty years he was found in charge of the Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company, operating between Charlotte, North Carolina, Norfolk, Virginia, and Washington, D. C. He

held this position three years and the company was absorbed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, as a representative of which he was given charge of the office at Lynchburg, Virginia, whence he was soon afterward transferred to Wilmington, North Carolina. For three years he there served as chief operator and assistant to the manager of the local office, and he then turned his attention to the installing of telephone exchanges for the Western Union system. He built the exchange at Wilmington, North Carolina, this being the first established in that state. A year later the Western Union Telegraph Company sold its telephone interests to the Bell company, which corporation appointed Mr. Gentry its manager at Alexandria, Virginia, where he installed the telephone exchange and remained in charge of the same three years. In 1884 the company transferred him to Atlanta and appointed him manager of the exchange in this city, the same having had at the time less than 400 subscribers. The marvelous expansion of the local business of the Bell company may be understood when it is stated that at the present time the Atlanta exchange gives service to 24,500 subscribers.

Concerning the consecutive advancement of Mr. Gentry in this important field of public service the following interesting record has been given and is worthy of reproduction: "His personal growth in business circles and his standing in the community have been commensurate with the success of the business in his charge. In 1893 he was promoted to assistant district superintendent; in 1907 he was elected vice-president of the company; and in February, 1909, he was elected president of the Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company. He stands today without a peer in the practical management of telephone service. Through his efforts the general offices of the Southern Bell Company were transferred from New York to Atlanta. The importance of this move to Atlanta may be gauged by the fact that the general offices in this city employ more than 600 persons, that its pay roll represents an aggregate of slightly more than a million dollars annually and, including the Atlanta exchange, the company gives employment to a corps of about 1,000 persons. Mr. Gentry's position in the Bell telephone service is only one, though the most important, of the numerous offices of which he is the valued incumbent. He is president of the Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Company, a thirty million dollar company; president of the Asheville Telephone Company of Asheville, North Carolina; president of the Capital City Telephone Company, of Raleigh, that state; vice-president of the Petersburg, Virginia Telephone Company; vice-president of the Home Telephone Company, of Henderson, North Carolina; vice-president of the Virginia & Tennessee Telephone Company, of Roanoke, Virginia; a director of the Southern States Life Insurance Company, and a director of several banking institutions.

In Atlanta Mr. Gentry is one of the most valued and popular members of the Capital City Club, of which he was president in 1914-15, and is identified also with the M. & M. Club, the Piedmont Driving Club, the Atlanta Athletic Club, and is vice president of the Brookhaven Country Club. Outside of his home city Mr. Gentry holds membership in the New York Club; the Virginia Club of Norfolk; the Seminole Club of Jacksonville, Florida; the Westmoreland Club of Richmond, Virginia; the Pendennis Club of Louisville; and the Lexington Country Club of Lexington, Kentucky. Both he and his wife are communicants of St. Mark's Church, Methodist Episcopal, South, in Atlanta, and he is liberal in support of its various activities, as is he also in the furtherance of organized and private benevolences and charities. Mr. Gentry accords unwavering allegiance to the democratic party but is essentially a business man and has had no ambition for public office, though he served as a member of the military staff of Governor Terrell, 1903-7, with the rank of colonel. He is affiliated with several fraternal organizations and as a citizen is essentially loyal and public-spirited.

It is worthy of special note that Mr. Gentry is the inventor and patentee of several devices which have been of inestimable value in the facilitating of telephonic service, he having been the original patentee of an automatic coin collector for telephones and his mechanical and practical knowledge having been of great value to him in the service to which he has devoted virtually his entire active life and to the development of which he has contributed in large measure.

In the year 1875, in his native town of Gordonsville, Virginia, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Gentry to Miss Nina Mann, daughter of William H. Mann, a representative citizen of that place. Mrs. Gentry, a woman of most gracious personality, is a popular figure in the representative social activities of Atlanta and the attractive family home is known for its generous hospitality. Mr. and Mrs. Gentry have six children: Mary Belle, Willie M., James H., Thomas R., Nina, and Allene.

In conclusion is entered a pleasing estimate that has been previously published and that is well entitled to reproduction in this article:

"Mr. Gentry is a big-hearted man. Perhaps nothing in life has given him more pleasure than the opportunities which his position has afforded him for helping young men, and many young men who are now occupying honorable and lucrative positions, recognize most gratefully the helping hand that was extended to them by him when they were boys; the good counsel which he gave them, and the material aid which he extended and which enabled them to set forth on the road to fortune. He is both a just and a wise man. Recognizing the fact that the telephone business was comparatively new and little understood, he initiated an effective campaign of publicity and information, the results of which were far reaching. He believes that the great corporation is an economic necessity; that the vast resources of our country can not be developed effectually through any other medium than these great combinations of capital. Being a just man, he believes that these great corporations should be fairly dealt with by the public and that they should deal fairly with the public, thus begetting reciprocal confidence. From the application of these principles he has popularized his company with the public to an extent that has marked no other public-service corporation in the South. His career and his methods and policies prove conclusively that there is no natural enmity between the public and corporations."

WILLIAM W. LARSEN. With eighteen years of active membership in the Georgia bar, it is doubtful if any members of the profession have attained more distinctions and have gained more of the substantial successes of the calling in so brief a time as William W. Larsen of Dublin. His name is widely known over the state through his different positions in public life, and in Laurens County he is prominent both as a lawyer and as a business man.

His birth occurred in the Village of Hagan, in what was then Tattnall, now Evans County, Georgia, August 12, 1871. His parents, Peter and Anna Margaret Nelson, were both born at Yulestrup near Copenhagen, Denmark, and were splendid examples of Danish-American citizens. His father was a graduate of a German Military College, had learned the trade of machinist in his native town and at Copenhagen, and after finishing his military training was offered by the King of Denmark a military commission for service in the West India Islands. He was born March 13, 1834, and in the meantime having married and having a growing family he declined the commission and in 1864 set out alone for the New World, landing in New York City. There for one year he worked and attended school, and then sent for his wife, who arrived in New York City in May, 1865. In the early part of 1866 they came South, spent a short time in Savannah, but owing to the ill health of his wife a year later they moved to Tattnall, now Evans County, Georgia, in 1867. In the Village of Hagan the father set up a blacksmithing, wagon manufactur-

ing and repair shop, and also engaged in farming until his death, which occurred October 16, 1872, at the age of thirty-eight. His wife was born April 12, 1835, and was burned to death February 20, 1915, when eighty years of age. Both parents were members of the Lutheran Church, and the father was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. Of their eight children two died in infancy. The oldest, N. Peter Larsen, died at Pembroke in Bryan County, Georgia. F. Samuel died August 20, 1889, in Liberty County, Georgia, where he was well known as a farmer and in political affairs. Inger Sophelia married for her first husband Dr. B. J. Simmons of Stilson, Georgia, and is now the wife of L. B. Swain, of Evans County, Georgia. The next in age is William W. Larsen of Dublin. The oldest son, N. Peter Larsen, left a son William Tell Larsen, who graduated as a lawyer, came to Dublin, practiced as junior partner of William W. Larsen and on January 15, 1914, met death while crossing the tracks of the Central of Georgia Railway in his automobile. Mrs. L. B. Swain by her marriage to Doctor Simmons had three children: Wilma, now Mrs. B. J. Hodges of Evans County; Norah L., now Mrs. Cohen Chapman of Macon; and Pearl, wife of P. M. Anderson, an attorney at Claxton, Georgia. Mrs. Swain by her present husband has two children: Larsen Swain of Claxton; and Fealiemae, of Claxton.

William W. Claxton as a boy attended the public schools at Hagan and the Bryan Institute of Lamar, the Southern Georgia Military School of Thomasville, and also the literary department of the University of Georgia. His law studies were carried on under the direction of the firm of Williams, Twiggs & Williams at Swainsboro. He was admitted to the bar April 26, 1897, and on the first of November following began active practice at Swainsboro, which was his home until October, 1911. While there he was associated for a time as junior with Alfred Herrington, later was with the firm of Herrington, Warren & Larsen, from which he retired after one year, and for five years was with the firm of Smith & Larsen. For nine years from 1902 he was associated with F. H. Saffold under the firm name of Saffold & Larsen. Judge Larsen came prominently into public affairs while at Swainsboro. Governor Candler in 1899 appointed him solicitor of city courts, an office he filled admirably for five years. His circuit included a large part of Jenkins, Candler, Toombs and Emanuel counties. While at Swainsboro he also took an active part in organizing Company C of the Georgia State troops.

On January 1, 1910, Judge Larsen was appointed secretary to the state executive department by Governor Joseph E. Brown, and filled that office until July, 1911, resigning at the close of Governor Brown's term. He was reappointed by Governor Slaton, but held the office only one month. Much of his reputation over the state at large is due to his splendid ability as a speaker, and he is also an able party manager, and was recently manager for Mr. Underwood in the Twelfth Congressional District, where he carried eleven out of twelve counties for his candidate. By appointment from Governor Slaton he served as judge ad interim from July 15, 1914, to January 1, 1915.

At the present time Judge Larsen is senior member of one of the strongest law firms in the Dublin Circuit, Larsen & Crockett, his partner being C. C. Crockett. The firm are attorneys for the First National Bank, the Southern Exchange Bank and the Bank of Dublin. Mr. Larsen is a member of the State Bar Association, of the Commercial League of America, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. Outside of law and business interests he also owns farm lands and looks after their development and cultivation.

On December 18, 1898, at Swainsboro he married Miss Dovie Estelle Strange, daughter of David J. and Mary (Edenfield) Strange of Bulloch County, Georgia. Her father, who was born in 1831 in Emanuel County, Georgia, died at Sherman, Texas, in 1908 at the age of seventy-seven. He was a farmer by occupation, and as a soldier in the Civil war was wounded

in the Battle of Malvern Hill. Mrs. Larsen's mother was born in Emanuel County, Georgia, in 1836 and died at Swainsboro in 1905. Four children comprise the family circle of Judge Larsen and wife: Walter Driscoll, born at Swainsboro, January 2, 1900; W. W. Larsen, Jr., born at Swainsboro September 23, 1905; Christine, who was born while her mother was visiting her parents at Sherman, Texas, October 28, 1907; and James Evans Larsen, who was born at Statesboro, Georgia, October 3, 1909. Mrs. Larsen is active in the Baptist Church and the Missionary Society, and is a member of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

PAUL P. LANE, M. D. As general superintendent and chief surgeon of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Hospital at Waco, Doctor Lane has very heavy responsibilities and is qualified for them not only by sound ability and skill in his profession but by a personal administrative capacity.

The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Hospital is one of the model railway institutions of the South. It was established at Waycross in 1891 and is the main hospital for the service of employes of that large railway system. The building is modern in all its appointments and equipments, and contains a number of private rooms together with a large ward room, operating room and is complete in every department. This hospital is maintained for the benefit of the sick and disabled employes and all those who receive severe injuries in the service of the railway are cared for here. The buildings occupy a beautiful site, with spacious lawns and parks surrounding it, affording an ideal place for convalescents. The institution is conveniently situated as to the Waycross Station of the Atlantic Coast line and also the shops, which have about 1,500 men employed.

As general superintendent Doctor Lane has gained the confidence and good will of the hundreds of railway men who have at different times been inmates of this institution and with the help of his able assistants, Doctor Dodson and Doctor Alexander has been able to maintain and build up the facilities of the hospital and has given its surgical department in particular a high reputation for effective skill and efficiency.

Paul P. Lane was born at Wilson, North Carolina, January 5, 1887. A son of B. F. and Clara A. (Faircloth) Lane, both of whom were born in North Carolina and still living there, the father at the age of fifty-eight and the mother at fifty-four. His father was for some years a farmer, but in later years has been engaged in the cotton, oil and tobacco business. The mother is a cultured woman who finished her education in Virginia. There were three children, Doctor Lane being the oldest. His brother J. J. Lane is connected with the North Carolina Fire Insurance Bureau and lives at Raleigh. Rosser Lane is still pursuing his studies and his home is at Wilson, North Carolina.

As a boy Doctor Lane attended the Wilson High School and spent some time as a student in the University of North Carolina, and was graduated M. D. in 1908 from the University of Medicine at Baltimore. For two years he served as an interne in James Walker Memorial Hospital at Bloomington, North Carolina. His ability brought him early favorable attention, and he was soon called to the post of chief surgeon of the hospital and superintendent of the institution at Waycross.

He is also well known among the general profession in the state and is president of the Ware County Medical Society, a member of the Southern, the Georgia and the Eleventh District societies and the American Medical Association. He is a Master Mason and is affiliated with Ali Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Savannah. He also belongs to Waycross Lodge No. 369 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he is a democrat, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Lane is unmarried.

JAMES A. DIXON. The professions of the law from their present standing and relation to society have a marked and unquestionable influence on the moral, civil and political affairs of the world. For this reason the reputable lawyer is always found among the foremost citizens of a community and through his activities aiding its growth and development in many ways. Among this class, one to be found at Millen, in Jenkins County, is James A. Dixon. Mr. Dixon has been engaged in practice at Millen since 1904, and during this time has advanced to a high position in his calling, his exalted professional standing being evidenced by his incumbency at this time of the office of president of the Jenkins County Bar Association.

Mr. Dixon was born in Emanuel County, Georgia, July 20, 1879, on the homestead plantation, and is a descendant of a well known and highly honored family of Eastern Georgia. His father, A. H. Dixon, was born in Glasscock County, Georgia, in 1857, and as a young man moved to Emanuel County, where he engaged in farming and planting and where he still makes his home at the age of fifty-eight years. There he was married to Miss Sarah Durden, a native of Emanuel County, who survives at the age of fifty-five years, and they became the parents of ten children, of whom James A. is the eldest. The father is a man of industry and perseverance, who has made his own way in the world and attained independence and substantial position. While he has not sought public preferment at the hands of his fellow-citizens, he has held an honorable place in the community and has been an encouraging and helpful factor in progressive and beneficial movements.

James A. Dixon laid the foundation for his education in the Young-Harris School, of North Georgia, and after his graduation therefrom pursued an academic course at the University of Tennessee and was duly graduated with the class of 1901. He then began his legal studies under the preceptorship and in the office of Colonel Sapp, a well known legist of Swainsboro, Georgia, and in 1903 was admitted to practice. During one year he remained at Swainsboro, and in 1904 came to Millen, where he has since carried on a general practice in all the courts. Industry, guided by intelligence and sustained by unwavering firmness of purpose, has been Mr. Dixon's guiding star. A practice which covers such broad lines as does his requires an intuitive spirit of comprehension, an innate sagacity, and power of persuasion, and all these he possesses in generous degree, together with the ability to place facts in a point of view favorable to his client without recourse to misrepresentation. In 1905 Mr. Dixon was elected by his fellow-citizens to the position of solicitor of the city courts of Millen, and continued to capably and energetically discharge the duties of that position until 1911. Likewise he served the city as a member of the board of alderman for three years, and in every movement for progress and advancement has contributed freely of his abilities, time and means. He belongs to the Jenkins County Bar Association, where his fellow-members hold him in high esteem, and in 1914 was elected to the presidency of this body, still retaining that position. He also belongs to the Georgia State Bar Association, and fraternally his connections include membership in the Masons, in which he has attained his master's degree, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Dixon has always given his unswerving support to democratic candidates and policies. With his family he belongs to the Baptist Church.

In June, 1904, Mr. Dixon was married to Miss Mary Brown, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. F. C. Brown, of Swainsboro, where the ceremony was performed. Mrs. Dixon died in March, 1911, leaving two children: Mary Louise, born in 1905, at Swainsboro, who is now attending the Millen public school; and James Austin, born in November, 1910, at Millen.

GEN. DUNCAN L. CLINCH, who for the last thirty years of his life was a citizen of Georgia, was born at Ard-Lamont, Edgecombe County, North

Carolina, on April 6, 1787. In 1808 he entered the regular army of the United States with the commission of first lieutenant in the newly organized Third Infantry. He was stationed with his command at New Orleans in 1809-10, was promoted to captain December 31, 1810, and transferred with his company to Baton Rouge, where he was stationed from 1811 to 1813. On August 4, 1813, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and transferred to the Tenth Infantry. During that year he commanded six companies of his regiment at Champlain on the northern frontier, and later was in command of the First Brigade, first division of the northern army, at Camp Lake Erie, near Buffalo. On May 17, 1815, he was transferred to the Fourth Infantry, and then served with his regiment for several years in North Carolina and Georgia. It was probably at this period that he acquired property in the state and became a citizen of Georgia. On April 20, 1819, he was promoted to full colonel and placed in command of the eastern section of the seventh military department, Division of the South, with headquarters at Fernandina, Florida, later at St. Mary's, Georgia. From that date until 1832 he was in active command of his regiment, the Fourth Infantry, at various posts in Florida, and during that period, on April 20, 1829, he was brevetted brigadier-general for ten years of faithful service in one grade. In 1832 he was detailed on court martial duty, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. He then resumed the command of his regiment at Baton Rouge, and was transferred to Mobile Point, Alabama. In what is known as the First Seminole war he took a prominent part and destroyed the place known as the "negro fort," killing 270 Indians and negro refugees. In the Second Seminole war, which broke out in 1835, sometimes spoken of as the Seven Years war, he was in command of the operations during 1835 and part of 1836. On December 31, 1835, with only 200 regulars and 460 volunteers he routed the enemy on the Withlacoochie River after a fierce battle, in which he lost only four killed and fifty-nine wounded. This was the first check given to the Indians after the struggle began, and only a few days after the frightful catastrophe which had overtaken Major Dade and his command. Disgusted at the treatment accorded him by the War Department and the lack of support, which made it impossible for him to make his plans effective, he resigned from the army in September, 1836, and settled on his plantation near St. Mary's, Georgia. In 1844-45 he served as a member of the lower house of Congress, and died at Macon, Georgia, October 28, 1849. In 1852 the new county created in the southern part of the state was named in his honor.

MARK WILCOX, legislator and soldier, was born about 1800 in that part of the State of Georgia which was afterwards organized into Telfair County in 1807. His father, John Wilcox, is mentioned as one of the pioneer settlers of Telfair County, having lived there several years before the county was created. Mark was well educated and of influential family, and after serving as high sheriff for a number of years was sent to the Legislature for several successive sessions. He became interested in military matters and reached the grade of major-general. He was one of the founders of the State Supreme Court and a promoter of all public improvements. He died in 1850, possessed of a large estate in Dodge County, and in 1856, when Wilcox County was created, his name was bestowed upon it.

GROVER CLYDE DEKLE. Among the learned professions, the law, perhaps, requires the greatest amount of study along generally accepted uninteresting lines, for the physician is apt to become absorbed in scientific discovery at the beginning of his reading, while the minister embarks upon his labors with mind illuminated and heart atune. The hard facts of law that have to be learned by themselves and so learned that the understanding is quickened into

the comprehension that may later be drawn upon before judge and jury, have very often discouraged the student at the outset and resulted in his turning to a much easier vocation. Not so, however, with the brilliant young city attorney of Millen, who has been well and favorably known to the people of this thriving Georgia community since 1907. He is possessed of the zeal for and devotion to his profession that make its every phase and department interesting, while his strong, clear intellect has enabled him to readily grasp the many complexities of jurisprudence.

Mr. Dekle was born in Emanuel County, Georgia, December 25, 1884, and is a son of M. S. and Beulah (Lee) Dekle. His father, also a native of Emanuel County, has passed his entire life there, having been engaged in operations as a farmer and planter, and through a life of industry, integrity, good management and thrift has accumulated a handsome property, which he has enhanced with modern, substantial buildings and other up-to-date improvements. He still lives at his country home, aged fifty-four years. While Mr. Dekle has not been an office seeker, he has been a factor in the development of his community and the management of its affairs, and has won the respect and regard of his fellow-citizens. Mrs. Dekle, who was born in Burke County, Georgia, still survives at the age of forty-eight years. There were six daughters and three sons in the family, of whom Grover Clyde was the first born.

As a lad Grover C. Dekle attended the public schools of McRae, Georgia, following which he went to the Georgia Normal Institute, located at Abbeville, Georgia, where he was graduated with the class of 1906. Having determined upon the law as the field for his activities, he entered the office of Montgomery Laid, at Montgomery, Alabama, and there applied himself so assiduously to his studies that he was soon prepared for his profession and was admitted to the bar in 1907. Mr. Dekle began his career as an attorney at Swainsboro, Georgia, where he remained for something less than a year, and in the latter part of 1907 came to Millen, where he has since carried on a large and constantly increasing practice. Brilliant eloquence and wit have been associated with the quiet and steady prudence which assures success, in Mr. Dekle's uniformly prosperous career. He has a fluency of speech, a knowledge of men and a keen insight into character, qualities which enable him to modify his plans to suit attending circumstances. In 1914 he was elected city attorney of Millen, a position in which he still serves and in which he has established a record for faithful and energetic service. One of the leading democrats of this section, he is at this time secretary and treasurer of the democratic county executive committee. As a member of the Jenkins County Bar Association, he is given opportunities of exchanging thoughts with other bright intellects of the profession. Mr. Dekle's religious connection is with the Baptist Church.

On December 25, 1907, Mr. Dekle was married at Millen, Georgia, to Miss Ellen Jones, daughter of Henry Jones, a well known resident of this place, and to this union there have been born two children, namely: Grover Clyde, Jr., born at Millen in 1909, and now attending the public school; and Hubert Emerson, who died at Millen at the age of six months.

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER KRAUSS. Prominent in the legal profession of Glynn County stands Hon. Daniel Webster Krauss, judge of the city courts of Brunswick. Not only has he a reputation as a capable and forceful lawyer which extends throughout the southeastern part of the state, and a record of twelve years of judicial service in which he has lent dignity to the bench, but throughout his career he has always had deeply at heart the well-being and improvement of the community, and has used his influence, whenever possible for the promotion of industries and institutions calculated to be of lasting benefit to this section.

The entire career of Judge Krauss has been passed at Brunswick. He

was born in this city, October 21, 1869, a son of Peter and Margaret (Hudson) Krauss, secured his preliminary education and his legal training here, and in the courts here tried his first case. His grandfather, Gustav Krauss, was a prominent man of affairs in the City of Munich, Germany, where he served for some years as burgomaster. Peter Krauss, father of the judge, was born in the City of Munich, Bavaria, in 1836, received a good education in the public schools, and was nineteen years of age when, in 1855, because of the military system in his native land, he emigrated to the United States. Here he took up his residence at Savannah, where he was employed in mercantile lines until the outbreak of the war between the states, when he enlisted in a company of German volunteers in the Confederate army, and during the greater period of the war acted as a courier. He was married at Savannah, and after the war moved with his family to Brunswick, where he established himself in business as the proprietor of a mercantile establishment, which he conducted until his retirement in 1892. His death occurred in 1893, while Mrs. Krauss passed away in 1888, both in the faith of the Methodist Church, of which they had been lifelong members. They were highly respected and esteemed members of their community, the kind of sterling people whose qualities of heart and mind wield a distinct influence in advancing religion, education and good citizenship. Of their ten children, seven died in infancy, the others being: George Richard, a substantial business man of Brunswick; Daniel Webster; and Katie May, who is the wife of W. R. Thomas, a banker, of Gainesville, Florida.

The Glynn County Academy of Brunswick furnished Daniel W. Krauss with his literary education, and after his graduation from the academy, in the class of 1889, he entered upon his law studies under the preceptorship of Hon. F. H. Harris, and in 1890 he successfully passed the examination and was admitted to the Georgia bar by Hon. Spencer R. Atkinson, who later became judge of the Supreme Court and railroad commissioner of Georgia. Judge Krauss began practice at Brunswick in 1890, and four years later became a partner of Owen Johnson, the firm of Johnson & Krauss continuing for a successful existence of three years, when it was mutually dissolved. Judge Krauss then became the partner of C. L. Sheppard, now of Fort Valley, Georgia, in the firm of Krauss & Sheppard, which handled much important litigation in the courts until 1902. Since that time Judge Krauss has been alone in his practice, and now has a large and representative clientele, whose interests he handles in all cases except those which come before his own court. As a legist Judge Krauss has always been numbered among the foremost men of his profession at Brunswick. He has the friendship and respect of his fellow-practitioners, whom he has impressed as a valued associate and who respect him as a fair but formidable opponent. He has always been a close student of his calling, and is the owner of one of the best private legal libraries at Brunswick, in which he spends much of his leisure time in research.

The first public office held by Judge Krauss was that of councilman of Brunswick, to which he was elected for two terms, serving during the years 1894-5-6-7. In 1907 he was appointed judge of the city courts of Brunswick by Governor Hoke Smith and received a reappointment from the same source, his service at that time lasting from October 7, 1907, until December 31, 1915. He was again appointed to this position, this time by Governor Nathan Harris, whose office he now holds. The record of Judge Krauss on the bench has been one in which he has never been criticised, either as to character, fidelity, impartiality or integrity. He is possessed of the judicial temperament and dignity, and while he tempers his justice with mercy is always ready with his decision when the case demands. Fraternally, he is a Knight Templar and Shriner Mason, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. A devout and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he is now serving as steward and super-

intendent of the Sunday school, and for many years was a teacher in the latter.

Judge Krauss was married in 1892 to Miss Sallie McDonald of Reidsville, Georgia, who died without issue August 5, 1893. The judge was again married to Miss Janie Lane Harwell, of Jonesboro, Georgia, daughter of Rev. T. S. Harwell, a prominent Methodist pastor and member of the North Georgia Conference. She died at Brunswick, Georgia, December 5, 1896, leaving three children: Dorothy Lane, a graduate of Wesleyan College; Willard Webster, who is attending school; and Daniel Lee, also a student. On August 16, 1898, Judge Krauss was married the third time when he united with Mrs. Minnie Lee (Harwell) Parker, a sister of his second wife. She is an active member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and a leading worker in the movements of the Methodist Church and missionary societies.

CRANSTON WILLIAMS. One of the progressive young men of Georgia who has shown both inherent and individual predilection for and facility in the newspaper business and who is adept in all departments pertaining to the "art preservative of all arts," is Cranston Williams, who is the able and popular editor and general manager of the *Americus Times-Recorder*, a representative daily paper published at Americus, the judicial center of Sumter County. As a newspaper man Mr. Williams has done a large amount of work that has had important bearing in furthering the interests of his native state, and he takes just pride in reverting to the fact that he was born and reared in Georgia, where he stands as a scion of old and honored families of this favored commonwealth of the fair Southland.

Mr. Williams was born in the City of Augusta, Richmond County, Georgia, on the 28th of July, 1895, and is a son of James Cranston Williams and Mamie (Gullatt) Williams, both likewise natives of Georgia, and the latter a granddaughter of the late Col. Cornelius H. Hanlieter, a well known journalist and historian of Georgia and for many years prominent and influential in connection with newspaper enterprise in the City of Atlanta. James C. Williams has devoted the greater part of his active life to journalism and is one of its prominent exponents in Georgia, where he is also an influential figure in political and general civic life. He is now editor of the *Greensboro Herald-Journal*, at Greensboro, Greene County, and has won marked prestige in journalistic circles in his native state. As a prominent representative of the democratic party he was a presidential elector from Georgia in the election of 1912, and thus had a part in marking the triumph of President Wilson, the nation's present chief executive. As elector he represented the Eighth Congressional District of the state.

Cranston Williams gained his rudimentary education in the public schools at Washington, Wilkes County, and later continued his studies in the public schools of Crawfordsville and Greensboro, in which latter city he was graduated in the high school as a member of the class of 1911. In the autumn of the same year he entered Emory College, at Oxford, in which institution he continued his studies through the autumn term of 1915, when the impaired health of his father caused him to withdraw, shortly before the time of graduation.

When a lad of but six years Mr. Williams gained his novitiate into the mysteries of the printing business, as he entered his father's newspaper office and began to familiarize himself with "the case" and other intricacies of the business. He served a most thorough apprenticeship as a printer and pressman and learned all other mechanical details of the printing business, and prior to entering college he had given effective service in handling business, advertising and circulation details of his father's paper, besides contributing to its editorial and news subject-matter. He has served many Southern papers as a special writer, and in 1915, after having held a position in the



Paul J. Greening

census bureau of the Department of Commerce, in the collection of manufacturing statistics, with headquarters in the national metropolis, he contributed to the Greensboro Herald-Journal an interesting series of articles under the title of "Glimpses and Glances of New York." Mr. Williams is an enthusiast in his chosen profession, which never loses its lure to those who have been for any considerable time identified therewith. On the 13th of August, 1914, he was retained as managing editor of the Americus Times-Recorder, and on the 1st of January, 1916, there came further recognition of his ability and sterling character, in that he was then advanced to his present position, that of editor and general manager of this important paper. The paper and business are owned by the Times-Recorder Company, which is incorporated under the laws of the state and of which George R. Ellis is president. The Times-Recorder, which wields much influence along political lines and as an exponent of local interests, dates its inception back to the year 1879, when it was founded as a weekly paper. Within a few years it expanded its functions and became a morning daily. In the autumn of 1914 it was changed to an afternoon daily, and in 1915 was instituted the issuing of a Sunday morning edition, with the afternoon daily continued each day except Saturday. The Times-Recorder has a thoroughly modern office, with the most approved equipment in all departments, and its daily circulation, as well as that of its weekly edition has been expanded to fully 1,500 copies, a corps of ten persons being employed in the offices of this specially up-to-date and influential Georgia paper. Within the past its editorial department has been in charge of Mrs. Marie Louise Myrick, now of Savannah; Thomas Gamble, who likewise resides in that fine old Georgia city; Frank T. Long, now of Southerland, Florida; and Quimby Melton, city editor of Atlanta Constitution. An able and honored representative of the paper was the late J. Walter Furlow, who served as its city editor for more than thirty years and who was the incumbent of this position at the time of his death, on the 1st of January, 1916. The Times-Recorder has stood indomitably for law enforcement, for civic order and for the cause of prohibition of the liquor traffic, while in a general and specific sense it has been specially influential in the moulding and directing of political sentiment and action, the present editor being an effective advocate of the principles and policies for which the democratic party stands sponsor in a basic way.

Mr. Williams is affiliated with the Sigma Nu, a national college fraternity, and is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Americus, his earnest association with religious work having continued since he united with the church during the memorable college revival at Emory College, in 1911. He is a popular factor in the business and social life of his home city and his name is enrolled on the list of eligible young bachelors in Americus.

J. R. POTTLE. Depending upon his own resources in making his way to the goal of his high ambition, Judge Pottle has won secure vantage ground as one of the able lawyers and jurists of his native state and is now engaged in the successful practice of his profession at Albany, in which city he has built up a large and representative law business and made for himself a place as one of the leading members of the bar of Dougherty County.

Judge Pottle was born at Warrenton, judicial center of Warren County, Georgia, and the date of his nativity was January 6, 1875. He is a son of Judge Edward H. and Mary Virginia (Hudson) Pottle, the former of whom was born at St. Mary's, Camden County, this state, and the latter in Warren County. Judge Edward H. Pottle became one of the prominent and honored members of the bar of Georgia, and in 1874-5 he served with marked ability and distinction on the bench of the Superior Court of the Northern judicial circuit. He gave gallant service as a soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, having been colonel of the First Georgia State Troops at the close of

the war and captain of his company at the inception of the war. His regiment was a part of the command of General Bragg and with it he participated in many engagements, including a number of the important battles marking the progress of the great struggle between the states of the South and the North. In a conflict near Chickamauga he was wounded, but he soon resumed his place with his regiment and continued in service until the close of the war. Judge Pottle passed the closing period of his life at Macon, Bibb County, and died in 1886, in Micanopy, Florida, at the age of sixty-three years, his widow being called to eternal rest in 1888, at the age of forty years. Of their children the eldest is Joseph E., who is a representative member of the bar of Milledgeville, Baldwin County, and who recently resigned as solicitor general for the Ocmulgee circuit; Mina P. is the wife of A. H. Hodges, of Bulloch County; and Judge J. R., immediate subject of this review, is the youngest of the children.

To the public schools of Warrenton, Judge Pottle is indebted for his preliminary educational discipline, which was supplemented by a course of study in the college at Milledgeville, in which he was graduated when but sixteen years of age. For the ensuing four years he was a successful teacher in the public schools, and in the meanwhile he gave close attention also to the study of law. He soon fortified himself in the learning of the law and in 1896 proved himself eligible for and was admitted to the bar of his native state. He was favored in being then appointed a law clerk for the Georgia Supreme Court, of which position he continued the incumbent nine years, during which he had exceptional opportunities for furthering his knowledge of the science of jurisprudence, the incidental discipline being of most valuable order.

In 1905 Judge Pottle engaged in the independent practice of his profession at Blakely, Early County, where he developed a large law business and where he continued his residence until 1912. In 1912 he was appointed judge of the Court of Appeals of Early County, and at the ensuing general election he was duly elected to this office. He continued his effective service on the bench for a period of two years, at the expiration of which he resigned the post and removed to the City of Albany, Dougherty County, where he has since continued in active general practice and where he has precedence as one of the leading members of the bar of the Albany judicial circuit. The judge is an active and appreciative member of the Georgia State Bar Association, the American Bar Association, and the Dougherty County Bar Association. Judge Pottle gives the staunchest of allegiance to the democratic party and has given yeoman service in the furtherance of its cause. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, including the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and is identified also with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a valued member of the Country Club at Albany and both he and his wife are earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

In the City of Macon, Georgia, on the 19th of April, 1915, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Pottle to Miss Nell Johnston, daughter of Dr. H. L. Johnston, of Palmetto, Campbell County, and she is a popular factor in the representative social activities of the City of Albany. By a former marriage Judge Pottle has two children—Roland, who was born in Burke County, in 1893, and who attended Emory College; and Virginia, who was born in the City of Atlanta, and who is now attending St. Mary's College at Raleigh, North Carolina.

L. L. FORD. Through distinctive ability and ambitious and resolute purpose it has been given to Mr. Ford to gain precedence as one of the representative younger members of the bar of his native state and he is established in the successful practice of his profession at Albany, the judicial center of Dougherty County. With characteristic diligence and circumspection, he

was not satisfied until he had thoroughly fortified himself in the minutiae of the involved science of jurisprudence through punctilious preliminary discipline, and in the active work of his profession he has manifested the same zeal and earnestness, with the result that he has built up a substantial and representative practice and effectively demonstrated his powers as a skillful trial lawyer and safe and conservative counselor, besides which he has taken a loyal interest in public affairs and in the advocacy of the principles of the democratic party, with attendant prominence and influence that led to his being elected to represent his district in the upper house of the Georgia Legislature. He is a young man of energy and progressiveness, buoyant, genial and considerate in his association with his fellow men, and he has a wide circle of stanch friends in the state that has ever represented his home and in which he is a scion of an honored pioneer family.

Mr. Ford was born on the homestead farm of his father, in Worth County, Georgia, and the date of his nativity was August 23, 1879. He is a son of James H. and Sophronia D. (Sullivan) Ford, both of whom were likewise born and reared in Worth County, where the father still resides, as a venerable, honored and representative citizen of his native county. The original progenitor of the Ford family in Georgia was John Ford, who came to this favored commonwealth in the early part of the eighteenth century and who became one of the pioneer planters and influential citizens of Worth County, which was at that time an integral part of Dooly County. He obtained a grant of land and developed the same into a productive plantation, besides which he otherwise contributed materially to the civic and industrial advancement of the section in which he was one of the earliest settlers and in which he continued to reside until his death. His descendants have in all later generations well upheld the prestige of the honored family name, and many of them are still found represented in the sterling citizenship of Worth County.

James H. Ford was reared to manhood on the old home plantation and received the advantages of the common schools of the locality and period. During the long intervening years he has not abated his allegiance to the basic industry of agriculture, of which he has been a prominent and successful exponent in his native county, where he stands exponent of loyal and public-spirited citizenship and where he commands unqualified popular esteem. Though he has continued his association with agricultural pursuits and is a substantial landholder in his native county, his energy has led him into other fields of enterprise, as indicated by the fact that for a number of years he conducted a large and prosperous general merchandise business at Ty Ty, Worth County. He retired from active business about 1900, is now seventy-five years of age, in 1916, and, venerable in years, he still maintains his home at Ty Ty. Mr. Ford was one of the loyal and gallant sons of the fair Southland who went forth in defense of the cause of the Confederacy when the Civil war was precipitated on the nation. He enlisted in Company G, Fourteenth Georgia Infantry, and was chosen captain of his company, and in many a sanguinary battle he led his command with marked gallantry and effectiveness. At the second day's fight at Richmond he received a severe wound, but returned to his regiment as soon as he was able to overcome his physical disability. He made a record that will reflect enduring honor on his name and memory and continued in the ranks of the boys in gray until the close of the war, his continued interest in his old comrades having in later years been signified by his affiliation with the United Confederate Veterans. Mrs. Sophronia (Sullivan) Ford likewise was a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of Worth County, within whose borders she passed her entire life, a gracious and gentle woman who was loved by all who came within the sphere of her influence. She was summoned to the life eternal in 1910, at the age of sixty-seven years, and is survived by five children: E. M., J. C., and Mrs. J. C. Redman, all residents of Worth County; Mrs. C. W.

Graves, of Tift County; and L. L., of this review, who was the fifth in order of birth.

As a boy and youth L. L. Ford duly profited by the advantages afforded in the schools of his native county, and this discipline was supplemented by a course in Roanoke College at Salem, Virginia. Thereafter he was a student in historic old Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, and after leaving this institution he followed the course of his ambition and began reading law in the office and under the preceptorship of the well known firm of Pope & Bennett, at Albany. He made rapid and substantial progress in his technical studies and in 1908 was admitted to the bar. He has since continued in the successful practice of his profession at Albany, where he retains a representative clientage, the same having involved his appearance in connection with important litigations in which he has won victories that have greatly enhanced his professional prestige.

As a young man of well fortified opinions and distinctive progressiveness, Mr. Ford has taken a lively interest in governmental affairs and has been an active and effective advocate of the principles of the democratic party. In 1912 he was elected state senator from the tenth district, in which he served one term,—and that with characteristic verve, loyalty and efficiency. He took a prominent part in the work on the floor of the Senate and in the deliberations of the various committees to which he was assigned, including the railroad committee, the general judiciary committee, and the committee on commerce and labor, of which last mentioned he was chairman during a period in which the matter of child labor was being made a subject of vigorous consideration in Georgia.

Mr. Ford is identified actively with the Dougherty Bar Association and also the Georgia State Bar Association, and in a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, his popularity in which representative organization is indicated by the fact that in 1916 he is serving as exalted ruler of the lodge at Albany. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Ford is an appreciative student and reader, a forceful and effective public speaker, and a vital, generous and optimistic young man whose popularity in professional, business and social circles is of unequivocal order. His name is still enrolled on the list of eligible bachelors in his native state.

J. M. BARNETT, M. D. A devoted follower of the noble and humane work which his profession implies, Dr. J. M. Barnett has proved faithful, and has not alone earned the due rewards of his efforts in a temporal way, but has proven himself worthy to exercise the important functions of his chosen calling, through his ability, his abiding sympathy and his earnest zeal in behalf of his fellow men. His mastery of the science of medicine and surgery is broad and comprehensive and the profession and public accord him an honorable and distinguished place among the medical practitioners of Albany and Dougherty County.

Doctor Barnett was born at Newton, Baker County, Georgia, October 12, 1878, and is a son of Robert L. and Laura (Miller) Barnett. His father, also a native of Newton, passed his entire life in Baker County, and there devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. When he entered upon his career he was possessed of but few advantages and only small capital, but was a man of energy and industry, capable of making the most of every opportunity that presented itself, and ambitious and determined to succeed. With these attributes, and through them, he worked his way to a competence and became known as one of the substantial men of his community. As a citizen he was ever held in the highest esteem, and at all times gave his support to the measures calculated to benefit his community. When he died, in 1902, at the age of fifty-two years, his community lost one of its helpful men. Mrs.

Barnett, who is a native of Mitchell County, Georgia, still survives him at the age of sixty-eight years, and is making her residence at the comfortable family home at Newton. The family of Robert L. and Laura Barnett consisted of the following five children: R. A., who resides at Newton; Dr. J. M., of this notice; L. S., also a resident of Newton; Mrs. L. O. Benton, of Monticello, Georgia, and Mrs. R. H. May, of Bainbridge, Georgia.

The country schools in the vicinity of his father's farm furnished J. M. Barnett with his early education, following which he went to the high school at Newton and duly completed his course. This was furthered by study at the Bethel Male College at Cuthbert, and a course at the State Normal College at Athens, but the ambitious youth was still not satisfied, and after his graduation from the last-named institution, in 1896, he adopted the vocation of school teaching, with the intention of earning the means with which to continue his education. Accordingly, he was placed in charge of a class at Pavo, Georgia, in which rural community he continued to teach for some time, and later had other schools in Colquitt County. Three years covered the period of his experience as an educator, and by that time he was ready to resume his own training. He began the study of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Atlanta, from which he was graduated with his degree in 1902, and immediately entered upon his professional career at Pretoria, there becoming local surgeon for the great lumber camp belonging to the late R. H. Plant, of Macon, Georgia. This work occupied Doctor Barnett's attention for about eight years, and when he left Pretoria he went to New York, there taking post graduate work in the New York Post Graduate School and Hospital. Thus fully equipped, in 1911 he came to Albany, where he has since been very successful in building up a large and representative professional business. The same will power and determination which he manifested in gaining a reputation and foothold has unquestionably brought him to the front ranks of the medical profession within the comparatively short space of a few years.

Doctor Barnett is a great student and passes much of his leisure time in perusing the leading journals published in the interest of his profession. It is his laudable ambition to keep fully abreast of the times in all modern discoveries pertaining to the treatment and cure of disease and to be progressive in all his methods. At the same time he is sufficiently conservative to deem it wise to adhere to those old and tried ways the merit of which is unquestioned. He belongs to the American Medical Association, the Georgia State Medical Society, the Dougherty County Medical Society, the Southern Medical Society and the Second District Medical Society, of which last named he served as president in 1908. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, socially belongs to the Country Club of Albany, and religiously holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Doctor Barnett uses his right of franchise on behalf of the nominees and principles of the democratic party. Socially, he is deservedly popular. His cheerful, genial disposition is such as readily wins friends, and, what is still better, he possesses the happy faculty of keeping friends once made.

CHARLES SIMON BARRETT, who is the national president of the Farmers' Union, is a resident of Union City, Georgia. He was born in Pike County, in 1866, and was educated in Kentucky and Indiana. Until he was thirty-seven years of age he was engaged in farming and teaching, when he began the work of organizing the farmers. He served as president of the Georgia Farmers' Union in 1905 and 1906, and since the latter year has been at the head of the national organization, which has reached a membership of 2,500,000 in thirty-one states. He has been a national figure in the Country Life movement, and Secretary Bryan appointed him a delegate to the International Agricultural Institute, which met in Rome, Italy.

CHARLES L. BARTLETT, whose record of service in Congress covers twenty years, ending 1915, is a native of Monticello, Georgia, born January 31, 1853. He was admitted to the bar in 1872, having graduated from the law department of the University of Virginia. Two years before, he completed his course in the University of Georgia, which conferred the A. B. degree upon him. He has practiced his profession at Monticello and Macon. In 1877-81 he was solicitor general of the Macon Circuit; member of the Georgia House of Representatives in 1882-86 and of the Senate 1888-90; judge of the Superior Court of the Macon Circuit in 1893-94, and representative in Congress from the Fifty-fourth to the Sixty-third congresses (1895-1915). He represented the Sixth Georgia District.

WILLIS S. COX. Since early manhood the career of Willis S. Cox has been one characterized by steady and continued advancement. He has made the most of his opportunities, and when these have not appeared he has created them for himself. At present, in the capacity of cashier of the Farmers State Bank of Blakely, he is directing the policies of one of the foremost financial institutions of Early County.

Mr. Cox was born at Ozark, Alabama, January 29, 1888, and is a son of Willis S. and Hattie (Wingate) Cox. His grandfather, Capt. Hezekiah Wingate, was captain of the fleet running the blockade on the Chattahoochee River, and lost his life in Florida while attempting to stop a leak in a boat. Willis S. Cox, father of Willis S., of this review, was born at Lumpkin, Stewart County, Georgia, in 1843, and from his native place enlisted for service in the war between the states, being a private in an infantry regiment for four years. After the war he removed to Alabama, where he was married to Hattie Wingate, a native of Eufaula, Alabama, and established himself in business as the proprietor of a mercantile business. Later he was engaged in farming ventures, which occupied his attention during the last twenty-five years of his life. He died April 9, 1913, aged seventy years. Mrs. Cox passed away in September, 1914, when sixty-six years of age, having been the mother of five sons and two daughters: C. M., a resident of Ozark, Alabama; H. W., also of that place; C. W., of Montgomery, Alabama; A. M., of Dallas, Texas; Willis S.; Miss Charles Willie, of Ozark, Alabama; and Mrs. J. D. Kirkland, of Graceville, Florida.

Willis S. Cox attended the public schools of Ozark, Alabama, following which he took a course at Emory College, graduating in 1905, and at the University of Alabama, where he received his degree in 1908. At that time he secured a clerical position with J. C. and W. C. Holeman, stock dealers of Hartford, Alabama, and there remained for five years. In 1913 he was transferred to the same company's establishment at Blakely, and after two years, in August, 1915, was tendered the cashiership of the Farmers State Bank of Blakely, which he accepted. He is also a director in this institution and has practical charge of its affairs.

Mr. Cox is a democrat and a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Masons. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, where he is serving as steward, as well as superintendent of the Sunday school.

On November 8, 1916, he married Miss Pearle Grimsley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Grimsley, of Fort Gaines, Georgia.

HON. LAWRENCE RAMBO. The legal profession of Early County has no stronger or more forcible member than Hon. Lawrence M. Rambo, ex-judge of the City Court of Blakely, and a well known figure in the courts of this circuit, where he has been a conspicuous factor in a number of important legal battles. Judge Rambo is a native of Macon County, Georgia, and was born March, 20, 1878, a son of John D. and Molly (McCaskill) Rambo.

The great-great-grandfather of Judge Rambo, Lawrence Rambo, received

a grant from the King of England located on Tide Creek, in South Carolina, and there carried on planting operations for many years. His son, Daniel Rambo, the great-grandfather of the Judge, was born there, passed his life in agricultural pursuits, and married Jane Ford, also a native of the old South state. Among their children was Drewery Rambo, who became an early planter of Decatur County, Georgia, where he passed the greater part of his life and died. He married Regina DeGraffenreid, a direct descendant of Baron DeGraffenreid. Baron DeGraff, of France, married a Miss Reid, of Switzerland, and as neither wished to change their family names, they decided to combine the two, this resulting in the family of DeGraffenreid. Baron DeGraffenreid, because of religious persecution, fled from Europe and migrated to America, where the king gave him a grant of land in North Carolina, the baron there founding the Town of Newburn. He was the only male member of the family to come to this country, and has a number of descendants in the South, including five or six brothers living at Shreveport, Louisiana, who bear the family name.

John D. Rambo, son of Drewery and Regina (DeGraffenreid) Rambo, and father of Judge Lawrence M. Rambo, was born in 1846, in Decatur County, Georgia, and was seventeen years of age when he became a soldier of the Confederacy, with a lieutenancy in a Georgia infantry regiment. He served until the close of the war between the states, principally in the Virginia campaigns, was slightly wounded in action, and when peace was declared was acting captain of his company. Returning to civil life, he resumed his studies, and graduated at the state university in the class of 1869, and was later admitted to the bar. He eventually became a prominent attorney, practicing at Columbus and Fort Gaines, and held numerous public offices of trust and responsibility, being a member of the Georgia Legislature, a presidential elector voting for Judge Parker, and judge of the City Court of Fort Gaines for a number of years. A man of fine talents and marked intellectuality, he was a representative of the best type of Southern lawyer and gentleman and was universally esteemed and respected. He died January 15, 1912, at the age of sixty-six years. Mrs. Rambo, who was born in Macon County, Georgia, a member of a family of Scotch origin which came to this state from South Carolina, died in March, 1907, aged fifty-five years. There were three children in the family: Lawrence M.; Mrs. John S. Murphy, of Marshallville, Georgia; and Mrs. William E. Watkins, of Jackson, Georgia.

As a lad Lawrence M. Rambo attended the public schools of Bluffton, Georgia, and when but sixteen years of age entered the sophomore class, University of Georgia, becoming a member of the class of 1898. Thereafter he read law in the office of his father, and in March, 1903, was admitted to the bar, immediately entering practice at Arlington, Calhoun County. After nine years in that community he changed his field of activity to Blakely, where he has since risen to a leading position among Early County legists. Judge Rambo is a thorough, learned and brilliant lawyer, whose interests are large and whose reputation in legal circles is of the highest. In 1911 he was elected judge of the City Court of Blakely and served in that office with dignity and distinction for two years. He belongs to the Georgia Bar Association and the Early County Bar Association, and is fraternally affiliated with the Masons and the Woodmen of the World, while his religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has extensive farming interests in Early County and many valuable realty holdings at Blakely, including his handsome modern home.

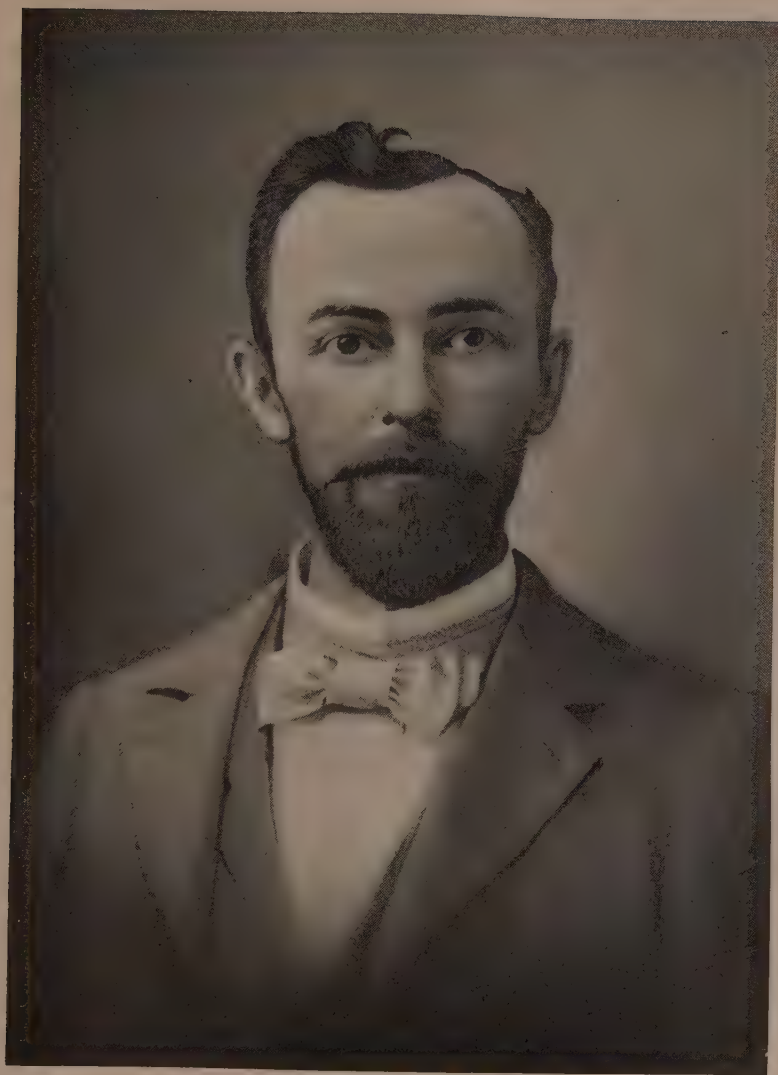
Judge Rambo was married in Clay County, Georgia, August 6, 1903, to Miss Lila Hattaway, daughter of W. B. and S. M. Hattaway, now deceased, who were prominent farming people of Clay County and members of old and honored families. To this union there have come three children: Ellen, born in 1907, at Arlington, and now a student in the fourth grade of the public

schools at Blakely; Jane, born in 1911, at Arlington; and Lawrence, born in 1913, at Blakely.

SIDNEY J. JONES. Admirably endowed with those distinctive mental and moral characteristics and that scrupulous technical training that insure definite success and precedence in the legal profession, it has been given to Sidney Johnston Jones to gain secure vantage place as one of the representative members of the bar of his native state, where decisive victories which he has won in many important and celebrated litigated causes have shown forth his splendid resourcefulness and versatility as an advocate and the solidity of his legal learning. For more than thirty years he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession at Albany, the judicial center of Dougherty County, and his rise to his present influential status in his profession is the more gratifying to contemplate when it is understood that Mr. Jones early became largely dependent upon his own resources and that his success has been the positive result of his own ability and well ordered endeavors.

Mr. Jones is one of the native sons of Georgia who was ushered into the world in the year that marked the initiation of the great civil conflict that was destined to bring much of sorrow and desolation to the fair Southland. He was born in Dougherty County, on the 3d of September, 1861, and is a son of Dr. Taliaferro and Caroline Jane (Saxon) Jones, both likewise natives of Georgia, where the respective families were founded in the pioneer days. Dr. Taliaferro Jones was born in Wilkinson County and his wife in Twiggs County, their marriage having been solemnized in the latter county. Doctor Jones prepared himself for the medical profession when a young man and for nearly forty years he was one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Dougherty County, where he initiated his professional endeavors in 1856 and where he continued the same until his death, save for the interval of his service in the Civil war. Honored by all who knew him, this venerable physician passed from the stage of life's mortal endeavors in 1891, at the age of seventy-two years and six months. At the inception of the Civil war he subordinated all personal interests and ambitions to tender his aid in defense of the cause of the Confederacy. He enlisted in a company of cavalry that was recruited in Dougherty County. Soon after its organization, he met with a most unfortunate accident, his horse having reared and fallen in such a way as to break the doctor's right arm, the fracture being so severe as to incapacitate him for further service as a cavalry soldier. Under these conditions he was assigned to a position as surgeon on the county medical staff, and after a comparatively brief tenure of this position he was given an honorable discharge, the resumption of his private practice in Dougherty County having then occurred. His wife survived him by only a few years and was summoned to the life eternal in 1894, when nearly sixty-seven years of age. Of the eight children the subject of this review was the seventh in order of birth.

Sidney J. Jones acquired his early education in the public schools of Albany and his boyhood days were passed under the conditions and influences of the so-called Reconstruction period in the South, after the close of the Civil war. He was favored also in having received excellent instruction under the direction of Professor Pond, an able educator who figured as his preceptor from the time he was fourteen years old until he had attained to the age of seventeen years. His next procedure was to take a position in the law office of Col. C. B. Wooten and W. T. Jones, constituting the representative firm of Wooten & Jones, of Albany. He continued in the service of this firm until 1881, and in the meanwhile availed himself of the excellent opportunity afforded for prosecuting the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in the year last mentioned, but continued his services in a clerical capacity in the office of his preceptors until 1885, when he formed a partnership with Judge D. A. Vason and engaged in the independent practice of the profession for which he had so earnestly and effectively equipped himself. This alliance



S. J. Jones

continued until 1887, when Mr. Jones formed a law partnership with the late Judge Samuel W. Smith, who continued as his honored and valued coadjutor until the pleasing relations between them were severed by the death of Judge Smith, in March, 1915, since which time Mr. Jones has individually continued in control of the large and representative law business that this sterling firm had built up. From 1892 to 1896 Mr. Jones served as solicitor of the County Court, but in no other connection has he permitted his name to be brought forward in connection with public office, as his private law business has placed insistent demands upon his time and attention. Many of the more celebrated cases brought before the courts of this part of the state have enlisted the able and timely interposition of Mr. Jones, and the splendid victories he has won in competition with other leading members of the Georgia bar stand in enduring evidence of his earnest devotion to his chosen calling as well as to his versatility as a trial lawyer and as a well fortified counselor. The democratic party finds in Mr. Jones a staunch and loyal supporter, and he has shown lively interest in all things pertaining to the civic and material welfare of the county that has represented his home from the time of his birth. He is an honored and veteran member of the Dougherty County Bar Association, is a member of the directorate of the Albany Cotton Mills, is affiliated with the local organizations of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias and is known and valued as one of the substantial and influential citizens of his native county.

On the 25th of February, 1895, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Jones to Miss Leonora E. Jones, of Denton, Texas, in which state she was born and reared,—a daughter of James T. Jones and Sarah Eunice Law, his wife.

HON. C. C. LANE. Among the public officials of Early County who have been elevated to high office because of the possession of sterling integrity and capacity for public service, one of the members of the younger generation is Hon. C. C. Lane, ordinary of Blakely. Judge Lane had never before held public office when he was elected to his present position in 1915, but, in the discharge of his duties has shown himself capable, courageous and impartial, and, it would seem, no better man could have been found for the post.

C. C. Lane has passed his entire life in Early County, having been born on his father's farm, January 3, 1887, a son of Rev. William B. and Margaret (Anglin) Lane. His father was born in Georgia, received his education in the country schools, and when a young man engaged in agricultural pursuits, continuing to follow this vocation throughout life. He was industrious and enterprising, winning success through sturdy effort and good management, and had the entire confidence and esteem of the people among whom his home was made. When a youth he joined the Free Will Baptist Church, and in his later years gave much of his time to the work of that denomination, finally joining the ministry and filling a number of local pulpits. He was an earnest, zealous man, living his faith every day, and was much beloved by his congregation. Reverend Lane was still a comparatively young man when he died, in 1893, being then but thirty-nine years of age, but had already accomplished achievements that would have been creditable in a man many years his senior. He never sought public office, but took a keen interest in his community's welfare and was a marked influence for good. Mrs. Lane, also a native of Georgia, still survives her husband and is now sixty-four years old and a resident of Early County. There were six sons in the family of William B. and Margaret Lane, C. C. being the fifth in order of birth.

C. C. Lane was furnished his preliminary educational training in the country schools in the vicinity of his father's farm, and during vacation periods worked industriously with his father and brothers on the homestead place. For a time after attaining his majority he continued to be engaged in agricultural work, but eventually turned his attention to business affairs,

and, coming to Blakely, secured a position as bookkeeper. This work engaged his attention until his election to the office of ordinary, June 9, 1915, a position which he has since filled very satisfactorily. Judge Lane is a democrat in his political views, but does not let party affiliation interfere with his conduct of his office. He is fraternally identified with the local lodges of the Masons, the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America, in all of which he has numerous friends. With Mrs. Lane, he attends the Baptist Church.

Judge Lane was married in Early County, August 9, 1914, to Miss Hattie Lee George, daughter of L. J. and Ella (Mann) George, well known residents of Early County. Judge and Mrs. Lane live in their own handsome home at Blakely.

THOMAS T. JAMES. That the elements of success are intrinsic in the individual person has been distinctively shown in the career of Thomas Thayer James, who gained through his own resources a fine academic and professional education, who proved himself a popular and effective exponent of the pedagogic profession, from which he retired to win new and greater honors in the legal profession, of which he is a leading representative at Lumpkin, the judicial center of Stewart County. He is a man of virile mental and physical powers, is genial, direct and whole-souled and while he has gained definite precedence as a resourceful and versatile attorney and counselor at law, his personality has in itself brought to him the fullest measure of popularity. As one of the loyal and public-spirited citizens and representative lawyers of Stewart County he is well entitled to recognition in this publication.

Mr. James was born in Sampson County, North Carolina, on the 11th of January, 1868, and is a scion of an old and honored family of that state. He is a son of Oliver Perry James and Eliza (McArthur) James, both likewise natives of Sampson County, where the father devoted his active life to agricultural pursuits, as one of the representative planters of his native county.

He whose name initiates this review early manifested a determined ambition to acquire a liberal education and this ambition was one of appreciative application during the course of his preliminary studies as well as through his higher academic and professional training. He finally was enabled to enter Trinity College at Trinity, North Carolina, and after removal from Trinity to Durham had the distinction of being a member of the first class to be graduated, that of 1893, in which year he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts. While in college he was an enthusiastic supporter of and participant in its athletic affairs, and as a young man of superior physical powers and much alertness, he gained high reputation for his prowess on the football gridiron while at Trinity, as a representative of the team of which institution he took a prominent part in the first football game played in the City of Atlanta, where Trinity College boys won a decisive victory over the football squad of Auburn, Alabama. Mr. James still retains much of his athletic power and takes lively interest in the wholesome outdoor sports.

During his senior year at Trinity College, Mr. James gave as much attention as possible to the study of law, under the preceptorship of Hon. Alphonse C. Avery, a justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. After his graduation he devoted about eight years to successful work as a teacher, in which line of professional endeavor his services were rendered at Richlands and Liberty, North Carolina. In the meanwhile he vigorously continued his study of the science of jurisprudence, and in 1896 he established his residence at Rochelle, Wilcox County, Georgia, where he taught school one year, at the expiration of which he accepted the position of superintendent of the public schools of Lumpkin, Stewart County. After giving four years of

specially effective service in this responsible position he resigned the same, for the purpose of engaging in the active practice of law, his admission to the bar having taken place in 1902. At Lumpkin he soon made his influence felt as an able trial lawyer and well fortified counselor, and in addition to gaining a substantial private law business he was appointed, in 1910, to the office of solicitor of the city courts, an office of which he continued the incumbent until it was abolished in 1912. His law practice is now one of substantial and important order and marks him as one of the leaders at the bar of Stewart County. He has never abated his interest in educational matters and is now president of the Board of Education at Lumpkin. He is a member of the directorate of the Bank of Lumpkin, for which he is attorney also, and near his home city he owns and operates a well improved and valuable plantation of 400 acres.

The political allegiance of Mr. James is given to the democratic party and he is an ardent and effective advocate of its principles and policies, though he has considered his profession worthy of his undivided fealty and has had no ambition for the activities of the political arena. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias, his religious faith is that of the Universalist Church, and his wife and children hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The 10th of August, 1897, recorded the marriage of Mr. James to Miss Fleta Strickland, who was born and reared in Cumberland County, North Carolina, and who is a daughter of Edgar L. and Mary (Geddie) Strickland, her mother having died at Steadman, Sampson County, North Carolina, and her father having later settled in Wilcox County, Georgia, where he engaged in turpentine operations and where he continued his residence until his death. Mr. and Mrs. James have three children, all of whom were born at Lumpkin and all of whom remain at the parental home, their names and respective dates of birth being here indicated: Mary Marvin, April 17, 1899; Thomas Thayer, Jr., June 13, 1904; and Edgar Perry, October 14, 1906.

L. W. HODGES, M. D. Of the medical men who have lent stability and dignity to professional affairs in the new County of Barrow, none is better known than Dr. L. W. Hodges, who for eighteen years has been engaged in practice at Winder. During this time he has not only built up a large and important professional business, but has attained high standing among his fellow practitioners, as attested by the positions of honor he has been called upon to fill.

Doctor Hodges was born June 2, 1876, in Oconee County, Georgia, and is a son of Thomas and Amanda (Cogvon) Hodges, the former a native of Georgia and the latter of Alabama. Mrs. Hodges was brought to Georgia by her parents when she was a child, the family settling in Clarke County, where she met and married Mr. Hodges. During his younger years Mr. Hodges was engaged in farming in Clarke County, and subsequently moved to Oconee County, where he was living when the Civil war broke out. He enlisted from that county for service in the Confederate army, and for a time was stationed at the armory located at Athens, but later was sent to the front, and toward the close of the war participated in the battle of Butlerville, Georgia. He escaped wounds and was never captured by the enemy, and his military record was a very honorable one. On his return from the army he again took up farming in Oconee County, where he lived for some years, but later removed to Winder, where, in connection with agricultural pursuits, he embarked in mercantile lines. His death occurred at Winder in 1887, when he was sixty years of age, Mrs. Hodges surviving until May 10, 1908, when she passed away aged seventy-four years. There were twelve children in the family, of whom L. W. was the youngest.

L. W. Hodges attended the graded and high schools of Winder, being

graduated from the latter in 1894, and then began his medical studies in the medical department of the University of Georgia. Following the securing of his degree, in 1897, he furthered himself for his profession by serving for a time as house physician in a sanitarium in Virginia, then returning to Winder, where he has since been successful in building up a large and desirable practice. Doctor Hodges also holds a Texas state license and is authorized to practice in that state. Since settling in practice at Winder Doctor Hodges' labors have brought a constant rise in his fortunes, and he has won the confidence of his community by his skill as a diagnostician and his successful treatment of complicated and apparently hopeless disorders. He is a student who recognizes no end to the road of science and who forges ahead patiently and conscientiously. Doctor Hodges is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society, of which he was president for several terms, has been secretary and treasurer of the Tri-County Medical Society for three years, and is a member of the Ninth District Medical Association. He is local surgeon for the G. M. Railway, and at the present time is serving as the chairman of the Board of Health of Winder. While the greater part of his attention has been devoted to his profession, Doctor Hodges is also interested in agricultural pursuits, and is the owner of some fine property in Barrow County, which is being developed by tenants. One of his contributions to the upbuilding of his adopted city is a handsome modern residence, which, when completed, will cost between \$8,000 and \$10,000. In political matters a democrat, Doctor Hodges has shown some interest in public affairs, and at the present time is serving efficiently as a member of the City Council. Fraternally, he is a popular member of the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. With his family, he attends the Christian Church.

On February 19, 1908, Doctor Hodges was married at Branwell, South Carolina, to Miss D. M. Patrick, daughter of G. W. and M. A. Patrick, and a member on both sides of families which have prominent connections in the Old South state. Both Doctor and Mrs. Hodges are leaders in social circles of Winder, where their numerous friends attest to their popularity.

JUDGE MARCUS W. BECK, of Atlanta, has been a justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia since 1905. A native of Harris County, that state, he graduated from two departments of the University of Georgia in 1881 and 1882, respectively, with the degrees of A. B. and LL. B. He commenced his term in the State Senate in 1890; was solicitor general in 1892-4; judge of the Superior courts of the Flint Circuit in 1894-98; resigned from the bench to take part in Spanish-American war as major, and in 1905 was chosen as a justice of the State Supreme Court.

JAMES HENDERSON BLOUNT, although a member of Congress from Georgia in 1893, is more prominently identified with the colonial history of the United States of late years than with its domestic policies. He is a graduate both of the University of Georgia and the Columbia University Law School. He commenced practice at Macon, Georgia, in 1888. President Cleveland sent him to Hawaii as a special commissioner in 1893, and he served as a first lieutenant of volunteers in the Spanish-American war, from 1898 to 1901. In the latter year he was appointed United States district judge, Court of First Instance, in the Philippines, and resigned in 1905 on account of ill health. He was a special representative of the state department in Santo Domingo during the revolution of 1914. He is the author of several books and numerous magazine articles, dealing largely with Philippine matters.

DUNCAN BURNET. To the spread of education and the consequent growing desire for knowledge may be attributed the remarkable as well as encouraging

growth and development of great libraries in the United States and particularly in the South, in the last quarter of a century. These vast collections of books include publications that disclose ripened thought and wide vision and they come from the pen of the scientist, poet and romancer of this and other times. While none, perhaps, of these libraries approach in number of volumes the famous collections of old European cities that have been centers of learning for ages, they are quite an indispensable feature in every educational movement both public and private. To have entire charge of such an important department in a great educational institution, to have the responsibility of choice and purchase of all literature for the instruction and entertainment of a large body of students of impressionable age, there must be called to the task one who has been carefully trained for the work finding it congenial, and one of discriminating judgment whose experience has been wide as well as academic. The University of Georgia, in Duncan Burnet, has secured the services of a scholarly man, an efficient, trained librarian.

Duncan Burnet was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 2, 1876, and is a son of Jacob and Mary (Scott) Burnet. The father was a native of Ohio and passed his entire life in that state, his death occurring in 1891, at the age of sixty-one years. He was widely known in insurance circles and for many years was president of the Cincinnati Insurance Company. His ancestors came from England and settled in Virginia in 1640. His grandfather was Jacob Burnet, once a senator from Ohio and of great political prominence in that state, the author of the first state constitution, and was the nominator, in 1840, of William Henry Harrison for the presidency. The mother of Doctor Burnet was born in Kentucky and died in November, 1914, at Cincinnati, Ohio, at the age of eighty-one years. Her father, Gen. Charles Scott, was an officer in the Federal army and his father had been a government surgeon and a friend of La Fayette.

Duncan Burnet was the seventh born in a family of eight children and is the only surviving son. He received his early schooling in Cincinnati and after the family moved for a time to California, there entered Pomona College, taking advantage later of an opportunity for a year of travel abroad. Upon his return he entered Lehigh University and took a library science course, following which he was a student in the New York State Library School. His first library experience was in the public library of Cincinnati and from there went to Columbia, Missouri, where he remained as assistant librarian until 1904, when he was tendered the position of librarian of the University of Georgia. Under his administration the university library has become well ordered and exceedingly satisfying in all branches, Mr. Burnet not only having the book lover's instinct but also the practical sense that is equally important in providing for the comfort and convenience of those for whose advantage the library is provided.

Mr. Burnet was married in 1912 to Miss Inez Daughtry, of Jackson, Georgia, a daughter of Hampton Lamar and Florida (Bryans) Daughtry, natives of Indian Spring, where they reside. Mr. and Mrs. Burnet have two children: Mary Scott, who was born June 21, 1913; and Duncan Burnet, named for his father, born at Athens, Georgia, January 8, 1915. Mr. Burnet and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He entertains independent views on public matters but never fails to be interested in all that concerns the beautiful city in which he makes his home. Outside of college fraternities and literary organizations, Mr. Burnet has not identified himself with any orders.

HON. WADE HAMPTON LASSETER. A former judge of the City Court of Vienna, a lawyer of broad and successful experience, and a man who is doing much to promote and furnish an example in the direction of high grade stock

raising in his part of the state, W. H. Lasseter has been a factor in affairs of Dooly County since early youth.

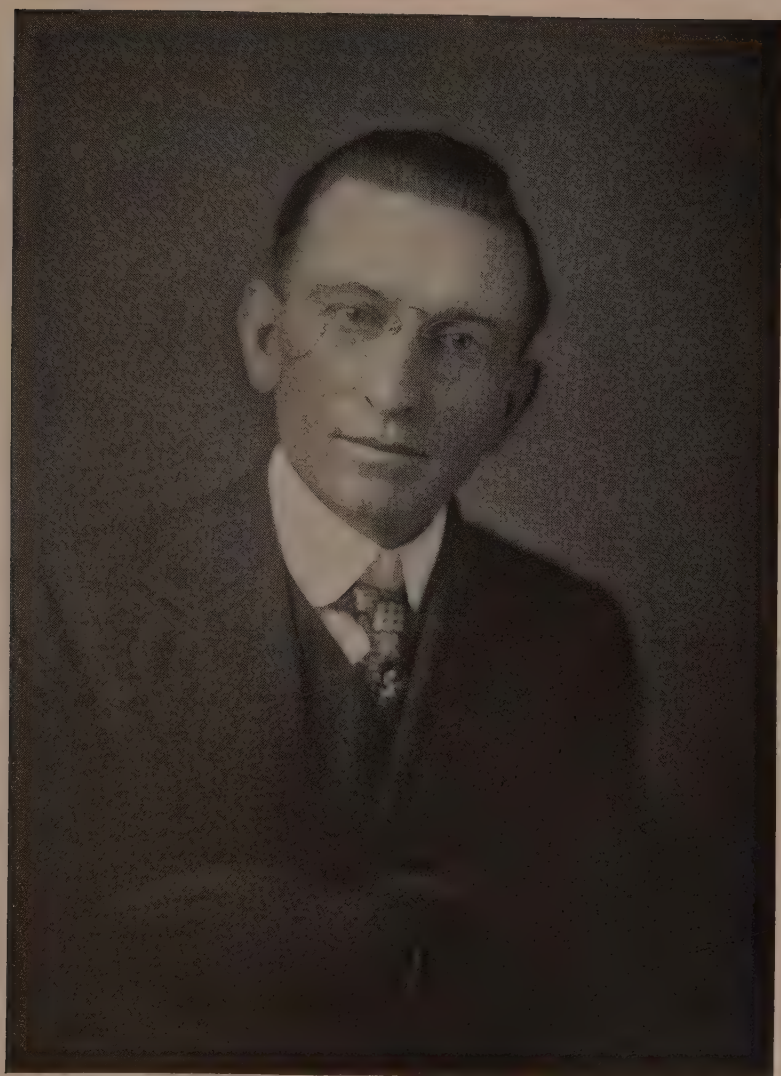
He was born on a farm in Pulaski County, Georgia, July 16, 1875, a son of Isaac S. and Martha (Ham) Lasseter. His father was born in Twiggs County and his mother in Dooly County, while the paternal grandfather was a native of South Carolina. Isaac S. Lasseter, who died in Dooly County, in 1912, served throughout the war between the states as a private in the Eighteenth Georgia Infantry, and after the war he became successfully identified with farming and with the timber business and except in 1875 was a resident of Dooly County. The mother is still living at the age of sixty-four years.

The third in a family of eleven children, Wade H. Lasseter grew up on his father's farm near Vienna, and at the age of twenty-two he entered Emory College, where he was graduated in 1901. He had the gift of oratory from early youth, and his inclinations and abilities showed that he was best fitted for the law. After two years as a teacher he entered Mercer University at Macon, Georgia, where he was graduated in the law department in 1904. Since then he has been in active practice at Vienna, and in June, 1911, was elected judge of the City Court, an office he held until the court was abolished in 1913. Judge Lasseter is also known as proprietor of a farm and establishment for the breeding and raising of Duroc-Jersey swine and shorthorn beef cattle and has succeeded in introducing some of the purest blood in those lines into his district of Georgia.

He is a democrat, was nominated for the Legislature in 1916, is chairman of the local board of education, a member of the County Bar Association, and fraternally is a Royal Arch Mason and also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On November 1, 1903, in Dooly County he married Miss Eva Penny, daughter of Judge Z. T. Penny. They are the parents of two children: Bill, born at Vienna in 1905 and attending school; and Mollie, born in 1910.

HERBERT A. PEACOCK. The very discipline that fits a man for the legal profession has also a concomitant influence in making him specially eligible for the directing and formulating of governmental policies and for participation effectively in public affairs in general. That the ability of Hon. Herbert A. Peacock along this line has not lacked for popular appreciation has been significantly shown alike in his successful work and well won prestige in his profession and by his having been called upon to serve in the Legislature of his native commonwealth. He is one of the leading lawyers of the younger generation in Southwestern Georgia, is engaged in the practice of his profession at Albany, the metropolis and judicial center of Dougherty County, where he is senior member of the firm of Peacock & Gardner, which maintains law offices not only at Albany but also at Camilla, with control of a specially large and important law business.

Mr. Peacock was born at Smithville, Lee County, Georgia, on the 28th of September, 1879, and is a son of Dr. Lucious A. and Oriska (Batts) Peacock, both of whom likewise were born and reared in this state. The parents of Doctor Peacock came from North Carolina to Georgia in an early day and established their home in Macon County, where the doctor was born and reared. He carefully prepared himself for the medical profession, of which he continued an honored and able representative in Lee County for the long period of forty years and up to within a short time of his death, which occurred in February, 1899. Doctor Peacock was one of the gallant sons of Georgia who represented this state as a soldier of the Confederacy during the entire period of the Civil war. He was twice wounded, took part in many engagements and during a portion of his period of service he was identified



W. A. L. L.

with the surgical department of the command of General Lee. His widow has lived in this state from the time of her birth and is held in affectionate regard by all who have come within the sphere of her gracious influence. Of the two children, Herbert A., of this review, is the elder, and Millie L. is the wife of Lifford G. Coley, of Albany.

In the public schools of his native town, Herbert A. Peacock continued his studies until he had completed the curriculum of the high school. After his graduation he assumed a clerical position in the transportation department of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, but he was not to be deflected from the course of his high ambition, and soon began reading law under the preceptorship of L. W. Nelson, a leading attorney at Albany. He made rapid advancement in this absorption and assimilation of the involved science of jurisprudence, and in his active career at the bar, to which he was admitted in September, 1908, he has effectively demonstrated the breadth and solidity of his legal attainments. He has made the fine little City of Albany the center-point of his professional activities from the time of his admission to the bar until the present, except for an interim of two years, during which he was associated in practice with Judge Edward E. Cox at Camilla, the judicial center of Mitchell County. He is senior member of the law firm of Peacock & Gardner, in which his coadjutor is Bernard C. Gardner, who has charge of the firm's office and business at Camilla, this effective partnership alliance having been formed in 1911. In the course of his professional career he has been identified with much important litigation in the courts of this section of the state and has shown his facility in both the criminal and civil departments of practice.

An able and loyal advocate of the principles and policies for which the democratic party stands sponsor, Mr. Peacock has been an influential figure in its councils in Southwestern Georgia, and with characteristic ability has he served as representative of Dougherty County in the lower house of the Georgia Legislature, in which he served two consecutive terms, with a record for earnest and effective work in the promotion of wise legislation and for exerting potent influence both in the deliberations of the House and those of the various committees to which he was assigned. He was first elected to this important office in 1913, and his second term expires in 1916. He has shown much finesse in the directing of political forces, especially as the vigorous incumbent of the position of chairman of the democratic executive committee of his county, and as chairman of the party's committee for this senatorial district. He is in 1916 a progressive and influential member of the city council of Albany, besides which he has served on the municipal board of police commissioners. In his home city Mr. Peacock has proved himself distinctly loyal and public-spirited as a citizen and has given his co-operation in the furtherance of measures and enterprises tending to advance the general welfare of the community. He is a director in a number of institutions at Albany, and holds membership in the Georgia State Bar Association, the Dougherty County Bar Association and the Bar Association of the Albany Judicial Circuit.

Mr. Peacock is affiliated with the local lodge and chapter of the Masonic fraternity; is past grand of the Albany Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, besides being identified also with the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, in which he is past exalted ruler of Albany Lodge, and with the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, the Patriotic Sons of America and the Kinchuform Country Club of Albany, of which last mentioned he is a charter member, as is he also of the Log Cabin Club, of which he is vice president. He holds active membership in the Baptist Church in his home city and is a popular figure in the representative social activities of the community.

November 24, 1897, recorded the marriage of Mr. Peacock to Miss Mamie Gertrude Ridgby, daughter of Louis H. Ridgby, of Albany, and she was sum-

moned to eternal rest on the 15th of April, 1915, a devoted member of the Baptist Church and a woman of most gracious personality. She is survived by three children, whose names and respective years of birth are here entered: Herbert A., Jr., 1903; Menard B., 1905; and Louis A., 1907.

ALBERT EDWARDS THORNTON. One of Georgia's most masterful and forceful personalities was the late Albert Edwards Thornton, who died at his home in Atlanta, April 2, 1907. Mr. Thornton touched and left the impress of his character upon the business life not only of his home state but of the entire South. He was one of the pioneers and one of the most capable executors and organizers in the great cottonseed industry, and built the first cottonseed oil mill in the City of Atlanta. While his work in that field constitutes his claim to recognition among Georgia's prominent business men, he is also remembered for the charm of his individuality and his high social connections and relations.

He came of distinguished ancestry, and some account of the family can be given a very appropriate place at the beginning of this article. The Thornton family is a very old one in England. There are at least twenty-nine places in that country which bear the name of which sixteen are in Yorkshire, which was the principal seat of the Thorntons. In the Domesday Book, these places are called Turentun. In the Hundred Rolls of 1273, the name was put down as de Thorneton in Yorkshire and de Thorntone in Cambridgeshire. The family is now most numerous in Northumberland, though largely represented in Yorkshire, Rutland, Lancashire and Leicestershire. The original meaning of the name was the "tun," homestead, enclosed by or situated near hawthorns, and the surname was given the one who had his residence at such a "thorn tun."

About 1640, William Thornton, gentleman, of Yorkshire, England, settled in York County, Virginia. From there he moved to Gloucester County, and four miles northwest of Gloucester Point established his home called "The Hills," after the ancestral home in England. He had large landed estates in Stafford County, where he died at a ripe old age. He is buried in Stafford County and his arms are emblazoned on his tomb. He founded a large and influential family, destined to take a prominent part in the building up of the Old Dominion, and spreading over many of the Southern and Western states, notably Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Georgia, Alabama and California, where in the different generations they have stood as examples of the highest type of citizenship.

John Thornton, sixth in descent from the first William, moved with his wife, ——— Lee, to Wilkes County, Georgia. His son, William Thornton, married, in 1807, Mary Carter and they became the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. William Thornton was the seventh in descent from the first William. William and Mary Carter settled in Wilkes County, Georgia, and afterward moved to Harris County. Thomas Thornton, son of William and Mary (Carter) Thornton, was the father of the late Atlanta business man, and was thus connected with many of the best families of old Virginia, including the Carters, the Lees, the Washingtons. Thomas Thornton married Martha Culberson. She was the granddaughter of Governor Stephen Heard, and was related with many of Georgia's most prominent families, and also with the Culbersons, father and son, who have for thirty years represented Texas in Congress and filled the gubernatorial chair of the Lone Star State. Thomas Thornton and wife moved to Troup County, and he became a leading citizen of La Grange, and was the largest slave owner in that wealthy county.

The late Albert Edwards Thornton was born at La Grange, Georgia, October 3, 1853, and was named for his maternal uncle-in-law, Gen. J. W. B. Edwards, a distinguished soldier in the Mexican war. Mr. Thornton was educated at the University of Georgia, a member of the class of 1873. On

leaving college he returned to La Grange, and engaged in cotton planting. He was then twenty-one years of age, but already displayed the prescience, the keen judgement and the resolution which were such notable characteristics of his entire career. He was one of the few who recognized the possibilities in cottonseed, which up to that time had been practically a waste by-product of the cotton industry, though some experiments had already demonstrated the value of the oil, and the manufacture of oil was already being carried on in a small way. It was in this department of the industry that Mr. Thornton embarked his enthusiasm and energy, which led him eventually to rank as a foremost leader in an industry which has added almost untold wealth to the Southern states. For several years Mr. Thornton studied, observed, experimented, and mastered all the details of the cottonseed business so far as then understood. In 1882 he came to Atlanta and built the first Atlanta oil mill. While his work from that time forward cannot be followed in particulars, it can be asserted without fear of contradiction that he did as much toward building up the immense cottonseed oil industry as any other one man, and possibly more.

Mr. Thornton extended his interests from Atlanta, as president of the oil mills at Elberton and Milledgeville, and for many years served as president of the Georgia State Crushers' Association. He also became president of the Interstate Crushers' Association, an organization which directs the entire industry and covers the large soap and packing interests of the United States, and which, with its 750 members at the time of his death, represented a capital of \$100,000,000. How important the cottonseed industry is in the economic assets of the South is understood better from a statement of statisticians that the products of the cottonseed in their finished commercial state represent a value equal to about 20 per cent of the total value of the lint cotton crop. That means an addition of approximately \$100,000,000 a year to the cotton belt.

With the prominence which he acquired as an organizer and builder in the cottonseed trade, Mr. Thornton was naturally associated with many other business affairs, and his name would readily find a place among a small group of financiers and executives who to a large degree controlled many of the most important business resources of the Southeastern states. Mr. Thornton served as a director of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, the Atlanta and West Point Railway, in the Atlanta Home Insurance Company, the Georgia Railway and Electric Company, the Southern States Mutual Insurance Company, and the Atlanta National Bank. He was for a period of twenty-five years a director and vice president in the Atlanta National Bank, the oldest and largest bank in Atlanta, and it was only an expression of the verdict of his associates in that institution that the bank never had a more highly valued member upon its directory nor one who gave it better service. As Mr. Thornton began his business career as a planter, so he was never entirely divorced from that basic industry. He found his greatest recreation in planting, and clearly saw the need for an improvement in Southern methods of dealing with stock and for an increase in the live stock industry. In his later years he made a study of the Bermuda grass just as he had previously of cotton seed and lent the full force of his influence to the introduction and cultivation of that grass as a means of enriching the Southern farms and planters.

In 1881 Mr. Thornton married Miss Leila Austell, a daughter of Gen. Alfred Austell, whose high position in Atlanta commercial affairs and whose life and services are recorded on other pages. Mr. Thornton was survived by Mrs. Thornton and three children, two sons and a daughter: Alfred A., Albert E., Jr., and Jane Thornton. The oldest, Alfred Austell Thornton, died July 23, 1913, in this thirty-first year. Albert E. Thornton, the only living son, is a lawyer by profession and a member of the Atlanta bar.

Mr. Thornton's home life has been well described as ideal. His home was the center of culture and refinement. He himself possessed the qualities so often associated with the highest type of Southern gentlemen, and was an unrivaled host, dispensing generous hospitality which, combined with his pleasant personality, his ready wit, his perfect tact, and his rare gift as a raconteur, made a visit to his home one of delight to his guests. He exemplified all the strength of devotion to his family and upheld the highest ideals in all his social relations. He was a member of all the leading business and social organizations of Atlanta. He was a charter member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Piedmont Driving Club, and was a vice president of the Capital City Club when organized. While a master in business, it is recalled that he was pleasant and courteous in all his dealings from the humblest person up to the greatest, and he never gave a just cause for envy or hatred, since he never took advantage of the needs or distresses of his competitors. A cardinal principle of his life was to give everybody absolute justice. By his death the City of Atlanta was bereaved of one of its greatest as well as one of its kindest citizens. To quote an editorial of the time: "He is mourned by a host of sincere and devoted friends, and there is not a walk in life in this progressive community which will not miss his kindly heart and masterful hand." Above all his other accomplishments the late Albert E. Thornton had character, the basis of all enduring greatness, which lives on when the earthly tabernacle is dissolved. Men trusted him, believed in him, honored him.

GEN. ALFRED AUSTELL. The biography of few Georgians can afford more inspiration and incentive to the living than that of the late Gen. Alfred Austell. His achievements and character are still among the best assets of Atlanta and the state. He was the founder of the Atlanta National Bank, the first national banking institution ever organized in the South. In banking and business affairs he was an exemplar in the matter of commercial probity. His was a clean record, made without ostentation. A man of great wealth and the creator of a great financial institution and builder of railways, his life emphasized the truth that enterprise and wealth are not inconsistent with the highest standards of character and conduct, and it is true today as it was at the time of his death that his influence cannot be measured by the ordinary standards of achievement. Much of the incentive which flows from his career is due to the fact that he was one of the self-made men of his time. In his early life he faced obstacles and disadvantages, such as have kept many men of good endowment down upon the lower levels of achievement. His ambition, his native virility of character, enabled him to surmount conditions and many years before his death to become one of the ablest and best known financiers in the South.

In the language of Henry W. Grady in the Atlanta Constitution is found a concise tribute to General Austell and will serve to introduce a more extended survey of his life: "In the death of General Austell, Atlanta loses one of its best known and most prominent citizens. General Austell has, for years, been a financial leader in Georgia, and dies as one of the wealthiest men in the state. His career was an eminently successful one, illustrating the strong record of self-made men, only possible in America. Wise, prudent and sagacious he carried the enterprise of which he was the head through storm and sunshine, amassing fortunes for those who were connected with him, and standing as a bulwark of Atlanta's finances. Better than all this, General Austell died in the fullness of integrity, without a blot on his name, leaving his children the legacy of an honest and stainless name."

Alfred Austell was born in Jefferson County, Tennessee, January 14, 1814, and died of paralysis at his home in Atlanta, December 7, 1881. Sixty-eight years of life had been sufficient to accomplish a great and manifold structure

of individual achievement. His birthplace was in one of the most picturesque portions of Eastern Tennessee, and if environment has anything to do with destiny, the influence of the rugged mountains where he spent his boyhood can be traced in the rugged integrity that was the corner stone of his character and conduct. Of his father, William Austell, it has been said that he was an enterprising planter who stood well in the community and who admonished his children by example as well as by precept to walk unfalteringly in the path of rectitude. His mother, Jane Wilkins, was also an excellent woman, whose character for Christian piety and for unselfish devotion to her household cares closely conformed to the scriptural pattern. Both were industrious, substantial, honest and God-fearing people, and well fitted for the great duty of parentage.

Alfred Austell thus came into the world well endowed in mind and body, and was reared neither in poverty nor in affluence. Such educational advantages as were presented awakened in him an ambition for achievement beyond the boundaries and horizon of the home farm. In early manhood he left home, and after an unsuccessful effort to obtain a clerkship in Dandridge, Tennessee, found an opening with his brother, William, who was a merchant at Spartansburg, South Carolina. The brother soon afterwards retired from business, and Alfred, who had in the meantime profited to the fullest extent by the brief experience offered him at Spartansburg, came to Campbellton, Georgia, in 1836, being at that time twenty-two years of age. In Campbellton he was soon reckoned as the principal merchant of the village, and proved his thrift and sagacity by investing his surplus in farming lands, and operating them through hired labor in the raising of cotton. While Campbellton was in a large degree merely the training ground where he prepared himself for the greater responsibilities which came with his metropolitan residence in Atlanta, the twenty years spent there were not without definite results and distinctions. While a resident of Campbellton he was elected militia general of his district. He also accumulated the resources and experience which enabled him to enter actively into the larger affairs of Atlanta.

General Austell moved to Atlanta in 1858, having already acquired some property in that city. It was his judgment that Atlanta was destined to become the metropolis of the Southeast, and that was the motive which impelled him to identify himself with the growing center of industry and commerce. Though the cloud of Civil war was rapidly approaching, Mr. Austell had already fortified his position as a successful business man and was recognized as one of the most enterprising spirits of the city.

In the movement which preceded the outbreak of the Civil war, General Austell took his stand as an ardent Union man, and stoutly opposed the policy of secession and vainly urged the adoption of more pacific measures of dealing with the general government. When the state convention passed the ordinance of secession, he at once cast his lot with the fortunes of Georgia, and though not a participant in the military movements of the war employed his business judgment and resources to aid the Confederacy along financial and commercial lines. General Austell remained in Atlanta until the evacuation. Like all other Southern business men, he lost heavily through the consequences of the war, but with peace returned to the city and was one of the men who not only worked to rebuild their own enterprises, but gave new hope and inspiration to many who were discouraged by the general train of calamity which had overtaken the South. During the grievous period of Reconstruction he was instrumental in bringing order out of chaos and in reviving the spirit of industrial and civic progress which had animated Atlanta in the decade before the war. On account of his intimate personal acquaintance with President Andrew Johnson, General Austell succeeded in mitigating many of the harsh measures of reconstruction, and could have received the appointment as provisional governor of the state had he been willing to sacrifice his

business obligations. President Johnson offered him the place and friends urged him to accept it, but he was constrained to decline the honor in order not to jeopardize important interests already entrusted to his guardianship. That was only one of many proofs that might be found of his stern sense of duty, which could never be compromised by political ambition or any other influences. The democratic convention that met in Atlanta to nominate a candidate for governor offered the nomination to General Austell. A committee from the convention, with Colonel Saffold, of Madison, as chairman, waited on General Austell at his residence and formally tendered him the nomination. He considered the proposition twenty-four hours and declined the unusual honor on account of the sacrifice it would entail upon his large railroad projects at that time. No other son of Georgia has had the tribute paid him of having a republican President appoint him, and a democratic convention offer him the highest executive office in the state. All absolutely unsolicited.

On September 1, 1865, General Austell organized the Atlanta National Bank. While the national banking act had been passed by the Federal Government several years before, the first charter granted to any bank in the seceding state was given to General Austell and his associates. From the time of its organization until his death General Austell was president of the Atlanta National Bank and more than any other individual is conceded the credit for making it one of the strongest financial bulwarks in the country. During the panic of 1873, when credit was generally paralyzed and when numberless business houses and banks went down before the storm, the Atlanta National Bank reserved its credit and continued uninterrupted business, and more than that used its impregnable resources to uphold the financial integrity of its customers. This experience alone was a splendid tribute to General Austell's financial sagacity, and there is every reason to believe the truth of the assertion that Atlanta's financial credit even at the present time rests largely upon the bed-rock foundation laid under the leadership of this pioneer banker.

While his distinctive place in the business annals of the South is as a banker, General Austell's activities were widely extended and proved vital factors in many enterprises designed for the upbuilding of Georgia and the Southeastern states. With William H. Inman, General Austell organized the New York Cotton Commission House of Austell & Inman, which later grew into the great firm of Inman, Swann & Company, through which agency the markets of the world were opened to the chief agricultural product of the South.

A great deal might be said concerning General Austell's achievements as a railroad builder. He early recognized the need for more extended railway facilities through the territory normally tributary to Atlanta, and thus turned his business ability and his private resources to railway construction. General Austell was chairman of the first board of directors of the Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Railway, now a part of the Southern System. He was also vice president and financial agent of this road when it was built, and for ten years was its vice president. He was the prime mover in the construction of this road, and more than any other individual deserves the credit for the achievement. He was also instrumental in building the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway, and the Spartansburg & Asheville Railway. All these lines have, it is hardly necessary to state, played a most important part in developing the material resources of the region commercially tributary to Atlanta.

In 1853 General Austell married Miss Franchina Cameron. Mrs. Austell is now in the eighty-second year of her life, a resident of Atlanta, and still strong and vigorous and enjoying good health, her many years being only the crown of a noble womanhood. She became the mother of four children: William W. Austell; Janie, who married James Swann, both now deceased; Leila, widow of A. E. Thornton; and Alfred Austell, Jr.

Of the more intimate and personal characteristics and relations of General Austell, the following quotation will serve as a portrayal: "Though somewhat reserved in manner, General Austell was one of the kindest of men, and no where were his amiabilities of character displayed to better advantage than about the fireside. He was devoted to his family; and as a husband and father was always indulgent and tender. When occasion required, he could be as firm as the oak, but preferred to govern his relations with men by the rule of gentleness. No man was ever more loyal to his friends than General Austell, and some one has said of him that the only losses which he met with in business were where his friendships were involved. He was always ready to lend the hand of encouragement to young men. He remembered his own youthful struggles, and when success rewarded him he not only requited the kindness to those who had befriended him in his former days, but stood ready to assist the efforts of those who were struggling upward as he had done. He was quite generous in all of his public benefactions and never failed to respond to any call which the community made upon his time or his purse. He cared nothing for politics, otherwise there was no office in the gift of the people which he might not have filled. General Austell was an upright Christian man and squared his conduct at all times by the standard laid down in the scriptures. Several years before his death he united with the First Presbyterian Church, and was unremittingly faithful in attending its public exercises as well as in supporting its benevolent causes. But he was in no sense narrow or sectarian. He gave to churches without regard to denominational creeds and numerous structures all over the South, especially in the rural districts, attest his generosity in this respect. Few men have surpassed General Austell in the ability to discern great opportunities or in the skill to direct great business operations; but after all the secret of his power was in his granite-like solidity of character."

Out of the many tributes paid to him at the time of his death, this sketch may be closed with an editorial from the Atlanta Sunday Gazette: "True to his friends, true to his family, true to honor and to every obligation which rested upon him, he turned his face heavenward as life's twilight gathered around him, and laying aside the impetus of earthly labor, withdrew to his eternal rest. He was so modest and retiring that few, even of his friends, had any idea of the extent of his benevolences. How many struggling fellowmen he has lifted over rough and rugged places no one will ever know. As founder and president of the Atlanta National Bank, one of the first, not only in regard to organization, but also for unquestioned financial standing and fair dealing in all the land; as the possessor of a princely fortune, as a father, a friend, a Christian and a citizen, he came up to the full measure of his duty and died as he had lived, an honest man, the noblest work of God."

VICTOR HUGO KRIEGSHABER, civil engineer, manufacturer and merchant, was born at Louisville, Kentucky, March 27, 1859, his parents being William Kriegshaber, a successful general insurance agent, and Regina (Sommers) Kriegshaber, who was a member of a well-known and influential Jewish family. The Kriegshaber family was founded in the United States by William Kriegshaber, who emigrated to this country with Carl Schurz and his little band of German revolutionists, having been exiled from Prussia on account of his active participation in the political troubles of 1848. The family originally belonged to Germany, where its members resided for many years.

Victor Hugo Kriegshaber was sent to the Hailsman German-English Academy, at Louisville, Kentucky, and afterward completed his education in the University Preparatory School, at Frankfort-on-the-Main and in the university at Darmstadt, Germany, in which institutions of learning he remained during the years from 1875 to 1880. At his graduation he received the degree of civil engineer, and from that time to the present he has followed his pro-

fession with success, although not devoting his activities exclusively thereto. On his return to his native land, Mr. Kriegshaber immediately sought an outlet for his energies and talents, securing a position with the Louisville & Nashville Railroad in the capacity of assistant engineer and draughtsman, positions which he retained during the building of the line to Jellico, Tennessee. Capable and faithful service in his first venture led to his employment by the Central of Georgia Railroad, where he first served as engineer in charge of maintenance of way and later became assistant to the general manager, Morris Belknap. After ten years devoted to his profession, he became identified with business at Atlanta, first as a dealer in and then as both dealer in and manufacturer of building supplies. His career as a business man has now been for twenty-five years attended with signal successes. He has, also, during this time, identified himself with the growth and prosperity of Atlanta, and many public-spirited enterprises have benefitted by his support and co-operation.

In business circles he is known for his connection with the Atlanta Terra Cotta Company, of which he was formerly president; Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, of which he is president; Associated Charities, of which he is a director. He is ex-president of the Jewish Charities; president of the Hebrew Orphans Home; trustee of the Jewish Temple of Atlanta, and director of the Georgia Children's Home Finding Society, each of which positions carries with it dignity and importance, and each of which Mr. Kriegshaber has filled with credit to himself and benefit to the office. He belongs to the democratic party, and while he does not actively engage in political affairs, he carries much influence to that organization during elections.

Born and reared in the Jewish faith, that of his forefathers, Mr. Kriegshaber has done much to make that religion an established power for progress and usefulness in his community. He has been led through his fine perceptions of life and its higher meaning to give much thought to the betterment of the human race. It is his belief that the best interests of the nation are to be promoted through compulsory education of all children up to sixteen years of age, and that trade schools should follow grammar schools. He also believes strongly in the benefits to be derived from public playgrounds in the city, as a means towards the finest development of the children physically. He is an earnest advocate of the child labor laws, and believes in their full enforcement. That he has an earnest belief also in the future of his own and other states, is shown in one of his own expressions along that line of thought: "Educational and moral development will always produce the highest standard and type of citizenship. Our welfare lies along these fundamental principles; all else will naturally follow."

Mr. Kriegshaber was married to Miss Blanche Lieberman, a member of one of the most widely-known families in the South, who died in 1902. Two children were born to this union: William Victor and Marion C. Mr. Kriegshaber contracted a second marriage, with Miss Adaline Mayer.

It has been Mr. Kriegshaber's fortune to illustrate forcefully what may be accomplished by a man of brains, energy and good training. During the twenty-five years that he has been engaged in the building supply business and the manufacturing of building specialties, he has contributed to the upbuilding of the city by bringing into it only the best of materials of the kind which he represents. Personally, he is popular in business and social circles, and thus wields a wide influence. Mr. Kriegshaber has been a constant and profound reader and student of good literature of all kinds, although he has found special pleasure and mental profit in work bearing upon civic development, sociology and philanthropy. It has, perhaps, been the study of such literature that has placed him so actively as a leader in philanthropic and charitable work in the city of his adoption, a work to which he has always been ready to give freely of his abilities, his time and his means.

PROF. EUGENE C. BRANSON was for nearly fifteen years a leading educator of Georgia, but since 1914 has been identified with the university of his native state, North Carolina. He was born in 1861 at Morehead City, receiving his A. M. from Trinity College, North Carolina, and A. M. from Peabody Normal College, Nashville, Tennessee. Before coming to Georgia as superintendent of the Athens schools, he had been principal of the high school at Raleigh, and superintendent of the schools at Wilson, North Carolina. Subsequently he became professor of pedagogy at the Georgia Normal and Industrial School; was president in 1900-12, and in 1912-14 head of the department of rural economics and sociology, and in the latter year was called to assume charge of a similar department in the University of North Carolina. He is the author of many text books on teaching, and has written much for current literature.

JUDSON C. CLEMENTS. For ten years a member of Congress from the Seventh Georgia District and a member of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission for the past fourteen years, Judson C. Clements is a native of Georgia, born in Walker County, February 12, 1846. He served during the last two years of the Civil war as a Confederate private and first lieutenant, graduated from the law department of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, in 1868, and practiced for several years thereafter at La Fayette, Georgia. From 1872 to 1877 he served in both houses of the State Legislature and from 1881 to 1891, inclusive, was a member of Congress. In March, 1892, he was appointed a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission and is still in active service.

G. LLOYD PREACHER. Genuine talent, united with industry and perseverance, never fails to conquer success, in no matter what line of activity it may be exerted. A notable example of this may be found in the career of G. Lloyd Preacher, the leading architect in Augusta and one of the foremost men in his profession in the Southern states. Mr. Preacher was born in Fairfax, South Carolina, May 11, 1882, the son of Rev. John F. and Elizabeth (Augley) Preacher. His parents were both natives of the Palmetto State, the father being a prominent Baptist minister, now retired, who devoted all the active years of his life to the church, serving as pastor in Fairfax, Hampton and Colleton, South Carolina.

G. Lloyd Preacher, who was the youngest of his parents' nine children, acquired a respectable literary education, graduating from the high school at Fairfax. He then entered Clemson College, where he applied himself to the study of engineering and architecture, being graduated Bachelor of Science in the class of 1904. On June 15th of the same year Mr. Preacher made his appearance in Augusta, coming here to take the position of manager in the engineering department of the Lombard Iron Works. This position he retained for five years, resigning in 1909 to engage in architectural and engineering business. His success in this line has been remarkable and unusual and may be attributed to a natural adaptation to this pursuit and to the thorough training he received in it in his student days. His work is of the highest class and so artistic as to have attracted wide spread attention, not only in this state but beyond its limits. Among the most notable specimens of his talent may be mentioned the following buildings, to some of which we append the cost: In Augusta, Georgia, the Empire Life Office Building, \$550,000.00; Chronicle Office Building, \$300,000.00; University hospitals, \$500,000.00; Mt. St. Joseph's schools, \$330,000.00; Medical College Building, \$50,000.00; Plaza Hotel, \$110,000.00; Masonic Temple Building, \$100,000.00; Shirley Apartment Building, \$60,000.00; Fire Department Headquarters, \$30,000.00; No. 6 Engine House, \$15,000.00 Houghton Grammar School, \$60,000.00; Modjeska Theater Building, \$40,000.00; Real Estate Development

Company's Theater Building, \$75,000.00, and quite a number of modern business buildings for varied interest in Augusta. In Aiken, South Carolina, there are two fine specimens of Mr. Preacher's handiwork, the Aiken Theatre Building, costing \$30,000.00, and the Aiken Hotel, at Saluda, South Carolina, the Able Bank and Office Building, \$40,000.00; at Lexington, South Carolina, the Home National Bank Building, \$20,000.00; at Hampton, in the same state, the Guardian Building; at Harlem, Georgia and Fort Valley, Georgia, Masonic buildings; at Vidalia, Georgia, the Union Passenger Station; public county buildings at Barnwell, South Carolina and at Thomson, Washington, Newnan and Lincolnton, Georgia, and school buildings at Fort Valley, Marshallville, Guyton and Waynesboro, Georgia, and Hampton, Estill, Varnville, Lexington, McCormack, Ehrhardt, Ellenton, Blackville, Aiken, Mountville, Dunbarton, Johnston, and Ridge Springs, South Carolina. Mr. Preacher specializes in design for public and business buildings, theaters and apartments. Mr. Preacher's own well appointed offices are in full keeping with the high class of the work in general. As a good citizen Mr. Preacher takes a lively interest in the welfare and advancement of his adopted city and is always ready to answer any letters from prospective settlers in regard to local conditions. He is a member of the Rotary Club and of the Masonic Order, being a "shrinker" of Alee Temple of Savannah and Augusta. Religiously he is affiliated with the Baptist Church. His chief diversion is automobiling and golf.

On July 2, 1905, Mr. Preacher was united in marriage in Augusta with Miss Fannie A. McDaniel, a daughter of Preston and Margaret (May) McDaniel. Mrs. Preacher's father is deceased. Her father was during his active career a prominent railroad official of the Southern Railroad. The household of Mr. and Mrs. Preacher has been enlarged and their union sanctified by the birth of three children: G. Lloyd, Jr., Mary Frances and Jack. Their mother is active in church and social circles but finds her chief pleasure in the management of her ideal home. In politics Mr. Preacher is a democrat. He may well rank among the most successful of the self-made men of this state.

WILLIAM S. COBURN. A goodly number of the representative members of the bar of the metropolis and capital city of Georgia can claim Georgia as the place of their nativity and are dignifying and honoring both the state and their profession by their characters and services. Such a one is William Sprigman Coburn, who is engaged in the successful practice of law in Atlanta, and controls an important and diversified legal business of broad scope. Mr. Coburn is a scion of an old and honored family of Georgia, and while holding with appreciation to the fine old traditions of the South, he is essentially democratic in his attitude, a staunch advocate of the cause of the so-called common people, direct and sincere in all of the relations of life and loyal and progressive as a citizen.

Mr. Coburn was born in the City of Savannah, Georgia, on the 23d of March, 1870, and is a son of Moses D. and Emma (Sprigman) Coburn. Moses D. Coburn likewise was a native of the fine old City of Savannah, as was also his father, Moses Coburn, who was born in the year 1800 and died in 1881, he having been known for his high musical talent and his entire active life having been devoted to the teaching of music. Moses Coburn served as a soldier in the Mexican war and also in the Seminole Indian war, and his son Moses D. was a valiant soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, to the close of which he faithfully served and in which he rose to the rank of captain. For many years Captain Coburn was prominently concerned with railroad interests in the South, through his long continued service as auditor of the plant system of railways, his residence and headquarters having been in Savannah, where, in the later period of his long and useful life, he held the position of marine clerk in the United States custom house. In that city he

died on the 25th of December, 1902, secure in the high regard of all who knew him. Mrs. Emma (Sprigman) Coburn, the first wife of Capt. Moses D. Coburn, was summoned to the life eternal on the 10th of October, 1896, and she is survived by three sons and four daughters, one of the sons, Charles Donville Coburn, being a well known and talented Shakespearian actor. Mrs. Coburn was a granddaughter of Samuel Cowper, who was a native of England and a brother of William Cowper, the renowned English poet of the early part of the nineteenth century. Mrs. Coburn was born at Springfield, Ohio, and was a daughter of Peter Augustus Sprigman, who was one of the founders and builders of that now thriving industrial city of the Buckeye State, he having been in an early day the owner of much of the land on which the city stands. Peter A. Sprigman was a son of Peter Sprigman, a German baron who was a great admirer of Gen. George Washington and an implacable adversary of England, so that when the American Revolution was precipitated he left his native land and came to America to serve in defense of the cause of the struggling colonies. He was at the time a lad of but fourteen years, but he found requisition for his services in the capacity of drummer boy in the ranks of the Continental troops, the remainder of his life having been passed in the United States. For his second wife Capt. Moses D. Coburn wedded Mrs. Maria J. Dearing, who survived him by about two years, no children having been born of this union.

To the public schools of Savannah William S. Coburn is indebted for his early educational discipline and he was a young married man of twenty-six years when he began the work of preparing himself for the legal profession. In his native city he read law under the effective preceptorship of Hon. Walter P. LaRoche, and he was admitted to the bar on the 24th of March, 1899. Thereafter he was engaged in the general practice of his profession in Savannah until 1906, when impaired health caused him to temporarily withdraw from the exacting work of his profession and he went to North Carolina, where later he became a representative of the legal department of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, this incumbency resulting in his removal to Atlanta in 1907. He continued his effective services with the railroad company until March 1, 1912, when he resigned his position to resume the general practice of law. In Atlanta he soon gained a successful practice, and on January 1, 1914, became associated with Thomas B. Felder, as junior member of Felder & Coburn. This relationship was dissolved and Mr. Coburn is continuing alone, with offices in the Equitable Building.

Soon after resuming the practice of law in Atlanta Mr. Coburn became the advocate of the cause of the labor unions in their legal contests under the provisions of the Federal employers' liability and workman's compensation act. After a vigorous contest which continued during virtually an entire year Mr. Coburn succeeded in winning a signal victory for the labor unions throughout the United States, and he is at the present time attorney for the various local unions in Atlanta. Mr. Coburn accords unwavering allegiance to the democratic party but has insistently declined appointment to or nomination for political office. At the time of the Spanish-American war he enlisted in a Georgia regiment of infantry, which was duly mustered into the United States service but which was not called to the stage of active fighting. He has since continued his interest in military affairs, and is now captain of Company M of the Fifth Georgia Regiment, and in June, 1915, received appointment as aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Nat E. Harris. On June 20, 1916, he answered the call of President Wilson for the National Guard when it was feared a war with Mexico was inevitable, and served with his regiment, the Fifth Infantry, National Guard of Georgia, as captain of Company M on the Mexican border until mustered out of the United States service. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Inde-

pendent Order of Odd Fellows and the Order of Railway Conductors, and is an active member of the Atlanta Bar Association.

On the 27th of April, 1892, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Coburn to Miss Ida Z. Mallory, who likewise was born and reared in Georgia and who is a daughter of Augustus H. Mallory, a representative farmer and naval stores operator. The three children of this union are Zoe Louise, William Sprigman, Jr., and Mary Augusta, all of whom remain at the parental home.

WILLIAM S. COOK, M. D. With characteristic earnestness and singleness of purpose has Doctor Cook bent his energies to achieving worthy success in his exacting profession, with the result that he holds secure place as one of the able and resourceful physicians and surgeons of Georgia and as such merits specific consideration in this history. He is one of the leaders in the ranks of his profession in Dougherty County, with residence and headquarters in the fine little City of Albany, the county seat.

Doctor Cook was born at Bell Mills, Cleburne County, Alabama, on the 19th of August, 1884, and is a son of George Washington Cook and Malinda J. (Pote) Cook, the former a native of Alabama and the latter of Jonesboro, Clayton County, Georgia, whence her parents removed to Alabama when she was a girl. The parents of Doctor Cook now reside at Bowdon, Carroll County, Georgia, and the father has given the major part of his active life to effective association with the basic industries of agriculture and stock-growing. He celebrated in 1916 his sixty-ninth birthday anniversary, and his wife her sixty-seventh and they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary February 10, 1916. The Cook family was insistently loyal to the cause of the Confederacy during the stormy period of the Civil war, and though George W. Cook was too young to enter military service, his brother Frank was a valiant soldier in the Southern ranks during virtually the entire period of the war between the states of the North and the South. Of the children of George W. and Malinda J. (Pote) Cook, Dr. William S., of this review, was the ninth in order of birth, and concerning the others the following brief data are entered: Vertus A. is a resident of Heflin, Cleburne County, Alabama; John E. B. was a resident of Bell Mills, that county, at the time of his death, which occurred when he was thirty-eight years of age; Eva, who died in 1903 became the wife of Wood Hanna of Heflin, Alabama; George R. resides at Carrollton, Georgia; Amos D. remains at the old home of the family, at Bell Mills, Alabama; Mrs. Lilla McEachern is a resident of Monticello, Florida, and Mrs. Rosa McClindon of Coleman, Perry County, Alabama; James is deceased; Mrs. Love Sherrell is a resident of Bowdon, Georgia; Dr. Henry M. is engaged in the practice of medicine at Tampa, Florida; W. B. is serving in the United States army and in 1916 was stationed at Belfast, Washington; Mrs. Minnie Jacobs maintains her home at Waco, Georgia; and Ozro resides in the City of Lexington, Kentucky.

As a boy Dr. William S. Cook accompanied his parents on their removal to Georgia, and his early education was gained principally in the public schools of Bremen, Haralson County, this state. A member of a large family of children, he early began to depend largely upon his own resources, and to his own energy and ambition is due his advancement to his present status as a man of liberal education and as a physician and surgeon admirably equipped for his chosen profession. Not to be deflected from the course of his ambition, he finally entered the Atlanta College of Physicians & Surgeons, in which excellent institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1907 and with the well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. After graduation he had the good judgment to reinforce himself still further through valuable and diversified clinical experience, the same having been gained by service of one year as interne in St. Joseph's Hospital, in the City of Savannah, and by a similar period of association with Toh Infirmary, in



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the City of Atlanta. Later he availed himself of the privilege of completing a post-graduate course in the great metropolitan hospital presided over by the eminent surgeon, Dr. John B. Murphy, of Chicago. In 1909 Doctor Cook established his residence at Albany, and here he has since continued in active general practice, with special attention given to surgery, and his large and substantial practice denotes the appreciative estimate placed upon him as a physician and as a man among men. The doctor is identified with the American Medical Association, the Southern Medical Association, the Georgia State Medical Society and the Dougherty County Medical Society. He continues a close and appreciative student of medical and surgical science and keeps fully abreast of the current advances made therein. He is a valued member of the medical staff of the Phoebe Putney Memorial Hospital of Albany, and as a citizen he takes a loyal interest in community affairs, his political allegiance being given to the democratic party.

On the 4th of September, 1910, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Cook to Miss Alice Fay Edgeley, daughter of Albert B. Edgeley, a substantial citizen of Columbus, Ohio, and the two children of this union are William Shelly Cook, Jr., who was born on the 5th of August, 1912, and James Albert Cook, who was born September 19, 1916.

MELL R. WILKINSON. Into the life and activities of a large city there occasionally comes an individual who places the interests of the community upon a par with those of self, and who is ready to accept the heavy responsibilities attendant upon positions in which he is called upon to advance the city's commercial and civic welfare. Such a man almost invariably is carrying a great weight of responsibilities as a private business man and is never an aggressive seeker for office. It is in the character of the quiet, efficient, unassuming business man and the public-spirited citizen who accomplishes a great deal without the public realizing his share of credit, that Mell R. Wilkinson has been known in Atlanta for many years.

It is believed that the family name of Wilkinson is derived from the Dutch or Flemish Wilken or Wilkens, which was translated to England as Wilkins, from which it was comparatively easy, under the nomenclature then being adopted, for the son of Wilkins to take the name of Wilkinson. The family has been prominent for 700 or 800 years in Great Britain, where it has had a number of eminent men and where it is still well represented in the public service. The American line began with Lawrence Wilkinson, a son of William Wilkinson, who married a daughter of Sir John Conyers and settled at Providence, Rhode Island, about 1645. Contemporary with this Lawrence Wilkinson was the Rev. William Wilkinson, born in 1612 in England, the founder of the family in America, in which state he died in 1663, and who, it was more likely, was the brother of Lawrence Wilkinson. At any rate Mell R. Wilkinson is descended in the direct line from Lawrence Wilkinson, through his great-grandfather Thomas Wilkinson of York, Virginia, his son Thomas B. Wilkinson who married Lucy Crosby, a daughter of Uriel Crosby; and their son Maj. Uriel B. Wilkinson, who married Amelia T. Spratlin. In the maternal line the mother of Mell R. Wilkinson derived her descent through the Spratlins, the Callaways and the Hills, to Abraham Hill, born in Northumberland County, Virginia, in 1698, who was the son of Henry Hill, born in 1650. On both sides, therefore, Mr. Wilkinson is descended from the oldest colonial stock of our country.

Maj. Uriel B. Wilkinson, his father, was born in 1819 and died in 1897, after a long life which included public service to his state of the most important character. He served as judge in Heard and Coweta counties, Georgia, fought gallantly as a soldier during the war between the South and North, in the Confederate army, and was appointed by Governor Brown a commissioner under the impressment act. While representing Coweta County

in the General Assembly Judge Wilkinson was never absent from his seat during the session of 116 days, and during his term was the author of much of the most important legislation enacted. For nearly sixty years he was a devout member of the Baptist Church, and for forty years clerk of the Western Baptist Association of Georgia. Besides his son Mell, the late John R. Wilkinson, who for many years served as Fulton County ordinary, and was a very prominent citizen, his death occurring in 1915, was another son.

Mell R. Wilkinson was born at Newnan, Coweta County, Georgia, December 31, 1864, and received his early education in a private school there, this being supplemented by courses at Mercer and Richmond (Virginia) College. His father was a Savannah cotton factor, and had homes both at Newnan and Savannah. He did not graduate at Richmond College, but returned to Atlanta and completed a course in Moore's Business University.

In 1884, at the age of eighteen, he opened a wholesale stationary and printers' supply house, where the American National Bank now stands in Atlanta. His partner was his brother the late John R. Wilkinson.

About this time, in 1888, Mr. Wilkinson married Miss Annie B. Van Winkle, a daughter of Edward and Amelia (King) Van Winkle. He thus came into contact with Mr. E. Van Winkle, a talented inventor who was also extensively engaged as a manufacturer of his own patents. Mr. Van Winkle along in the '90s realized the need of assistance, for while he could manage the manufacturing end of his ventures, the selling and financing were beyond him. Thus he took into the business Mr. Wilkinson and another young man, Mr. E. P. McBurney, and they thus organized the Van Winkle Gin and Machinery Company, one of the largest and most important concerns of its kind in the country. Mr. Wilkinson was secretary and treasurer of this company until 1912, when he disposed of his interest to the Murray Company of Dallas, Texas. The company exported cotton and cottonseed machinery to every part of the globe where cotton is raised.

Through his interests and connections with this company Mr. Wilkinson was brought into contact with the oil business, and gradually acquired the numerous business connections which he has since enjoyed. It was his intention to retire from business at the age of fifty, but as his young son Van was coming to manhood and he desired to share his business experience with a younger man, he formed on July 1, 1912, a partnership with Mr. Lee Ashcraft, and they organized and incorporated the Ashcraft-Wilkinson Company, with Mr. Wilkinson's son an associate. The Ashcraft-Wilkinson Company handles fertilizers and all its allied products, buys and sells the output of fertilizer factories, and owns several concerns of that kind. Up to the outbreak of the war in Europe the Ashcraft-Wilkinson Company were the world's greatest importers of German potash and other fertilizer material. Members of the firm quickly showed their resourcefulness on being deprived of the principal source of their raw material. They realized that sulphuric acid, which all their fertilizer plants manufactured, was worth more as an ingredient of high explosives than in fertilizer, and for a year or more the company has been selling this product by the thousands of tons to munitions makers. Mr. Ashcraft, who is vice president of the company, was formerly general sales manager for the International Agricultural Corporation of New York City.

Though Atlanta is the home of some of the greatest business men of the South, few enjoy a wider range of business interests than Mr. Wilkinson. Not long ago it was claimed that he was a director of eighteen different companies. He is president of the Ashcraft-Wilkinson Company, of the Old Dominion Guano Company, of the Gulf Port Fertilizer Company, is vice president of the Southern States Life Insurance Company, a director in the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railway Company and of the Georgia Railway & Power Company, a director in the Lowry National Bank, the Empire Cotton Oil Company, and of many other business organizations.

Probably no man has done more for the civic and manufacturing interests of Atlanta than Mell R. Wilkinson, although he has no political affiliations, acknowledges no party lines and votes as he pleases. For some years he has been a director in the Associated Charities and in the Atlanta Freight Bureau, has served as national councilor of the Chamber of Commerce of America and councilor of the American Civic Association, and over seven years ago was elected to the governing board of the Chamber of Commerce when Asa G. Candler was president. He served as director, third vice president, first vice president, and on January 1, 1914, became president. As president of the Chamber of Commerce he carried through to a successful issue the South-eastern Fair in 1915 and throughout his administration more than justified the confidence which was expressed in his fitness for the office in an editorial in the Atlanta Constitution, a short time before his election to the presidency. "The Chamber of Commerce and the City of Atlanta are to be congratulated upon the selection of Mr. Wilkinson. For many years he has been conspicuously identified with the business activities of the city and has maintained a pronounced initiative in all matters pertaining to civic enterprise and community progress. His outlook is broad, his methods aggressive. In his personality he admirably typifies the Atlanta spirit, being a splendid representative of that class of vigorous young Atlantans who are working to put this city in the van of municipalities. During his administration the Chamber will occupy its new home, that event in itself constituting a new epoch under the regime of Mr. Wilkinson. It is a matter of gratification that the affairs of the Chamber, so ably administered by Mr. Moore, are now to be taken over by so able a man as Mr. Wilkinson. The organization that means so much to the city's progress is assured a continuation of the growth in usefulness already of phenomenal record."

Early in 1916 an honor such as every man would appreciate but which Mr. Wilkinson felt obliged to decline from lack of the necessary time came in a strong endorsement of leading citizens of his name as a candidate for mayor of Atlanta. The voice of the people was heard in an article from the Atlanta Journal at the time he was urged for that office:

"The suggestion that Mell R. Wilkinson be made the next mayor of Atlanta finds instant and cordial response among thousands of people who wish to see the city restored to its old spirit of united patriotism and achievement.

"Mr. Wilkinson is pre-eminently fitted for this high service and leadership. He has just completed a brilliant and substantial administration as president of the Chamber of Commerce. His record in that capacity marks him as a profound student of the community's needs and an untiring, ever successful worker for the community's good.

"But the evidences of Mr. Wilkinson's ability and civic devotion are not limited to any one institution, any one interest or any one period of the city's affairs. His entire career speaks eloquently of his worth. Atlanta's common interests and her highest interests always have been uppermost in his thought and conduct. His election as mayor would blot out factionalism and would set the city forward upon a new march of unity and progress. The Journal heartily seconds this timely and logical and truly patriotic suggestion."

Mr. Wilkinson has served as president of the Presidents Club, an organization composed of the presidents of every civic organization in Atlanta, including the Ad Men, Rotarian, Chamber of Commerce, Retail Merchants, etc. He is widely known in the social life of Atlanta, and is a popular member of the Capital City and the Piedmont Driving Club, the Brookhaven Country Club and Druid Hills Golf Club, is a Blue Lodge Mason, a Kappa Alpha and a member of the Ten Club. He is a consistent member of the Baptist Church. It is a tribute to his business ability that he has never had any serious labor troubles with the great army of employes connected with the various large concerns of which he is an official member.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson have two living children: Van Winkle, who was married January 22, 1913, to Miss Eunice Regina Larned, daughter of William S. Larned of Atlanta; and Miss Margaret, who resides with her parents in their home at 1052 Peach Tree Road.

HOMER LUMPKIN BARKER. Physician and surgeon at Carrollton, Doctor Barker had to work his way through medical college, and the energy and independence with which he overcame the obstacles of his career have been primary factors in his successful professional work at Carrollton. Doctor Barker is not only a capable member of the profession but one of the liveliest and most public-spirited citizens of that town and county.

Homer Lumpkin Barker was born in Heard County, Georgia, August 3, 1884, a son of John W. and Ida M. (Tomlin) Barker. The Barker family came from Ireland early in the nineteenth century, first settled in Virginia, from which state branches extended to North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. William Barker, grandfather of Doctor Barker, founded the family in Georgia and became a planter and during the war was a soldier in a Georgia regiment. After the losses entailed by the struggle between the states he recouped his fortune and at one time owned plantations both in Heard and Carroll counties, and was also the operator of saw and grist mills. He was a natural mechanic, and his successful position was well justified by his ability and enterprise. He held several local offices, and was a democrat in politics. His death occurred in 1900, when nearly seventy years of age. The maternal grandfather, George Washington Tomlin, was born in 1826 and died in 1863 as the result of wounds received while serving in the Confederate army. His widow lived to be eighty-two years of age and passed away in 1913. Grandfather William Barker married Susan Bonner. John W. Barker, father of Doctor Barker, was born February 6, 1864, and died in 1897. Of the seven children born to himself and wife two died in infancy. George W., born January 28, 1882, is a farmer on the old home place in Heard County; the second in age is Doctor Barker; Susan is the wife of J. Leonard Marshall, a farmer of Heard County, and she was born February 18, 1888; Glemma, born May 6, 1891, is the wife of W. Eddie Denny, county school commissioner of Heard County; Zenia, born February 1, 1894, lives at Carrollton.

Doctor Barker was thirteen years of age when his father died, and it was largely owing to this circumstance that he had to become dependent upon his own resources before the completion of his education. As a boy he attended the Union Grove School in the Rockalo District in Heard County, and also the Franklin Collegiate Institute. When quite young he learned the trade of carpenter and did contracting and taught school as a means to further his education. Strong inclinations led him to choose a medical profession, and by hard work not only for the benefit of himself, but for others he was finally able to enter the Georgia State University to take up the formal preparation for a medical career. He paid his own way through college. While in medical school he was made an interne in the Augusta Hospital and was given charge of the department of contagious diseases, and during 1910-11 had the supervision of 208 smallpox cases. These were heavy burdens for a student to carry but he graduated with high honors in 1912, standing fourth in a class of forty-two. In his work as hospital interne he advanced from ambulance surgeon to junior surgeon, and remained in the hospital for thirteen months after his graduation and came into the practical duties of a private practice with many merited honors. Doctor Barker began practice at Carrollton, January 7, 1913, and is already well established. He is a general practitioner, but also specializes in genitrary and venereal diseases and surgery. He has performed some very difficult operations with success and early in his career performed a successful operation in the repair of nine perforations of the intestines from a gun shot wound upon a negro when in the midst of the



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woods and far from hospital and other facilities. He has one of the youngest, if not the youngest, one arm patients in Georgia. The amputation, which was made on a child of fourteen months, was for a sarcoma, or cancer, of the arm above the elbow, after surgeons had refused to do it. The result was a perfect success and a complete recovery. The child is growing and developing nicely.

Doctor Barker is a member of the Masonic Order, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. He is a lover of outdoor sports, and at the same time is devoted to the studious features of his profession. He takes much interest in educational matters, and particularly in that broad phase of public education relating to sanitation and public health. His people are all active members of the Methodist Church and he is himself active in church affairs and usually serving on some committee or other in his own denomination. While in college and an interne at Augusta Hospital he was a member of the hospital board. He has for the past two years been president of the City Board of Health of Carrollton and is county physician of Carroll County. In politics he is a democrat. Doctor Barker is a member of the County and State Medical societies and of the American Medical Association. Among other interests he owns land and does some farming, particularly in the line of scientific truck farming.

LOVICK PIERCE HERRINGTON, M. D. A physician of the highest attainments whose practice has been largely confined to Burke County, where he was born, Doctor Herrington is probably best known as an authority on the causes and treatment of the malarial diseases peculiar to the State of Georgia. In fact he has been credited with being foremost in this particular department among the medical men of the South. When he began practice in Burke County many years ago the disease probably most prevalent there was malaria. Hundreds of cases of this disease came under his personal observation. He was not content to prescribe the routine remedies and treatment of this malady, but instead began a thorough study and research in order to discover the cause, and working from that an effectual remedy. Following outlines suggested by Government reports, he finally demonstrated that the disease originated chiefly in the sting of a mosquito that bites only at night. Having discovered the cause, the remedy was next in order. He originated what is known as Doctor Herrington's Pills for Georgia People, which have spared thousands of people the ill effects of the dreaded malaria, and have saved many lives and relieved a considerable section of the population from one of the most disabling ills to which human flesh is heir.

Born in Burke County May 27, 1858, Lovick Pierce Herrington is a son of Berry and Frances (Milton) Herrington. His parents were also born in Georgia, where his father was for a number of years a planter and cotton raiser in Burke County. During the war he enlisted in the Confederate army, served with the militia in Burke County as a private, and was also a member of a general's staff. His death occurred in Burke County in 1886 at the age of sixty-seven. The mother died in 1895, aged sixty-eight years.

Doctor Herrington was one of a family of twelve children. As a boy he attended the common schools, took the academic course at Emory College, and from there entered the medical department of the University of Georgia at Augusta, where he was graduated M. D. in 1884. Several years later in 1887 he took post-graduate work in the Vanderbilt University at Nashville. For fifteen years Doctor Herrington was located in practice at Girth in Burke County, but since then has been in practice at Waynesboro. His professional career covers more than thirty years, and his kindly services have gone to thousands of patients in that time. For several years he served as county physician, and is now chairman of the board of health at Waynesboro. He is a member of the county and state medical societies and the American Medical

Association, is affiliated with the Masonic Order, with the Order of Good Templars, and with the Phi Delta Psi College fraternity. He is a democrat in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Besides his work as a physician he is director in the First National Bank of Waynesboro, and has always proven a good business man.

In 1886 at Girth, Burke County, Georgia, he married Miss Annie Laurie Davie, of Nashville, Tennessee. Her father, Robert Davie, was killed in the Battle of Charleston, South Carolina, during the Civil war and is buried there. Mrs. Herrington's grandfather was the author of the Davie Arithmetics which for a generation or more have been known to school children not only in the South but all over the country. Doctor Herrington and wife are the parents of two children: Ouida May, born in 1896, and now in the sophomore year at Agnes Scott College; Lovick Pierce Herrington, Jr., born in 1906 and in the fifth grade of the public schools.

ROBERT G. JACKSON, M. D. For many years Doctor Jackson was successfully established in the practice of medicine in Atlanta, but on account of failing health gave up his lucrative practice and for the past sixteen years has lived in Brunswick, where he has engaged in a general insurance business, and at this time is enjoying a nice business. He was born near Mansfield, Louisiana, son of Charles Green and Mary A. (Cowley) Jackson. Both parents were born in Alabama, but moved to Louisiana and were married there. Charles G. Jackson located near Mansfield in 1846 and became a prominent farmer in that parish. He was a member of the Alabama volunteers during the Mexican war, serving under Gen. Winfield Scott, and soon after being discharged he moved to Louisiana where he lived and died at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He also served throughout the entire Civil war of the '60s. His wife died at the age of fifty-two years in 1895. The only surviving one of the two children born to his parents, Doctor Jackson lived on the plantation of his father in Desoto Parish, and attended the high school at Keachie, Louisiana. Entering the medical department of the university of Louisiana, he graduated therefrom in 1882. Locating in the section where he was raised he entered into a successful practice of his chosen profession, for six years when he moved to Atlanta, Georgia, then just beginning to show her future greatness, and remained there until his failing health forced him to give up a lucrative and successful practice, and moved to Brunswick, Georgia, where he has since resided, being successfully engaged in a general insurance work at this time.

Doctor Jackson married twice, and of the first marriage two children were born, Mary B., who is married and living in Mississippi, and Bryce H., also married and living at Ruston, Louisiana.

CHARLES R. CRISP, son of the late Charles F. Crisp, former speaker of the National House of Representatives, is a native of Ellaville, Georgia, born in 1870. He was admitted to the Georgia bar and first elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress to serve out his father's unexpired term. From 1900 to 1911 he was judge of the City Court of Americus, his home town; and in the latter year resigned to accept the position of parliamentarian of the Sixty-second Congress under Speaker Clark. In 1912 he was parliamentarian of the Democratic National Convention, and since 1913 has served in the Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth congresses.

DR. JAMES E. DICKEY, president of Emory College, Oxford, Georgia, is a native of the state, born at Jeffersonville, Twiggs County, May 11, 1864. In 1891 he graduated from that institution with the degree A. B.; D. D. was conferred upon him in 1903 by the Kentucky Wesleyan University and LL. D. by Emory University in 1915. He joined the North Georgia Conference of

the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in 1891, and in that year became adjunct professor of mental and moral science at Emory College. That chair he held until 1896, from 1896 to 1899 was professor of history and economics, and during the succeeding three years served as pastor of Grace Church, Atlanta. He has been president of Emory College since July, 1902. In 1910 he was a member of the General Conference of the Methodist Church South, and in 1911 went to Toronto as a delegate to the Fourth Ecumenical Methodist Conference.

JUDGE WALTER GLASCO CHARLTON. One of the oldest active members of the Savannah bar, Walter G. Charlton has been in practice for more than forty-three years and has filled with credit some of the most coveted places in public affairs in line with his profession.

Superadded to his own merits and honors is a distinguished ancestry, and the name Charlton has been one of prominence in Georgia, particularly at Savannah, since the closing years of the eighteenth century. Walter Glasco Charlton was born at Savannah June 5, 1851, the youngest son of Robert M. and Margaret (Shick) Charlton. His ancestors on both sides were identified with the early history of Georgia and the United States. The Maryland Charltons held Mason and Dixon's line against Pennsylvania for many years. Judge Charlton's Great-grandfather Charlton volunteered in the Revolutionary forces in 1775, while in the maternal line the Great-grandfather John Shick fought at the siege of Savannah, having his right arm shot off by a cannon ball from the British. This John Shick afterwards became a prosperous and prominent citizen at Savannah.

The great-grandfather of Judge Charlton already mentioned was Thomas Charlton, who was born in the vicinity of Frederick, Maryland, but afterwards moved to Camden, South Carolina. During the Revolution he was with the South Carolina troops under Col. William Thompson, serving as a surgeon and lieutenant. Afterwards he was a member of the South Carolina Legislature. At his death his widow Lucy Charlton moved to Savannah, locating there in 1790.

Thomas Usher Pulaski Charlton, who was the oldest son of Thomas and Lucy Charlton, and the grandfather of Judge Charlton, was born near Camden, South Carolina, in 1780, was reared at Savannah after his tenth year and in 1801 was called to the bar of the Eastern Judicial Circuit. In the same year he was elected a member of the Georgia Legislature, in 1804 became attorney general, and in 1808 judge of the Eastern Circuit. In later years he was elected and served six years as mayor of Savannah. In 1812 he was head of the local committee of safety, and he also did many important services during the epidemic of 1820. Later he was again elevated to the bench and his death occurred in 1835. He was of strong mentality and high courage and possessed in an eminent degree the judicial temperament. Many of his decisions appear in a volume of reports published by him. He also partially completed a life of James Jackson, designed to cover the period of his military services. That eminent man designated Judge Charlton, one of his closest friends, as his literary executive. Thomas Charlton inherited some of the enemies of James Jackson, though it is noteworthy that their criticisms were not heard until after Judge Charlton's death. He was possessed of decided literary ability and a high order of wit. In 1803 Thomas U. P. Charlton married Emily, daughter of Thomas Walter of South Carolina, author of "Flora Caroliniana" the first considerable work on Southern botany. To this marriage were born two sons, Thomas Jackson Charlton and Robert Milledge Charlton. In Savannah Charlton Street was named in honor of Thomas U. P. Charlton.

Robert Milledge Charlton, father of Judge W. G. Charlton, was born at Savannah January 19, 1807, and died there January 18, 1854. He was early

admitted to the bar, and was in the Legislature at the age of twenty-one. At the age of twenty-three President Andrew Jackson appointed him district attorney, and at the age of twenty-eight he was made judge of the eastern judicial circuit. He served three times as mayor of Savannah, and toward the end of his career he was elected United States senator from Georgia. He had a very extensive and successful law practice. Among the early Georgia reports is a volume published by him and containing his own decisions as well as those of the judges who held the bench in the eastern circuit subsequent to the publication of the reports of his father Thomas U. P. Charlton. Robert M. Charlton was a man of the finest principles and the highest ideals, loving his state and her people; was at once firm and gentle; helpful and sympathetic. Devoted to the teachings of his own church, in his intercourse with his fellow-man he knew no limitations of specific creeds or conditions, and became probably the most beloved citizen Savannah ever had. He was not only a learned lawyer and an orator, but a writer and poet. In his mind the wit of his father was tempered with a fine sense of humor, and evidences of this very quality are found in his contributions to the Knickerbocker Magazine, the leading periodical of those times, in a series of sketches of life on the circuit. An edition of his poems, to which were added some of the productions of his brother, appeared in 1839 and another in 1842. In honor of this distinguished lawyer and jurist were named Charlton County and also Charlton ward in the City of Savannah. Robert M. Charlton was married in 1829 to Margaret Shick, daughter of Peter Shick. The latter's ancestors had left Salzburg at the time of the Protestant exodus, and settled in the colony of Georgia during the first years of its establishment.

It is no easy task to fill worthily the inherited position of descendant of such ancestors as are those of Walter G. Charlton. But in his individual career he has carried forward and exercised a considerable share of the qualities which distinguished his father, grandfather and great-grandfather.

His education came from the schools of Savannah, in Hancock County, Georgia, and in Baltimore County, Maryland, he was a student under Richard Malcolm Johnston. The latter's daughter Mary Walton became the wife of Judge Charlton on February 11, 1874.

In 1869 he entered the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar in the Eastern Georgia Circuit January 22, 1873. In the same year he became associated with Albert R. Lamar in the office of solicitor general, in 1877 was appointed reporter of the circuit and in 1880 was elected solicitor general. On February 11, 1908, he was appointed judge of the Eastern Judicial Circuit, an honor especially esteemed by him because of the previous service in the same circuit of his father and grandfather. A few months after his appointment he was elected to the office and in 1912 re-elected.

Judge Charlton for several years was chairman of the democratic party in Chatham County, and his people have been democrats literally from the day the party was formed. Judge Charlton has also much of the literary and oratorical ability of his ancestors, has delivered a number of speeches on the occasion of historic celebrations, is the author of several essays on Georgia history, and has at odd moments, written verses of exquisite fancy and acknowledged literary value. He has served as president of the Georgia Society of the Cincinnati and of the Georgia Society of the Revolution and is honorary member of Georgia Historical Society; was also vice president of the Washington Literary and Debating Society when at University of Virginia and for some years served as president of the Oglethorpe Club in Savannah.

ROBERT H. STANLEY, M. D. In the exacting profession of medicine and surgery, involving the very destinies of human life, success worthy of the name can come only as the result of careful preliminary training and subsequent subordination of all else to the demands placed upon the man who



R. H. Stanley, M.D.

would show his stewardship through effective service in this noble vocation. In Dougherty County, Georgia, the profession has a signally able and honored representative in the person of Dr. Robert Hendrick Stanley, who is one of the essentially representative physicians of this section of the state and who is engaged in active general practice at Albany, the judicial center of the county mentioned. He is a man of fine professional attainments and sterling character, has been zealous and self-abnegating in his services to suffering humanity and who commands unqualified popular confidence and esteem.

Doctor Stanley is a scion of fine old Southern ancestry and claims as the place of his nativity the little City of Greenville, Butler County, Alabama, where he was born on the 21st of September, 1868. In Alabama were born his parents, James B. and Lulu (Reed) Stanley, and his father has long been one of the prominent and influential men of that state, where for fully half a century he has been editor and published of the Greenville Advocate, which he has made a strong leader in popular sentiment and action, with his reputation now secure as one of the veteran journalists of the United States. When the Civil war was precipitated on the nation James B. Stanley was still attending school, but his youthful ardor and loyalty were not to be curbed and he ran away from parental restraints to tender his aid in defense of the cause of the Confederacy. He finally obtained enlistment in an Alabama regiment, with which he served two years and with which he participated in many engagements, including a number of specially important battles. He was twice wounded and was at home on furlough at the time of the close of the war, prior to which his injuries had compelled his receiving a period of ministrations in a hospital of the Confederacy. He has attained to the psalmist's span of three score years and ten, but strong and valiant, he is still in the harness, and wielding much influence as one of the representative exponents of journalistic enterprise in his native state, his wife having passed away in 1886, at the age of thirty-four years, and Doctor Stanley, of this review, being the eldest of their four children.

As a boy Doctor Stanley initiated his studies in the public schools of his native city, and after completing the curriculum of the high school he entered the literary department of the University of Alabama, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1888. At this time he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts and in 1890 his alma mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Even as a boy Doctor Stanley had gained in his father's newspaper office a definite familiarity with many of the mysteries of the "art preservative of all arts," and his association with newspaper work was of itself tantamount to a liberal education. He finally became assistant editor of his father's paper, but his ambition lay along other lines and he determined to prepare himself for the medical profession. With this laudable end in view he entered the medical department of the University of Alabama, and in the same he was graduated in 1894, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. His active professional novitiate was served as a country practitioner in Lowndes County, Alabama, where he continued his activities one year. During the following year he served as house surgeon in the Lamar Hospital at Augusta, Georgia, and after leaving this institution he was engaged in practice in his native town of Greenville, Alabama, for eighteen months. In 1897-8 he completed effective post-graduate work in the celebrated New York Polyclinic, and he then established his residence at Dublin, Laurens County, Georgia, where he continued in successful practice for ten years. He then removed to Albany, Dougherty County, from which center he now controls a specially large and representative practice, based alike upon his advanced standing in his profession and his inviolable hold upon popular confidence and good will. The doctor is still a close student of medical and surgical science and practice, with recourse to the best of its standard and periodical litera-

ture, and he further keeps in touch with the march of progress by maintaining active affiliation with the American Medical Association, the Georgia State Medical Society and the Dougherty County Medical Society, of which last he was president in 1913. He is affiliated with the local lodge and chapter of York Rite Masonry. While engaged in practice at Dublin he served as president of the Laurens County Medical Society, besides which he was for one term a member of the village council. In his native state the doctor served as surgeon for the staff of the brigadier-general of the Alabama National Guard, with the rank of major, and he is at the present time first lieutenant of the medical corps of the Second Regiment of the Georgia National Guard. His is unswerving allegiance to the democratic party, and he is emphatically liberal and progressive in his civic attitude. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

June 24, 1896, recorded the marriage of Doctor Stanley to Miss Elizabeth Hollingsworth, daughter of Charles and Mary Hollingsworth, highly esteemed citizens of Augusta, Georgia, and both now deceased. Doctor and Mrs. Stanley have two daughters, Elizabeth, who was born at Augusta, this state, in 1901, and Mary, who was born at Dublin, Laurens County, in 1904.

DENTLEY W. BRANNEN. A recent addition to the legal fraternity of Swainsboro, Dentley W. Brannen has already displayed the possession of resource and talent that bid fair to gain him an honored and distinguished place at the Emanuel County bar. He was born in Bulloch County, Georgia, February 14, 1890, near the Town of Statesboro, and is a son of James I. and Julia Rebecca (Olliff) Brannen.

The Brannen family traces its ancestry to three brothers, William and Hugh Brannen and another whose name is forgotten, who emigrated to America from Ireland in 1765. In 1800 William and Hugh Brannen came to Georgia, while the third brother went to Mississippi and was lost sight of. William Brannen was the great-great-great-grandfather of Dentley W. Brannen. His first settlement was in North Carolina, from whence he came to Screven County, Georgia, later moved to Bulloch County and had a large family, and like all of the name became a prominent and wealthy planter and large slave holder. William Brannen, the grandfather of Dentley W., was born in Bulloch County, where he became a leader in politics and public life, and served in various official capacities, being county treasurer for some years. He had nine children, of whom the second in order of birth was James I. Bulloch, who was born in 1860, in Bulloch County, where he received a common school education. In young manhood he was engaged in merchandising, but subsequently turned his attention to agricultural affairs and at present is one of the substantial citizens and prosperous farmers of his county. He is an active member of the Baptist Church, as is also his wife. She is the daughter of Franklin Olliff, the granddaughter of Joseph Olliff, and the great-granddaughter of Joseph Olliff, a native of North Carolina and the founder of the family in Georgia, where those bearing the name have been prominent planters and substantial citizens in other walks of life. Franklin Olliff served as a soldier of the Confederacy during the Civil war. Mrs. Brannen was born in Bulloch County, in 1860, and has been the mother of eight children, namely: Lula, who is the wife of Carlos Carson, a farmer of Bulloch County; Rayford, who is engaged in farming in that county; Dentley W., of this review; Susie, who is the wife of Henry Shurling, a farmer of that county; Alena, the wife of Martin Howard, also carrying on agricultural operations in Bulloch County; Annie, who is the wife of Hoyt Tyson, a farmer of that community; and Julia and Dudley, who reside at the home of their parents.

Dentley W. Brannen received his early education in the public schools of Bulloch County, following which he took a course of one year in the normal

school at Athens. The next three years were passed in taking a literary course at Gordon Institute, and at the end of that time he entered upon his legal studies at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in the class of 1915. With this thorough preparation, he immediately upon graduation settled at Swainsboro, where he is nicely situated and has already made a good beginning. He is a keen, alert, modernly-trained young man, full of enthusiasm and devotion to the best professional ethics, and at present is the Emanuel County representative for the Empire Loan and Trust Company. He is the owner of a valuable farm in Bulloch County which is being operated by tenants.

LOUIS RUSSELL FARMER. From a clerkship in local stores, where he was paid \$2.00 or \$3.00 a week and board and clothes, Louis Russell Farmer grew in ability and influence and for more than twenty years now has been the strongest force in the financial affairs of Jefferson County, the executive head and a director in a number of banks, the owner of an extensive plantation, and for years held some of the most important public offices until his other interests compelled him to resign.

His home has long been in Louisville, where he is cashier of the Bank of Louisville, the oldest financial institution of that city. He was one of its incorporators when it was organized in 1893. The bank has always maintained its capital at \$25,000.00, and it now has a surplus of \$40,000.00. Mr. Farmer is president, having bought majority of the stock of the Bank of Wadley, which started in 1903 with a capital of \$25,000.00 and a surplus of \$5,000.00. He is president and organizer of the Bank of Wrens, another Jefferson County bank, and has been its executive head since it started in 1900 with a capital of \$15,000.00. This capital has been increased from the earnings to \$25,000.00. Mr. Farmer also organized the Louisville Cotton Warehouse Company and put up the first warehouse in the city, and has been secretary and treasurer of the company since it was established. In 1897 he organized the Bank of Bartow with \$15,000.00 in capital, since increased by earnings to \$25,000.00, with \$10,000.00 of surplus. He has been a director in this bank since it was organized. From this recital of facts it is evident that Mr. Farmer not only has unusual ability but enjoys in a peculiarly high degree the esteem and confidence of every one in Jefferson County.

He was born in Jefferson County, October 10, 1855, son of Rhessa J. and Elizabeth (Mathews) Farmer, who were also natives of the same county. The founder of this branch of the Farmer family was Rhessa J. Farmer, who was born in South Carolina and married his wife in that state. Isaac Farmer became very prominent after locating in Jefferson County, built up a large plantation, owned many slaves before the war, and became the father of thirteen children, only two of whom are still living. The son, William, became a lieutenant in the Beatty Guards and was killed at the battle of Manassas early in the Civil war. James was captured at the battle of Manassas and was confined for a number of months in the Fort Delaware prison. Sidney, a private in the army, was killed in a skirmish near Richmond. Robert returned after his service as a Confederate and was a planter in Jefferson County until his death. Kate married Andrew Templeton and died at Natchitoches, Louisiana. Georgia, the oldest daughter, married Richard Evans and died in Richmond, Virginia, in 1912. Frances, who died in Wilkerson County, Georgia, in 1910, was the wife of Jasper Oliphant. Caroline, who died in Wilkerson County in 1908, was the wife of L. W. Lee. Bethsheba married Woodruff McCook and died in 1911 at Robeline, Louisiana. Four other of Isaac Farmer's children died in infancy and early childhood.

Rhessa J. Farmer, father of the Louisville banker, was in his time one of the leading planters and active leaders in politics in Jefferson County. He served as sheriff before the war, and was with the state militia during the

conflict between the North and South. He died in 1876 at the age of sixty-six. He filled the office of tax receiver and tax collector, and these offices with that of sheriff kept him busy for more than twenty years. He was also an active member of the Sons of Temperance.

Louis Russell Farmer gained his early education in the old Field schools of Jefferson County. Educational and other opportunities were severely limited by the strictures imposed by the war times, and the following era of business and economic depression. When only fifteen he left the farm and moved to Louisville, and for fully forty-five years this town has been his home and the center of his varied operations as a financier and business man. He first worked as a clerk with the firm of Little & Clark, later Wilkins & Hopkins. With the first firm he remained twelve years. Later he spent two years in Waynesboro, Georgia, where he was a clerk for Wilkins, Neely & Jones. After all this varied experience largely in behalf of others, characterized by diligent and faithful service, he returned to Louisville and took up business for himself on a very modest scale. He had laid the foundations well, and soon built up a large and flourishing concern. In 1893 he sold out his store, and took up his work as a banker.

Almost continuously for thirty years, Mr. Farmer was identified with some important local office. For ten years he was county treasurer, from 1880 to 1890, and for sixteen years filled the office of postmaster at Louisville. He finally refused his office on account of health, and resigned as postmaster of Louisville in 1911. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight of Pythias, and since 1878 has been a steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Louisville.

On November 10, 1877, he married Miss Maggie Turner. She was born at White Marsh Island, below Savannah, Georgia, a daughter of Screven and Margaret (Hopkins) Turner. Her father was killed during the battle of Atlanta while fighting with the Confederate army and her mother died while she was in her infancy. In the latter months of the war her grandparents took her to Jefferson County, and there she was reared an orphan in the years following the war. Mr. and Mrs. Farmer became the parents of eight children, three of them now deceased. Bessie is the wife of Milledge Lockard, of Augusta. Susie is the wife of W. G. Rowe, formerly of Charleston, South Carolina, and now living in Louisville, Georgia. Margaret is the wife of Dr. R. L. Rhodes, of Roanoke, Virginia, but both were born in Louisville, Georgia. Rhessa S., aged twenty-two, is making good progress toward a successful career as a banker and is now employed by the Bankers Trust Company of Atlanta. Lewis Turner is still in school. The children all received the best of educational advantages and have diplomas from various higher schools and colleges. Mrs. Farmer takes much part in the Presbyterian Church and its activities.

Outside of banking Mr. Farmer owns and operates a 1,600 acre plantation in Jefferson County, and has put in practice many of his cherished principles of diversification and intensive agriculture. Some years ago he organized the Jefferson Rifles, and served as second lieutenant in the company.

IRA O. PARKER. For the past fifteen years Mr. Parker has been closely identified with banking interests at Millen. He has contributed much toward the substantial character and popularity of the Bank of Millen which was organized January 4, 1893, with a capital stock of \$25,000.00, and in 1905 this was increased to \$50,000.00, the increase coming from the profits of the business. The present officers of this bank are: J. P. Applewaite, president; R. G. Daniel, vice president; and I. O. Parker, cashier.

The second in a family of five children, Ira O. Parker was born in Screven County, Georgia, December 16, 1879, a son of H. W. and Sarah C. (Edenfield) Parker. Both parents were natives of Screven County, and they are still living near Millen, the father at the age of sixty-three and the mother at the

age of fifty-eight. His father for many years has been interested in the naval store industry and in farming.

Ira O. Parker grew up on a farm, attended the schools at Millen, and for three years was a student in the Dahlonega Agricultural College. In 1900 he graduated from Draughton's Business College at Nashville, Tennessee, and soon afterwards returned to Millen to enter the banking business. In April, 1901, he began his service with the Bank of Millen as bookkeeper, was promoted to assistant cashier, and now occupies the more responsible post of cashier. He also has farming interests, and is interested in the Cherry Cola Bottling Works at Millen.

While his time and attention has been rigidly devoted to his banking business, Mr. Parker has also manifested a keen interest in public affairs, served eight years on the city council, and was mayor of Millen during 1911-12-13. He is a democrat, a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Junior Order of American Mechanics.

On December 19, 1905, he married Miss Elizabeth Magruder.

BEVERLY DANIEL EVANS. For a dozen years associate justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, Beverly D. Evans is a native of Sandersville, where he was born May 21, 1865. He has two degrees from Mercer University, studied law for two years at Yale and in 1884 was admitted to the Georgia bar. Judge Evans served in the Legislature during 1886-7; was delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1888; in 1890-7 acted as solicitor general of the Middle Judicial Circuit of Georgia and was judge of the same in 1899-1904, having served as associate justice of the State Supreme Court since April 1st of the latter year.

THOMAS WILLIAM HARDWICK, who has been in Washington, either as a congressman or United States senator, since 1903, is a native of Georgia born in Thomasville, December 9, 1872. He graduated from Mercer University, in 1892, with the degree of A. B., and from Lumpkin Law School of the University of Georgia, in the following year, with the regular degree of B. L. He was admitted to the bar in 1893 and his resident town has since been Sandersville. In 1895-7 he served as prosecuting attorney of Washington County; was a member of the Georgia House of Representatives in 1898-1901; was a congressman from the Tenth Georgia District in 1903-14, and in the latter year was elected United States senator for the unexpired term 1914-19.

THOMAS E. WATSON. The briefest list of Georgia's famous men must contain the name of Thomas E. Watson, whose career in politics and literature has made him a national figure but whose life has been devoted with singular fidelity to the cause of the common people. One of Georgia's greatest personalities of the present time, in order that something like an adequate representation of his career and services may be contained in this publication there is reproduced in the following paragraphs a sketch written by L. L. Knight, author of this "Standard History of Georgia," and which appeared originally in the Library of Southern Literature. This sketch, with only a few changes, is as follows:

Men of strong and positive convictions seldom fail to develop sharp antagonisms. Especially is this true of one who, with consummate eloquence, has been the advocate of a cause; and the subject of this sketch has been no exception to the rule. Twice he has been the candidate of the people's party for the high office of President of the United States. Besides, he has borne the brunt of many arduous campaigns in the interest of governmental reform; and if, in this biographical and critical portraiture of Watson, the author, it becomes necessary to speak of Watson the political leader, it is because the two are so intimately interwoven that the one is needed to supplement and to interpret the other.

Even the most casual survey of Mr. Watson's life work will suffice to show that both in letters and in politics he has been essentially the same man—impelled by the same high motives—dominated by the same fixed principles. In other words, whether the instrument for the time being has been the tongue or the pen, he has been the consistent champion of popular rights. From the moment of his first mental awakening he has been an assiduous student of the democratic trend of government. This may be due in part to his philosophic cast of mind. But the circumstances of his early environment, his youthful struggles with poverty, his intimate experience with the seamy side of life, his familiar acquaintance with hard work on the plantation, when his frail health and slender figure made the burdens doubly onerous—these more fully explain the secret of his lifelong allegiance to the masses. Through all his writings runs the unifying thread of one supreme incentive, the desire to uplift the common people. This will be fully seen when we come to discuss his literary product more in detail.

It is by no means a corollary to what has been said that Mr. Watson was himself of humble or obscure origin. He was not. On both sides of the house, his ancestors were of good Quaker stock. They moved into Georgia in 1750 from North Carolina, coming with the band of settlers who purchased some of the alluvial acres between the Savannah and Ogeechee rivers, and built the Town of Wrightsville. They were land owners and slave holders. To quote in substance the language of Mr. Watson his family was active in political and military affairs from the beginning of the settlement until the Civil war ended the old regime in the South, and was identified in every respect with the local gentry of the middle class.

Thomas E. Watson was born at the old home near Thomson in McDuffie County, September 5, 1856. Not far distant were the homes of two of his favorite heroes, Toombs and Stephens. From the common schools in the neighborhood he went to the high school at Thomson, and it was while attending the latter institution that his literary genius began to exhibit tokens of the coming author. He was always ready with his pen; and when other students were declaiming selections from "The Boys' Speaker," this precocious youngster in knee trousers was writing his own orations. Though destined in after years to sway great multitudes, and to move the eminence of men's affections with the divine power of eloquence, the declaimer's medal was a trophy which constantly eluded his ambitious efforts; but it was ever a source of pride and satisfaction that he needed the assistance of no one in his debates and compositions.

Upon the advice of the principal of the village academy, young Watson was sent to college; and, the family being strongly Baptist in matters ecclesiastical, the college chosen was Mercer. Due to financial embarrassments at home, however, he remained at college only two years, relinquishing his studies in bitter disappointment at the end of the sophomore year to aid in the support of his father's household. The old home place having been sacrificed, what remained to them of domestic goods and chattels were transferred from Thomson to Augusta. Finding little else to do, he taught school for a while in Screven County; but he was too full of the fire of the advocate to be satisfied with the role of pedagogue. At leisure intervals, during the long winter evenings by the light of pine fagots, he began the study of Blackstone, the volume over which he pored being the gift of an old friend.

The first public speech Mr. Watson ever delivered was made at this time. It was on the subject of temperance; and some years later, when serving in the State Legislature, this beardless enemy of barrooms closed the debate upon the bill which eventually put four-fifths of the counties of the state under local option.

On giving up the school, he went back to Thomson to begin the practice of law, having previously been admitted to the bar when only nineteen. For-

fortunate enough to obtain credit for a year's board, he displayed his professional shingle, and, while waiting for clients, he assisted the clerk in recording court papers. The first year his practice brought him only \$212.00, which barely enabled him to liquidate his debt. The second year he earned \$474.00, and he also undertook the repurchase of the old home place, buying a few acres at a time. He brought the family back from Augusta and, taking up his abode in the household, he thought nothing of the brisk three mile walk which stretched between the town and the farm. Clients slowly but steadily increased in number, and fees grew by substantial multiples until his yearly income aggregated \$12,000.00. In the meantime he won the happiest of all his suits by leading to the altar Miss Georgia Durham, who became his ideal helpmeet and companion. This was in 1878. She brought him no dowry of dollars, but she has been an ever-present inspiration at his fireside and in his life.

It was in 1882 that Mr. Watson was sent to the State Legislature. The year following he was a delegate to the gubernatorial convention. He opposed the renomination of Governor Colquitt, and in an impromptu speech which was less than ten minutes long, the clarion voice and the boylike figure of the young orator fairly stormed the assemblage. It recalled the dramatic debut of Mr. Stephens in 1836 and announced the arrival of another tribune.

But we cannot linger upon the dramatic episodes of Mr. Watson's eventful career. Only the most cursory review can be taken. In 1888 he was elector from the state at large on the democratic ticket and stumped the state for Cleveland on the platform of tariff revision. The prestige derived from this campaign resulted in his subsequent election to Congress, the returns from the ballot box giving him every county in the district except his competitor's, in which he made no contest.

It was at this time that the Farmers Alliance began to emerge. Mr. Watson was not a member of this organization, but he felt that his election was due in a large measure to the agricultural interests of his district; and when the farmers in national conclave urged every congressman who was in sympathy with them to stand by the principles of the order, regardless of party affiliations, he felt bound in honor to respect this appeal. It came from the ranks of the toiling masses. He knew only too well the burdens under which they struggled. It was a period of great financial stress, for the cotton crop, which clothed the world, was bringing them only the merest pittance. To make buckle and tongue meet and to keep the wolf from the door was the difficult problem of many humble homes. The farmers made up the rank and file of the democratic party in his district, and to the cause of the oppressed yeomanry he devoted both his time and his talent. On returning home, at the close of the session, he was met at the station by an enthusiastic host that for two hours cheered to the echo his arraignment of the democratic party, which he charged with having forsaken the doctrines of Jefferson.

For taking this bold stand he was, of course, assailed by all who adhered to the democratic organization; and, the district having been "gerrymandered" in advance of the approaching election, he was not returned to Congress. But he carried every one of the old counties that still remained in the district, except Richmond, in which he claimed that ballot box frauds had been committed.

This ended the congressional service of Mr. Watson, but during his tenure of office he built an enduring memorial to his statesmanship in placing upon the statute books the law that provides for the present free delivery system in the rural districts, besides stamping his impress upon other important enactments.

The panic of 1893 was the culminating disaster in the catalogue of evils that aroused the "embattled farmers." To Mr. Watson it was like the imperious call of another Lexington. It summoned him once more to the front; and from this time he devoted himself heart and soul to the movement

which at this crisis began to assume the colossal proportions of the People's Party. Mr. Cleveland was in the presidential chair. By reason of his monetary views, the democracy was divided and the country was demoralized. In this condition of affairs the new movement gathered strength. Refusing large fees and declining lecture engagements, Mr. Watson began an educational campaign at his own expense in the interest of Jeffersonian principles; and among other things he undertook to edit the People's Party paper in Atlanta. If he abandoned the flag of democracy—to quote in substance his own words—it was because the old party had drifted from the ancient moorings; and, under the banner of populism, he claimed to be fighting for the same eternal principles. In the opinion of Mr. Watson both republicans and democrats were the political allies of Wall Street, and upon the hustings he scored them with equal warmth. Some of the best speeches of his life were made during the progress of this campaign. The vicissitudes of early experience were bearing fruit in magnificent pleas for the common people, and Mr. Watson became the acknowledged leader of the great uprising which received the name of populism.

In time the new political organization embraced 2,000,000 voters, and this was the party strength when the campaign of 1896 arrived. The democracy was still divided. But the majority faction advocated radical reform, and between the democratic and the populist parties an alliance was formed that year, the former, like the latter, advocating a return to bimetallism for the relief of the financial stringency. Under the terms of this agreement, the democratic ticket was Bryan and Sewall and the populist ticket Bryan and Watson. To this combination of banners, which was an excellent strategic coup for the divided democracy, Mr. Watson yielded reluctant consent; but subsequent events showed that he misconceived the spirit in which the proposed plan of fusion was made, and that nothing short of the complete absorption of the populist party was intended. This disclosure prevented the co-operation which was necessary to success, and defeat ensued with such results that the democratic party was utterly demoralized, while the populist party was almost entirely disbanded. In fact, no concerted effort to retrieve the disaster was made by the latter party for eight years.

It was in the wake of this eventful campaign of 1896 that Thomas E. Watson turned from the disappointments of politics to the consolations of literature; and, while it was the iron hand of fate that thrust them into the gentle realm of letters, he found himself in this new land of enchantment face to face with the crowning achievements of his life. Through the medium of his trenchant and facile pen, he began to put into the most fascinating of literary forms the mature fruit of his philosophical investigations. It was a labor of love; his inspiration and his theme were still the common people; and book after book leaped from the unwearied brain of the tireless tribune.

First came "The Story of France." This work grew out of some occasional sketches written for his paper several years previously, wherein he undertook to show how the greed of the few, working in the interest of class legislation, wrecked the French monarchy and precipitated the French Revolution. Next followed "Napoleon." To Mr. Watson the "Man of Destiny" has ever been the most fascinating figure in history, fighting his way from the obscure role of a charity student to the imperial throne of France, evolving the code Napoleon which remains today the enduring memorial of his statesmanship, and making all Europe tremble at the bare mention of his name. The author uses this great military genius to show what can be accomplished under modern conditions by giving intelligent direction to the democratic impulse, and so long as Napoleon was content to represent the aspirations of the awakened French populace, to quote the words of Mr. Watson, he was irresistible. "It was only when he united the church and state and divorced Josephine to wed the stupid daughter of an imbecile Austrian emperor," he

adds, "that Napoleon's power began to wane." In the effort to found a dynasty leagued with European monarchies and aristocracies, he lost the support of the people, without gaining the support of the titled classes, and the result was Waterloo. Jefferson and Jackson both exemplify the principles upon which a government of the people must be founded, in opposition to the class rule, which is represented by the school of Alexander Hamilton. "Waterloo" is a monograph of the great battle that terminated the career of Napoleon. "Bethany" is a story of the old South, cast in the mold of romance, but descriptive of historical scenes and incidents. Mr. Watson has also published his "Life and Speeches," "Prose Miscellanies," "Sketches from Roman History," and a "Hand-Book of Politics and Economics." Other of his books are: "Life of Thomas Jefferson," 1900; "Life and Times of Thomas Jefferson," 1903; "Life and Times of Andrew Jackson," 1907; "The Methods of Foreign Missions Exposed," 1909; "The Roman Catholic Hierarchy," 1910; "Socialist and Socialism," 1909; "The Story of the South and West," 1911. With respect to the author's style, it may be said that, without the least suggestion of pedantry, it is both graphic and vigorous, resembling the mountain brook, not only in its rapid flow, but in its transparent crystal.

The nomination of Alton B. Parker by the democratic convention of 1904 signalized the swing of the democratic pendulum from the reforms advocated by populism to the policies that the new party opposed. In other words, to use the language of Mr. Watson it yielded to the seductive influence of the monetary power; and, this change of attitude serving to resuscitate the cause of populism, Mr. Watson, in the interest of Jeffersonian principles, was unanimously nominated for the office of President of the United States. This honor was again conferred upon him in 1908. Though in each instance the fight was unsuccessful, he fought like an old warrior whose heart was wedded to his banner; and, whatever may have been the failures of populism, it has undoubtedly produced wholesome agitation, and to this extent at least it has been instrumental in accomplishing many salutary reforms.

In 1904, Mr. Watson began the publication in New York of Tom Watson's Magazine, but the alliance he formed with other parties proved unfortunate, and he withdrew from this enterprise to launch in Georgia the Weekly Jeffersonian and the Jeffersonian Magazine, both of which ventures have been successful. In 1911 he organized the Jeffersonian Publishing Company.

Still in the vigorous prime of life Mr. Watson has relinquished political ambitions for literary activities, and continues to write with a pen that has lost neither the brilliant sparkle nor the keen edge of the polished diamond. He is absolutely fearless in discussing men and measures. He believes in hewing to the line, regardless of where the chips may fall. But he is still the fast friend of the common people and, when he can no longer write a word or frame a whisper, his devotion to the old cause will claim his last pulse beats. Despite the slanderous darts of which he has too often been the victim, amid the asperities of partisan politics, he is absolutely above the wiles of the tempter; and to quote the words of Alfred Henry Lewis, "A syndicate could no more buy Watson and own Watson than it could buy and own a continent." It is probably true that Mr. Watson has really taken his leave of public life. For he is enamored of his literary labors and is accomplishing what many believe to be his best work in the wider forum of letters. Fighter though he is, he is not at heart combative. The tenderest solicitude for the oppressed has ever guided the ponderous swing of his battle ax; and all who have known him in his home life declare with one voice of testimony that neither his happiest moments nor his greatest triumphs have been found in the arena of debate but in the fireside realm of domestic affections.

CHARLES J. AND EDWARD A. WACHENDORFF. For thirty-seven years Atlanta has had a flourishing business enterprise located on the same site,

without change of family ownership in land or proprietors. Reference is made to the extensive greenhouses, conducted by the firm of Wachendorff Brothers, florists, with offices at 480 Simpson Street.

Edward Wachendorff, the founder of the business, was born at Stuttgart, Wurttemberg, Germany, July 29, 1838. He grew to manhood in his native land and learned the florist business there and then decided to seek a wider field for the exercise of his skill in growing plants and flowers and thus, two months after his marriage, in 1867, reached the United States. In 1878 he came to Atlanta and here found a tract of ten acres of land admirably suited to his purpose. This tract he purchased and it belongs still to the family, its value having grown far beyond the initial price paid for it. On this land Edward Wachendorff erected such structures as suited his business at the time and they have been rebuilt and improved from time to time until they now cover a large space and are filled with the beautiful plants and flowers that only the most careful and competent florists can produce. Many changes have taken place in the vicinity, including a change in city apportionment that brought this land from the Fifth Ward to the First Ward. After the death of the founder of the business, December 10, 1896, the ownership descended to the two sons, Charles J. and Edward A., who continue under the firm name of Wachendorff Brothers.

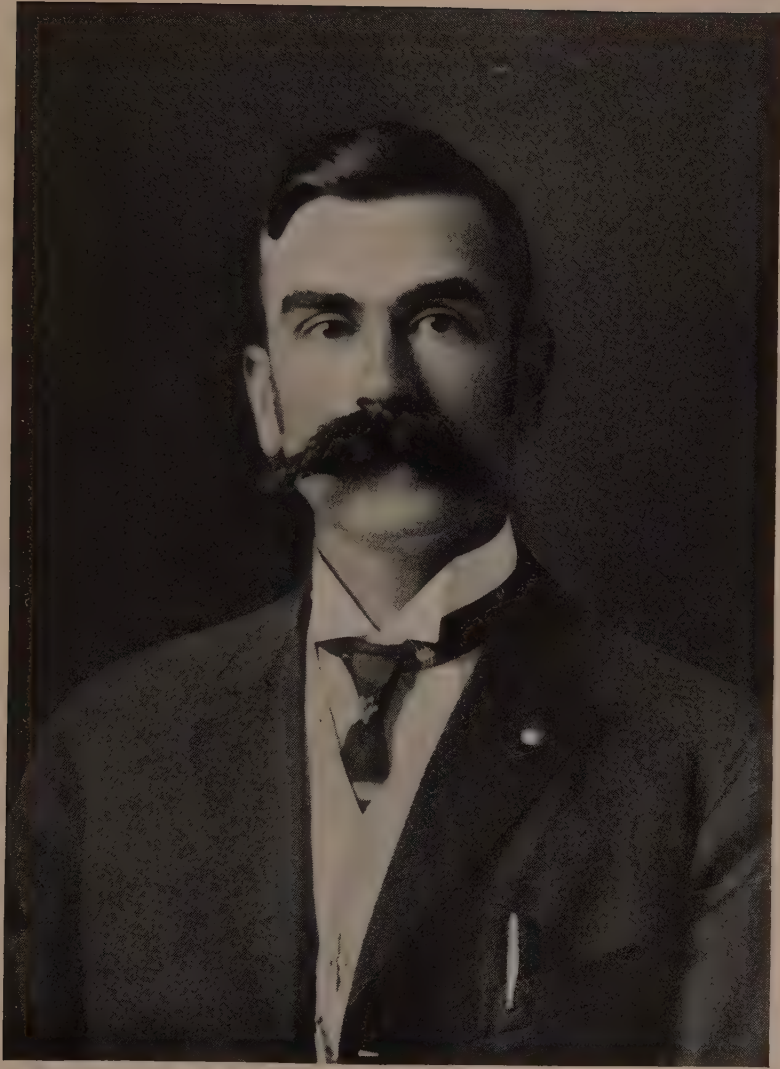
On July 15, 1867, Edward Wachendorff was married to Bertha Mueller, who was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, May 12, 1843. She was five years old when her father, Charles Mueller, had emigrated to the United States, locating at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Her mother had previously died in Germany and she was reared by an aunt. She still survives and resides at Atlanta. Seven children were born to the above marriage, the survivors being: Bertha, who is the widow of Dr. Charles J. Ramsey, of Atlanta, has two children, Roy C. and Annie Pauline; Charles J.; Pauline, who is now Mrs. Sill; and Edward A. and Eugene C., all of Atlanta. The youngest son Eugene C. Wachendorff, is an architect, with offices in the Empire Building.

Charles J. Wachendorff was born at St. Matthews, Kentucky, December 16, 1872, but has lived at Atlanta since he was five years old. On January 16, 1901, he was united in marriage with Miss Carrie Neuner, also of St. Matthews, a village just outside Louisville, Kentucky, and it is a curious coincidence that Mr. and Mrs. Wachendorff were born in the very same house there although their acquaintance did not begin until they were grown. He is a member of the board of trustees of Oglethorpe University, Atlanta.

Edward A. Wachendorff was born at Atlanta, December 9, 1878, and this city has been his home all his life. On November 8, 1904, he was married to Llewellyn Fuller, who was born at Columbus, Georgia. He is serving as a waterworks commissioner from the First Ward.

HON. SCOTT T. BEATON. When in 1915 Hon. Scott T. Beaton was elected mayor of Waycross without opposition, it was the second occurrence of this kind in the history of the city. During his first term he had shown himself able, conscientious, energetic and faithful, a true friend of progress and an untiring worker in behalf of civic improvement, moral advancement and the elevation of citizenship. With such a record the people were more than satisfied, and their approval was signified at the polls when Mr. Beaton was seated in the mayoralty chair without a dissenting voice.

Mayor Beaton was born in Charlton County, Georgia, August 19, 1877, and is a son of James T. and Florence (Holtzendorff) Beaton. His father was born near Norfolk, Virginia, August 11, 1851, a son of David E. and Elizabeth Ann (Davis) Beaton, both natives of Norfolk, Virginia. The respective parents of David and Elizabeth came from Scotland. David Beaton was a large planter in Virginia, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died when about sixty-one years of age, his wife passing away at the age of fifty. She was a member of the Baptist Church.



S. T. Beaton

James T. Beaton during the latter '70s came to Waycross, where for thirty-seven years he was engaged in successful mercantile pursuits. Formerly he was for several years engaged in farming after his marriage, but turned his attention to business affairs in preference to the tilling of the soil. Mr. Beaton is now retired from active pursuits, although he still supervises the handling of his city interests, having evidenced his belief in the future prosperity and advancement of Waycross by investment in property there. He is a deacon of the Baptist Tabernacle, and his wife an active member of the Methodist Church.

Mrs. Florence Beaton, mother of Mayor Beaton, was born at St. Mary's, Georgia, January 28, 1857, a daughter of John L. K. and Julia A. (Scott) Holtzendorff. Her father was born near St. Mary's, Georgia, was a farmer and merchant, and died when between sixty-five and sixty-six years of age. During the war he served four years as a Confederate sharp shooter, and though once shot through the lung recovered and lived. His parents Alexander and Sarah (Spalding) Holtzendorff were both natives of Germany, and after coming to the United States Alexander served in the Indian wars. Julia Scott, mother of Mrs. Florence Beaton, was also born near St. Mary's, Georgia, and spent most of her life there, dying at the age of fifty-three. Her parents Alexander C. and Eliza J. (Brown) Scott, were natives of Scotland, where they married, and as young people came to the United States, Alexander Scott becoming an extensive planter in Camden County, Georgia.

Of the five children born to James T. Beaton and wife two died in infancy. Clifford, formerly a successful Waycross merchant died at El Paso, Texas, whither he had gone in search of health at the age of twenty-eight years; Dr. James Julian, a graduate of the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons, is now one of the leading specialists of Waycross; and Scott T. is the oldest.

Scott T. Beaton attended the public schools of Waycross and at the age of eight years began to contribute to his own support by selling newspapers on the streets. At the age of fourteen he had his first advancement when he was made a railroad news agent and in the meantime secured his own education, although this was directly against the wishes of his parents, who would have preferred to give him an education in the regular way while he lived at home. The youth was of a somewhat precocious and independent nature, however, and was not in sympathy with the methods employed in his home city, so chose his own schools and at his own expense, his education coming chiefly from schools in Florida. Always ambitious and willing, any honorable work that fell to his hands was done thoroughly and well, and in this way he accumulated a fund of experience that he probably could have gained in no other way.

With funds secured from cutting wood and hauling it to town, Mr. Beaton was enabled to embark upon his first independent business venture, a modest retail grocery at Waycross. This proved a success, and he felt that he was able to afford a home of his own, and accordingly in 1897 was married and took his bride to Fitzgerald, where he established himself in the mercantile business. One year later, however, he returned to Waycross and founded another business with which he is still identified.

Mr. Beaton's first experience as a public official was in the office of alderman of the Fourth Ward, in which he served two years. Here he displayed enormous energy and initiative and a desire to forward the interests of his constituents that won him instant favor and placed him in the light of acceptable mayoralty timber. In December, 1913, he was elected to the chief executive's office, and December 2, 1915, received the re-election without opposition, which had only occurred once before in the history of the city. Mayor Beaton is the local representative for the Dodge and Cole Automobile Company and has various other large commercial and financial interests. He is a leader in promoting movements for the elevation of educational standards and

is at present serving as a member of the school board. As a Dixie Highway booster, he was one of the leading factors in the first carnival entertainment held at Waycross, in 1915, promoted and organized by local people, with an entertainment given by local talent, which proved such a success that it was decided to make it a permanent affair. Much of the success of its management should be accredited to Mayor Beaton's untiring and unselfish efforts. In fraternal circles Mayor Beaton is one of the most popular men in this part of the state, holding membership in the Masons, in which he is a Shriner, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a democrat and is considered one of his party's strong and reliable men in Ware County.

Mayor Beaton was married March 7, 1897, to Miss Louisa A. Edwards of St. Augustine, Florida, a daughter of John T. and Louisa B. (Holland) Edwards, both of whom are now deceased. Her mother died when Mrs. Beaton was only 3½ years of age. She moved to Jacksonville, later to Brunswick, Georgia, where she received most of her education. Both of her parents were born in Florida, and one of her father's ancestors was John T. Turnbull, who came to Saint Augustine, Florida, and secured a large grant of land given him by the Government for his service in the Indian wars. Mrs. Beaton's great-grandmother was a Grecian Princess, coming from Greece, and her tomb is still standing at Richmond, Virginia.

Mayor and Mrs. Beaton have had six children, two of whom died in infancy. The others, all at home, are Leslie Earl, Everett, Alberta and Jeanette. Both Mayor and Mrs. Beaton are members of the First Methodist Church of Waycross and active in its work, as are also their children.

EVANS V. HEATH. A representative of one of the prominent and honored old families of Burke County, it has been given to Hon. Evans Virgil Heath to achieve distinctive prestige as one of the leading younger members of the bar of his native county and to serve as a representative of the county in the Georgia Legislature, to which he was first elected in 1912, his effective work as a legislator leading to his re-election in 1914, for a second term of two years, this signal official preferment indicating the high popular estimate placed upon him in the county which has been his home from the time of his birth. In 1916 he was elected state senator from Seventeenth Senatorial District of Georgia.

Mr. Heath was born in the Village of Girard, Burke County, Georgia, on the 9th of February, 1889, and is a son of Hon. Justin B. and Mary (Rouse) Heath, both of whom likewise were born and reared in Burke County, where the respective families were founded in the early pioneer era of the history of Georgia. Justin B. Heath was born in 1856 and thus was fifty-six years of age at the time of his death, in 1902, his widow still maintaining her home in her native county. He was a son of Isaac Heath, who passed his entire life in Burke County and who was an extensive planter and slaveholder, as well as a citizen of prominence and influence, as was also his father, Jordan Heath, who was a native of Virginia. Jordan Heath and two brothers came to Georgia from Westmoreland County, Virginia, some time between 1176 and 1800, or at least prior to 1800. Jordan Heath settled in Burke County, and all of that name in this county are descendants of his. Another brother settled at Thomasville, Thomas County, Georgia, and a third brother settled at Branchville, South Carolina. The name of the Heath family has thus been conspicuously and worthily identified with the civic and material development and progress of this favored section of the Empire State of the South.

Justin B. Heath was reared to maturity on the old homestead plantation of his father and in his mature life he fully upheld the prestige of the family name, both as a public spirited citizen and as an extensive agriculturist. He

was but fifteen years of age at the inception of the Civil war, and not long was his youthful loyalty or his military ardor to be restrained, for as a lad of sixteen he ran away from home to tender his services as a soldier in the Confederate ranks, his extreme youth having caused his parents to object to his enlistment, a fact that led to his taking "French leave," as above noted. He proved a gallant and faithful young soldier in one of the fine volunteer regiments of Georgia, took part in numerous engagements marking the progress of the great fratricidal conflict and was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant of his company. In later years he maintained lively interest in his old comrades in arms and signified the same by his affiliation with the United Confederate Veterans.

At the time of his death Justin B. Heath was one of the representative agriculturists and leading citizens of his native county, where his broad mental ken and impregnable integrity made his influence at all times helpful and benignant in all of the relations of life where he commanded unequivocal confidence and esteem, his circle of friends having been virtually coincident with that of his acquaintances. His well improved landed estate in Burke County comprised 4,000 acres, and he was one of the most progressive agriculturists of the county, besides which he was a recognized leader in connection with general community affairs and was called upon to represent his county as a member of the State Legislature, as well as a member of the Georgia Constitutional Convention of 1877. It is needless to say that the democratic party found in him a stalwart supporter, and he was a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as is also his widow, whose ancestors came to Georgia in an early day, from South Carolina. Both the Heath and Rouse families are of English lineage and both were founded in America in the early colonial period of our national history. Of the ten children of Justin B. and Mary (Rouse) Heath only three are now living, the subject of this review having been the tenth in order of birth. Nettie is the wife of Robert H. Welch, and they reside at Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina; and Justin Benjamin is one of the substantial agriculturists and representative citizens of Burke County, where he resides in the old family homestead at Girard. One other son, Joseph J., likewise attained to years of maturity and he was a prosperous planter and merchant at Girard at the time of his death, when thirty-three years of age.

Evans V. Heath acquired his early education in the public schools of his native county and then entered Emory College at Oxford, this state, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1909 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In preparation for his chosen profession he completed the prescribed curriculum of the law department of the University of Georgia, in which he was graduated in 1911, with the well earned degree of Bachelor of Laws and with concomitant admission to the Georgia bar.

After his graduation in the law school Mr. Heath established his residence at Waynesboro, the judicial center of his native county, where he opened an office and entered confidently and ambitiously upon his professional novitiate, and shortly afterward he was elected justice of the peace. The young barrister not only proved his ability as a skillful and resourceful advocate and well equipped counselor, but also was accorded significant testimonial of popular confidence and esteem, in that the year 1912 recorded his election as representative of his county in the lower house of the Georgia Legislature. Like his honored father, he gave excellent account of himself as a careful, conscientious and loyal legislator, and became one of the leading younger members of the House of Representatives in the first general assembly in which he served, with the result that he was honored with re-election in the autumn of 1914 and has been able to continue his effective work in behalf of his constituent district and in support of wise legislation for the state at large. In

the session of 1914 Mr. Heath introduced and championed the bill providing for the abolishing of the distinction between day laborers and other wage earners in the garnishment law of the state. He also took a specially active interest and zealous part in supporting the Fullbright bill for the exempting from taxation endowments for colleges and other educational institutions, and he lent his energies also, and that most earnestly, in support of the legislation for state prohibition of the liquor traffic. Mr. Heath is author of the bill creating State Highway Commission for Georgia, which enables the state to obtain her pro rata share of federal appropriations for improvements of roads, and is also author of a bill establishing a state wide system of juvenile courts for the State of Georgia. Both laws were enacted at the 1916 session of the Georgia General Assembly.

Mr. Heath is a member of the Georgia State Bar Association, and in connection with his substantial law business he is attorney for the First National Bank of Waynesboro, the Peoples Bank of Sardis, and the Bank of Gough,—all in Burke County. He is affiliated with the lodge, chapter and commandery bodies of York Rite Masonry, is a Shriner affiliated with the Alee Temple at Savannah, Georgia. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Alpha Tau Omega college fraternity. Through inheritance Mr. Heath has large and valuable landed interests in Burke County and thus is closely concerned with the advancement of agricultural industry in this section of the state. The principles and policies of the democratic party find in him an effective exponent, he is vital and progressive in his civic attitude, and holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. On November 1, 1916, Mr. Heath marries Miss Florence Fulcher, of Waynesboro, Georgia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Fulcher, also of Waynesboro.

WATTS POWELL. With twenty years of practice to his credit as a lawyer, Watts Powell bears a name which has been honored in the legal profession and in general citizenship in Dooly County for a great many years. His father before him was a successful attorney at Vienna, and by his own vigorous personality, hard work and loyalty to the interests entrusted to his charge, Watts Powell has added not a little to the distinctions associated with the name.

Born in Macon County, Georgia, September 19, 1878, Watts Powell is a son of John F. and Martha (Burnam) Powell. His parents were both born in Georgia and John F. Powell practiced law for many years at Vienna. During the war he was a Confederate soldier and enlisting from Macon County became an officer in the army, and participated in many of the great engagements of that period but was never wounded. He died at Vienna, November 19, 1903, aged sixty-four. His widow is still living at Vienna at the age of seventy-four. To their union were born eight children, two of them now deceased, while Watts Powell was the seventh in order of birth. The others are briefly named: John W. Powell, of Nashville, Georgia; J. R. Powell, of Lakeland, Florida; Miss Annie, of Vienna; Prof. R. O. Powell, of Atlanta; and Mrs. J. Summer Smith, of Atlanta.

Watts Powell secured his early education in the public schools of Vienna, and after graduating from high school entered the law office of his father and pursued his study under that able preceptor with characteristic energy until admitted to the bar January 4, 1897. He was admitted at Oglethorpe, but immediately returned to Vienna to begin active practice. He was associated with his father until the latter's death, and has since handled a large business that has accumulated by steady development on account of his successful management.

For the past six years Mr. Powell has been solicitor of the City Court. He is a director of the First National Bank, a member of the Dooly County

Bar Association, is a member of the Masonic Order and a Shriner, in politics is a democrat, and belongs to the Baptist Church.

On July 12, 1903, at Vienna he married Miss Kate Bostwick, a daughter of C. V. and Josephine Bostwick. Her parents were both born in the State of Michigan but are now living with their daughter, Mrs. Powell, in Vienna. To this marriage were born three children: Watts Jr., born at Vienna in 1908 and now in school; Victor, born at Vienna in 1912; and Kathlyn, born in 1914.

HENRY M. MICHEL, M. D. Among the old and prominent families that have been honorably identified with South Carolina and Georgia for generations, that of Michel has been particularly conspicuous in the field of medical science. To this family belongs Dr. Henry Middleton Michel, a leading medical practitioner of Augusta. He is of French extraction and the family record leads back to colonial days in South Carolina, when Louis Michel, a French Protestant refugee accompanied others of his faith to what was then called the New World. He was evidently a man of parts and of pleasing manner else he would not have been accepted by Governor Middleton as a husband for his daughter, Elizabeth, as was the case. Afterward he took an active part in public affairs and died in South Carolina.

Henry Middleton Michel was born in the City of Charleston, South Carolina, June 10, 1875, and is a son of William Middleton and Cecelia (Inglesby) Michel. The father of Doctor Michel was born in South Carolina and was a son of William D. and Eugenia (Fraser) Michel, the latter of whom was of distinguished Scotch ancestry. William D. Michel spent his life as a physician at Charleston and his mantle fell upon his son, William Middleton Michel, who was also born at Charleston and died there in 1894 at the age of seventy-two years. During the war between the states he was one of the men recognized as being at the head of his profession and was made consulting surgeon of the Confederate army and, associated with Doctors Gibson, of Virginia, and Reed, of Georgia, had entire charge of the Southern hospitals. For twenty years he was a member of the faculty of the University of South Carolina, was chief surgeon of the Charleston Hospital and was chairman of the board of health for a long period. He married Miss Cecelia Inglesby, who was born and reared in South Carolina, a daughter of William Inglesby, a prominent lawyer who, for many years, was corporation counsel for the City of Charleston. Mrs. Michel is now in her seventieth year and resides at Augusta, having come to Georgia in 1894.

Henry Middleton Michel was the eldest born of his parents' family of four children. In boyhood he attended the Charleston schools and passed from the high school into the medical department of the University of Georgia, from which he was creditably graduated in 1896 and immediately entered into practice. In the following year he entered the New York Post Graduate Hospital and has there taken subsequent courses and paid particular attention to the diseases of children. During 1909 Dr. Michel attended the great medical schools of Paris, gaining experience in the clinics that a lifetime of ordinary practice might not have afforded. Dr. Michel enjoys high and deserved repute in his profession and commands respect as a man and citizen. He is chairman of the governing board of the city hospital and is a member of the following medical societies: the American, the Georgia State, the Richmond County, the Southern Railway and the American College of Surgeons.

Outside of his professional relations, Dr. Michel is identified with no orders. He takes only a good citizen's interest in politics, stimulated by the knowledge and efficiency of a medical man, on some occasions, and has always given his political support to the candidates of the democratic party. He is deeply, proudly and understandingly interested in the achievements of his profession the world over and through private study and experiment, and association with other educated men of similar aim, keeps thoroughly informed

concerning every new discovery in the wide field of medical science. Doctor Michel is unmarried. He finds recreation and social refreshment as a member of the Commercial and Country clubs, Augusta.

On April 29, 1916, Doctor Michel sailed for France offering his professional services to the French army. He was assigned to duty in L'hôpital Auxiliere 156 at Lyon and put in charge of 150 beds. He is still in service, with the rank of major.

NATHANIEL EDWIN HARRIS, the present chief executive of Georgia, whose term expires in 1917, was born at Jonesboro, Tennessee, January 21, 1846. In May, 1862, he enlisted in the Confederate army and served until the close of the war, a portion of the time on the staff of the Army of Northern Virginia. In 1870 he graduated as an A. B. from the University of Georgia and in 1872 began the practice of the law at Sparta, Georgia. The State University conferred the degree of LL. D. upon him in 1910, and Emory College likewise honored him in 1913.

Governor Harris moved to Macon in 1873; was corporation counsel of the city in 1874-82; member of the Georgia House of Representatives in 1882-6 and of the Senate in 1894-5; judge of the Superior Court, Macon Circuit, in 1912 and has been governor of the state since 1915. He founded the Georgia School of Technology in 1885 and has since been chairman of its board of trustees, as well as a trustee of the University of Georgia for the same period. He has also been prominently identified with the Vanderbilt University and the Wesleyan Female College. He has been president of the Macon Bar Association since 1911, and is the author of various Georgia Reports, the first volume of which he issued in 1876.

WILLIAM SCHLEY HOWARD, congressman from the Fifth Georgia District, was born in Kirkwood, Georgia, June 29, 1875. Admitted to the bar in 1895, he has since been a lawyer and resident of Decatur, that state. He served as a member of the Georgia House of Representatives and solicitor general previous to becoming judge of the Stone Mountain Circuit and occupied the bench until 1910. In the following year he was elected to Congress for his first term. His present term in the Sixty-fourth Congress will expire in 1917.

PAUL ROMARE. From the organization of the Atlanta National Bank in 1865 the late Paul Romare was continuously identified with the institution until his death on February 8, 1904. In that period of nearly forty years he held every position in the bank from clerk to president, and it was the importance of that position and the dignity associated with a man of splendid character and rugged achievements that made his passing one to be deplored throughout the city, although he was at the time full of years and ripe in all the experiences and accomplishments allowed to one individual career. He made his personality count for a great deal in the financial and civil life of Atlanta, and he left a name that may be properly cherished by all his descendants.

The best story of his life is found in his own simple, straightforward, and unadorned words which were set down as he uttered them a number of years before his death, and while he was vice president of the Atlanta National. The readers of his unconventional autobiography will appreciate from his language the substantial character of the prominent banker-citizen who, coming to America a youth without knowledge of a word of the English tongue, eventually made himself one of the strongest factors in the financial affairs of a great Southern city. His story of his career is contained in the following paragraphs:

"I am a Swede, born on the shores of the Cattogat, in the town of Torckow, Province of Skane, Sweden, November 20, 1828. I was the youngest of five

children, three brothers and one sister. From the age of six to fourteen I attended the village school, where I obtained a knowledge of arithmetic, geography and history. At fourteen I left school and began life in earnest. My father, Paulus Romare, was captain of a merchant ship for over thirty years. Too young to launch out for myself, I went with him as cabin boy to New York in 1843.

"Of course the impressions of this first sight of America and an American city were not only deep but naturally enchanting to a young lad such as I was. None but a foreigner can appreciate the newness and beauty of a place like New York, and right then I felt that at some time this to me new world must and should furnish a home.

"Of course I returned with my father to Sweden and remained at home one summer. The next fall I sailed again as cabin boy with an older brother, who was also captain of a ship. We sailed from Stockholm to Marseilles, returning home in the summer of '45. That same summer I sailed again with a friend of my father's for the Island of Java, touching Cape of Good Hope going and returning.

"Resting a while in Stockholm I sailed with the same captain for New York once more, and from New York to Rotterdam, Holland. While in this city the first mate left the ship and I was given his position at the age of eighteen. However, by this time I had considerable acquaintance with the sea and seafaring, and had gained some knowledge of navigation from my father, brother and present captain. We returned to America, visiting Philadelphia and New York, and while in this city that had for me so many charms an incident occurred which changed my future and indeed my entire life. My captain and I had a quarrel, and I vowed I would never return with him to Sweden. Of course I kept my decision a secret for prudential motives.

"Of course I ran considerable risk, but I went at once to see a friend, a Swede who had lived in New York for some years. I told him I was determined to remain in America. He promised to come to our ship that night in a boat and help me off. Like a true Swede, he kept his word, and I was soon securely hid in his home. Just at this time, unfortunately for me, my brother's ship was in the harbor of New York ready for sea. He was duly notified by the captain of my escapade. He hastened to our mutual friend, feeling sure he knew of my whereabouts. I heard him coming; knew his step. A closet being near, I opened the door, went in, and was secure and out of sight. I could even hear his voice and what he said. My friend was astonished at my leaving, it was all news to him. I knew from what my brother said he did not believe one word, but seeing search was in vain he left, and before next morning he was far out on the Atlantic. The ship I had so hastily abandoned also left in a day or two.

"Left now absolutely master of myself and fortune at the mature age of eighteen, a stranger in a strange land, not one word of English at my command, I began to turn my thoughts to the serious side of my situation. That America was to be the home of my adoption was absolutely decided. That a knowledge of the English language was absolutely necessary to my progress in the new home was also decided. What to do while gaining knowledge was the next serious question. This last query was soon settled by my shipping on an American brig as a sailor, bound for Mobile. On that trip I took my first lessons in English. On the voyage I found Dana's 'Two Years Before the Mast.' Being far more familiar with the sea than I was with the land, the book naturally caught my fancy, being the plain and simple experience of a man who was two years before the mast. How I read it, now after the lapse of so many years, I cannot tell, but that I did read it and enjoyed it I am certain. Having no one near who knew one word of my native tongue, I soon from sheer necessity had quite a vocabulary at my command.

"I made various trips after this, crossing the Atlantic at least a dozen

times; also had two or three trips to the West Indies and Mexico—on one of these trips taking army supplies to troops in Mexico. My last trip was from Charleston to Havana and back to Charleston, and in this city I was attacked with rheumatism, upon which slight misfortune hinged my future plans.

"One summer day, stopping at a cigar store on Broad Street, I met a gentleman, a Swede, who had recently purchased last interests in the iron works at Cooperville, South Carolina. I had seen him before, and being countrymen we were mutually drawn to each other. Approaching me he said in Swedish, 'Come, go with me to the iron works. You will soon get well and I am in need of an interpreter. I cannot speak English, and I need a good man who can help me manage the business.' I decided to go, and at the iron works took my first lessons in active business, first clerking at the supply store and then keeping books for the company. I was there from 1850 to 1854. It was then a prosperous concern, working about three hundred hands and manufacturing pig iron, bar iron and hollow-ware.

"In the summer of 1854, having laid aside some money, I resolved to see my native land once more. I left New York the last of April and reached my old home on Sunday, May 15th. I notified no one of my coming. Reaching our house I rang the bell, asking for Captain Romare. My father did not know me, but in a little while all the household gathered to rejoice over the long lost and long regretted.

"After a most delightful visit I returned to the home of my adoption. That fall I accepted a position in the Bank of Chester from the president, Mr. George S. Cameron, who was a friend of mine as long as he lived. I remained in Chester till the commencement of the war, when I enlisted with the old Chester Blues, the first company that left our place. I remained with that company till I was detailed for service in the War Department at Richmond, and was there till the evacuation, when I left with the retreating army, and in a few weeks the surrender at Appomattox ended the struggle.

"In 1863 I was married in Grace Church, Camden, to Miss Lucy Fisher. I returned to Camden, and in the fall came to Atlanta to accept a position in the Atlanta National Bank, offered by my old and true friend, George S. Cameron, who with Gen. Alfred Austell was the founder of that bank immediately after the war. I may mention that I received the first deposit ever made in that bank.

"The rise, success and prosperity of the institution are too well known to be repeated. My life and life work I may truly say has been here. For more than a quarter of a century my days have been spent in this bank, and to it has been given my best of life and time. Those who began here when I did are few indeed. I may say I am the only one of the original officers and stockholders that is still interested in the bank.

"I have made my home in Atlanta; here I expect to spend the rest of my life, and departing bequeath to this city and her people my fondest wishings and blessings."

For nearly fourteen years after the above was written Mr. Romare continued to be actively identified with the bank which meant so much to him and to which he gave so much. He was an able banker, a public-spirited citizen, and a kindly and thoughtful gentleman, always bearing cheerfully his own burdens and helping and sympathizing with others.

Lucy Ann Fisher, whom Mr. Romare married on June 16, 1863, is still living, at her home at East Lake, Georgia. She was born and reared in Camden, South Carolina, where Mr. Romare had his early experience as a banker. She was born August 17, 1837, daughter of William H. Fisher and Elizabeth (Gayden) Fisher. Her father was born at Taunton, Massachusetts, was descended from an old New England family that had helped to form civilization in the northeastern colonies. William H. Fisher was born in 1802, and as a young man went to South Carolina, and was married in that state to

Elizabeth Gayden, a South Carolina girl, in 1833. He and his wife removed from South Carolina to Atlanta in 1866, and both died there and are buried in Oakland Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Romare reared a family of six daughters, all of whom are still living: Pauline; Louise; Lucy Fisher, now Mrs. Randolph Rose of Chattanooga, Tennessee; Marie Elise, now Mrs. John Murchinson Thomas of Savannah, Georgia; Christine, now Mrs. Vernon Tilson of East Lake, Georgia; and Julia Charles, now Mrs. William J. Tilson of East Lake. The two oldest daughters, Mrs. Pauline and Louise, reside with their mother at East Lake.

GEORGE YOUNG PIERCE, M. D. The value of a man to his family and community must be adjudged by the results that follow his deeds, but to determine the value of a good and wise physician, after his efforts have ceased and he has passed off the scene of life, is impossible. His profession as no other can, brought him so close to the unseen powers of life and death, in all their pitiable phases, that what he did to alleviate suffering was, perhaps, no more than the hope he instilled through his own strength or the love and unselfish charity he exemplified and aroused in others. A noble career is that of a physician, but dignified and useful as it is as a profession, its demands are so heavy that too often its faithful followers live scarcely into middle life. Atlanta has suffered the loss of such a man in Dr. George Young Pierce.

George Young Pierce was born in Hall County, Georgia, April 24, 1864, and died at Atlanta, August 25, 1913. His parents were Rev. Reuben and Clarinda (Pope) Pierce. Rev. Reuben Pierce still resides in Hall County, where he is one of the venerable ministers of the Baptist Church. His wife died when George Y. was eight years old.

From early boyhood, when attending a primary school, George Young Pierce began to cherish an ambition to become a physician, and as he grew older directed his studies along that line and as he was diligent succeeded in preparing himself for college and subsequently was graduated from one of the large medical schools. He chose Atlanta as his field of effort and here spent the greater part of his useful life. He became eminent in his profession through his skill building up a large and lucrative practice, although, perhaps far beyond others, he gave largely to charity. He was not influenced in giving or withholding his medical skill because of race or condition in life. To him a sick man was one to be healed and to that healing he devoted his efforts as long as hope of cure prevailed. No wonder then, that when his city was called on to look their last on his face, that the gathering of those who wished to honor his dear memory was the largest of its kind ever assembled in Atlanta.

Doctor Pierce married Miss Luna Marie Roberts, who survives with their two children: George Theodore and Wilber Young. The older son is established at Atlanta as a druggist. On May 20, 1913, he married Miss Reeda Lee Jackson, and they have one son, Theodore Pierce, who was born November 13, 1914. Mrs. Luna (Roberts) Pierce was born at Sparta, Hancock County, Georgia, April 24, 1870, on the same day of the month as Doctor Pierce, and in the same month. Mrs. Pierce is a daughter of Virgil Stewart and Sarah Frances (Burgess) Roberts, who reside in Clayton County, Georgia, where they celebrated their golden wedding on December 24, 1915.

In all the relations of life Doctor Pierce fulfilled every obligation. His extensive practice demanded the larger part of his time but he was never unmindful of his responsibilities as a citizen and during one period consented to serve as a member of the board of education and took an earnest and helpful part in all matters pertaining to this body in its public work. From the age of seventeen years he was a church member, uniting with the Sandy Spring Methodist Church, and later joined St. James Methodist Church at Atlanta,

which he served as steward, trustee and Sunday school superintendent, filling the last named position at the time of his death. His burial was in Westview Cemetery. Touching eulogies were delivered at his funeral and a long and appreciative biographical sketch appeared in the Wesleyan Christian Advocate.

JUDGE WILLIAM F. JENKINS. As a soldier, lawyer and for many years judge of the Ocmulgee Circuit, the late William Franklin Jenkins left an indelible impression upon the life of his home town of Eatonton and of the state. No citizen of the community was ever more respected and no man ever more fully enjoyed the confidence of the people or more richly deserved the esteem in which he was held.

His death occurred December 17, 1909. In every word and statement he fully deserved the tributes of a memorial drawn up by Judge Thomas G. Lawson as chairman of a committee of the Putnam Superior Court. The estimate of his character and ability, made at that time, must always stand as a fair appraisal of his career. The chief points of that memorial are used as the preface to a more formal biography.

As a citizen he never failed in any duty, small or great, he gave long years of unpaid service to the cause of education. He never failed when called upon to respond to any civic duty that might happen to be his. For more than forty years he was a tower of strength in the little city where he lived for every good cause that needed him. A devoted member and senior deacon in the Baptist Church, the cause of religion had in him an unwavering and liberal supporter. As a lawyer he was intensely earnest and thoroughly honest in his treatment of every case. His colleagues at the bar bear testimony to the fact that he never desired to mislead or to delude either court or jury, and that it would have grieved him to the heart if such had been the effect of his pleading. Yet he was as earnest and diligent as it was possible for a man to be, and fought for his clients with all the strength of a strong nature. The memorial committee testified to the fact that if he ever lost a case, it was because it was a case that ought not to have been won. The war prevented him obtaining a liberal education, but his native ability, combined with immense industry, placed him in the front rank of practicing attorneys. On the bench he rose to the highest standard. In the eight years that he presided over the Ocmulgee Circuit there was not a blemish upon his reputation. Every duty was discharged with fidelity. He was just without being austere; never allowed his own feelings, or any external influences, to lure him one inch from the path of duty, and to the utmost extent of his great ability he discharged the full duty of a faithful magistrate.

William Franklin Jenkins was born March 26, 1845, in Sumter County, Georgia, and died in the sixty-fifth year of his life. His parents were Robert C. and Caroline Frances (Hudson) Jenkins. The earlier ancestors were prominent in North Carolina, where John Jenkins was appointed governor of the colonies in 1680, and died while in office less than two years after his appointment. This was the ancestor of a long line of men who served North Carolina in peace and in war down to the present era. Many of his descendants gained distinction in Georgia and one of the stock served as governor of this state, and Jenkins County was named in his honor.

The founder of the family in Georgia was Robert Jenkins, who was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and was given a military land warrant which he located in Georgia. A grandson of this Revolutionary soldier was Robert C. Jenkins, father of the late Judge Jenkins. Robert C. Jenkins spent nearly all his life as a farmer in Putnam County, except for the few years in Sumter County, where Judge Jenkins was born. He represented Sumter County in the Legislature and in many ways was prominent in civic affairs as well as a most prosperous farmer. He frequently served as chairman of county meet-



Mr. F. J. Dunking
I



Mr. F. J. Dunking
II

ings and was foreman of many of its grand juries. One of his sons, Hudson A. Jenkins, a younger brother of the late Judge Jenkins, was at one time speaker of the Georgia House of Representatives. Judge Jenkins' mother was a daughter of Irby Hudson, who was for six years speaker of the House of Representatives and at one time grand master of the Masonic Fraternity of Georgia.

Less than sixteen years of age when the strife between the North and the South threw its shadow over the pursuits and activities of peace, William Franklin Jenkins left home and school, and before his sixteenth birthday was enrolled in the Twelfth Georgia Volunteer Regiment. This regiment was attached to the Army of Northern Virginia, and he shared in the glory of the men who followed Stonewall Jackson in his wonderful Valley Campaign. In the ranks of the army that followed that great leader there was no better private soldier than W. F. Jenkins. At the second battle of Manassas he was severely wounded, and while lying between the lines received a second wound, one leg being shattered by a shell, from which injury he suffered the rest of his life. After nearly a year he was able to return to the service, and then became ordnance sergeant of the Doles-Cook Brigade, in which capacity he continued until the end of the war. He declined the offer of a position as courier on the staff of General Lee, preferring to remain with old comrades.

With the close of the war he resumed his interrupted education, spent one year at Eatonton, and then entered the law department of the University of Virginia, where after two years he was graduated with honors. One of the most eminent law teachers in America, Dr. John B. Minor, in a letter to a friend written a few years after Mr. Jenkins left the university, said: "I can speak only of his student life; but certainly few young men have gone out with higher promise of eminent usefulness, whether regard be had to his ability, his accurate and actual knowledge, his sustained industry or his exemplary conduct."

Admitted to the bar at Eatonton, he began practice in September, 1868, and his ability and character won almost immediate recognition. In 1873 the people of his county sent him to the General Assembly and he was again elected in 1884. It is said that his first election was probably due to the service he rendered as chairman of the executive committee of the Young Men's Democratic Club during the period of Reconstruction. He also served as the first mayor of Eatonton as a City and was the first chairman of the board of Commissioners of the county. For many years he was chairman of the county board of education and a trustee of the Eatonton public schools. He was a trustee of the Soldiers' Home in Atlanta, and for years commander of the R. T. Davis Camp of the United Confederate Veterans. The Camp of Sons of Confederate Veterans of Putnam County bears his name.

In 1886 the Legislature elected him judge of the Superior Courts of the Ocmulgee Circuit, and he was re-elected in 1890 without opposition. A few years later President Cleveland's Secretary of the Interior, Hoke Smith, offered him the position of assistant attorney-general of the United States for the Department of the Interior, but he declined, since the position entailed a long absence from home and family.

Judge Jenkins was married in 1870 to Miss Leila Head, of Webster County. She and three children survived the death of Judge Jenkins. The children are: Rev. J. W. R. Jenkins, a minister of the Baptist Church, now living at Zebulon; W. F. Jenkins (Jr.), recently elected as judge of Court of Appeals; and Miss Carrie Jenkins.

HON. W. FRANK JENKINS (II), of Eatonton, Putnam County, Georgia, who has been recently elected as one of the judges of the Court of Appeals of Georgia, is the son of the late Judge W. F. Jenkins, of Putnam County, and Leila (Head) Jenkins, who was reared in Webster County,

Georgia. He is now thirty-nine years of age, born in Webster County and reared in the lovely town and country home of his parents in Eatonton, which premises has since become one of the most beautiful and distinctive residence avenues to be found any where. The newly nominated judge is an alumnus of the University of Virginia and of the law department of the University of Georgia. Upon the completion of his law course at Athens, he began the practice of his profession in partnership with his distinguished father, who at that time had just vacated the bench of the Ocmulgee Circuit. The beautiful companionship which ever existed between father and son in every relation of life was such as to be noted and commented upon by all who knew them; and this association, more than any other factor, has marked and moulded his character and fixed his ideals.

Upon attaining early manhood he was married to Susie May Thomas, daughter of Dr. George W. Thomas and Mary (Dennis) Thomas, of his home city of Eatonton. The happy home circle includes two children, Leila May, aged fifteen years, and George T., aged twelve years. His home people have voluntarily conferred upon the subject of this sketch almost every honor within their power. Within a very short time after he attained his majority, he was made chairman of the board of trustees of the city school, chairman of the county board of education, Mayor of Eatonton, and he served as member of the House of Representatives during 1905 and 1906. He has been moderator of his church association, and is a trustee of Mercer University. He has served as temporary chairman of the State Democratic Convention, and as vice chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee. He was recently sent as a delegate from the state at large to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis. Without solicitation from any source, he was tendered the office of Solicitor General of the Ocmulgee Circuit by Governor Harris upon a vacancy arising during the year 1916; but while deeply appreciating the high honor conferred, he declined the appointment for the reason that his ambition led him to seek service in the judiciary of his state.

While Judge Jenkins, since his graduation and admission to the bar, has enjoyed a large and valuable practice, in which he has been eminently successful, his fame as a lawyer has gone forth distinctively as a peace maker. Just as in the case of his father before him, scores upon scores of disputes and misunderstandings have been amicably adjusted and friendships have been saved through the confidence which his fellow citizens have always had in his counsel and advice. This has oftentimes been accomplished to his own financial detriment, but it has endeared him still more strongly in the hearts of his people. One of the most striking and lovable virtues possessed by Judge Jenkins, and the one which pre-eminently impresses his friends, is the natural and genuine modesty which innately and unmistakably belongs to him. Rarely has he sought for himself personal preferment. And while, for a man of his years, his advancement and successes have been truly remarkable, yet he always seems to claim for his friends all the credit and all the honor of his noteworthy achievements. His unassuming modesty is all so natural, genuine and sincere that those who come in contact with him are more impressed with this than with any other trait of his strong character. His own home and that of his widowed mother, with whom lives his only sister, receive alike his watchful care. He has one brother, Rev. J. W. R. Jenkins, of Zebulon. Never has more unbounded and more unanimous enthusiasm been displayed by the people of Putnam County than when they recently crowded about the incoming train to grasp his hand upon his return from the Macon Convention where he had been so signally honored.

WILLIAM LAELIUS STALLINGS, solicitor of the City Court of Newnan, is a lawyer with an enviable reputation in his part of the state, is a man of great

natural gifts and of estimable family. He is a thorough Southerner, both he and his wife representing staunch Confederate stock.

His father, William T. Stallings was born in Morgan County, Georgia. His ancestors come from Virginia to Georgia. William T. Stallings was a member of Company I of the Nineteenth Georgia Regiment, holding the rank of lieutenant and acting as captain the greater part of his four years service in the war between the states. Among other engagements he participated at Seven Pines, the second battle of Manassas, and at Chancellorsville was wounded. Following the war he was for several years in the profession of teaching. Being a highly educated man, holding a degree from Bowdon College, he became prominent in the educational affairs of Coweta County. After a time he devoted his attention to agriculture, and that was his regular vocation through the remainder of his life. An active democrat and an able speaker, he represented his county in the State Legislature of 1881-82. He was an enthusiastic politician and a loyal adherent of his party friends. At his death in 1898 he had reached the age of sixty-five. His wife, Mary Susan Freeman, a native of Coweta County, was the daughter of Henry and Nancy Freeman. She died at the age of forty-four. In the family of William T. Stallings and wife were eleven children. The oldest is William Laelius. Thomas O., the second son, is a planter of Coweta County. Lillian R. Stallings, now Mrs. G. S. Powers, resides at the old family homestead. Mattie, the fourth child, became Mrs. A. S. Laird and died in Oak Cliff, a suburb of Dallas, Texas. Ernest F. Stallings, a merchant of La Grange, Georgia, is secretary of the La Grange Dry Goods Company. Wade H. Stallings is a prominent cotton dealer of Newnan. Ines, Mrs. W. W. Kirby, also resides in Newnan. Mary Susan became the wife of the Rev. Joseph G. Christian, who is a member of the South Georgia Conference of the Methodist Church. Elgin Stallings, another prominent member of this family, is secretary and treasurer of the Oil Mills of Grantville, Georgia. Charles Robert, another son, is in business at Newnan, Georgia. Ethel, the youngest, is Mrs. J. H. Walker, of Griffin, Georgia.

William Laelius Stallings was born September 27, 1867, at Haralson in Coweta County, Georgia. In the public schools of that community he received his early academic instruction, which was later supplemented by teaching in private lessons from Prof. Charles L. Moses. Thus prepared for collegiate study he entered the University of Georgia at Athens, where he pursued the courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. Granted that degree in 1890, the following year was spent in teaching at Roscoe, Georgia, and he then returned to Athens and took up the study of law at the university, and was graduated in the law school.

Mr. Stallings began practice in 1892 at Newnan. From that time until 1894 he was in the law office of Judge R. W. Freeman, his uncle. At this time Mr. Stallings took a partner, Mr. S. G. Orr, and the firm thus organized continued until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, when Mr. Orr withdrew from legal practice in order to join the army.

Political honors came to Mr. Stallings in his election to the office of county attorney, a place he filled for eleven years. This office is awarded by appointment of the county commissioners, who in this case were in a position to know the superior ability and conscientiousness of the appointee.

In 1906 Governor Joseph M. Terrell appointed him solicitor of the city court of Newnan. He was reappointed by succeeding governors and is now serving his third term in the responsible office. It is a position of trust and one in which Mr. Stallings has rendered a splendid service to Newnan and Coweta County.

Aside from his official duties Mr. Stallings is ostensibly concerned with the supervision of his fine farms, of which he has several, and his especial pride and pleasure is in the raising of corn and cotton. He gives his valuable sup-

port to the Baptist Church of Newnan, while his wife is a Presbyterian. As a lodge man he is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

Mrs. Stallings, whose maiden name was Ruth Powel, represents the influential families of Powel and Earnest of Eastern Tennessee. Her father, Thomas W. Powel, was a distinguished Confederate veteran and was prominent as a cotton merchant. Her mother was Rebecca Earnest. Mrs. Stallings has always been a social favorite despite her devotion to her children and the interests of her home. To their marriage were born three children, but two of them died in infancy. Miss Laelius, now the only child of the home, was born at Newnan on January 21, 1910. Ranking among the first families of Newnan, Mr. Stallings and his household add in no slight measure to the sum of efficiency and culture of which Newnan can worthily boast.

HON. FRANKLIN HURD SAFFOLD. The career of Hon. Franklin Hurd Saffold is strongly entrenched in the history of Emanuel County. The City of Swainsboro, whence he came in 1888, offered a promising field for the young man of twenty-five, and the citizens who have watched his professional growth and advancement have never had cause to regret the faith they placed in his energy, enthusiasm and ability. He has grown into the opportunities of his vocation, has fashioned his resources to its needs, and has at all times reflected dignity, sincerity and genuine worth upon a profession for which he is singularly and admirably fitted.

Mr. Saffold was born at Warrenton, Warren County, Georgia, September 27, 1863, and is a son of Isom H. and Louise (Prescott) Saffold. His grandfather was Dr. Seaborn J. Saffold, a physician of note at Madison, Georgia, for many years, and a member of a family noted for its professional men of high ability. Isom H. Saffold was born in Morgan County, Georgia, and received a good educational training, finally graduating from the law department of the University of Georgia. His entire active career was devoted to the practice of his profession and for many years he was one of the foremost attorneys of Warrenton and Sandersville, although the last ten years of his life were passed at Swainsboro, where he was the leading practitioner. He died while on a visit to his mother, at Madison, Georgia. Thomas Peter Saffold, a brother of Isom H., was also a prominent attorney, practicing at Madison, where he was a leader of the "know nothing" party. Another brother, Seaborn J. Saffold, was a leader in the whig party, but left Georgia and went to Alabama, where he became editor of the Selma Times and continued to act in that capacity for a quarter of a century. Still another brother in this talented family was Thomas Saffold, who was a strong republican but refused to accept political honors, owing to the fact that many of his warmest friends were democrats. However, he served with distinguished ability as a member of the commission appointed by President Hayes to confer with the delegates from England and Russia. The mother of Franklin H. Saffold was born in Hancock County, Georgia, and died at Griffin, in this state. There were three children in the family: Thomas Peter, who was engaged in the insurance business at Beauford, South Carolina, until his death, in March, 1915; Julia, who is the wife of Claude Lord, of Swainsboro; and Franklin Hurd.

Franklin H. Saffold received his early education in the public schools of Warrenton, Georgia, and began to read law at the age of nineteen years under the preceptorship of James Whitehead, of that place. He was admitted to practice, in October, 1883, by Judge E. H. Pottle, and at once began practice at Bartow, Jefferson County, where he remained six months. He next went to Sandersville, Georgia, which continued to be his field of practice until the spring of 1888, he being there associated with Richard J. Harris. In 1888 Mr. Saffold came to Swainsboro, where unusual ability, great natural resource

and firm belief in the best tenets of his profession soon made him a factor to be reckoned with, and in the course of his professional life many of the most important cases in this part of the state have received his support. In political affiliation Mr. Saffold is a democrat and it has been his destiny to play an important role in the local deliberations of his party. In 1905 and 1906 he represented Emanuel County in the Georgia Legislature, his service in that body being made noteworthy and gaining him country-wide reputation because of his great conflict with Hon. Joseph Hill Hall in regard to the Anti-Pass Bill, a debate which was chronicled daily in all the leading newspapers. In 1914 Mr. Saffold was nominated for judge of the Superior Court of the Middle Circuit, but because of political conditions prevailing at the time met with defeat. Mr. Saffold is esteemed for his many admirable qualities of heart and mind, for his thorough knowledge of the theory and practice of law, and for a public spiritedness which has ever prompted a sane and practical interest in those measures which tend to greater stability and good government. He is division counsel for the Central Georgia Railroad, a position which he has held since 1909, as well as for the Wadley, Southern Georgia & Florida Railroad, and attorney for the Bank of Emanuel County at Swainsboro. As senior member of the firm of Saffold & Jordan, he belongs to a combination the practice of which extends over fourteen counties, the clientele of the firm reaching into the Dublin, Oconee, Middle and Augusta circuits. The rare gift of eloquence, a splendid voice, a personal magnetism, and the faculty of making people see through his eyes and share his aims and enthusiasms, make Mr. Saffold one of the most effective public speakers in Emanuel County. Recently he stumped the state in behalf of the candidacy of Gov. Joseph M. Brown and Dr. J. W. McNaughton. Mr. Saffold is a well known Mason, being a member of the Mystic Shrine at Savannah, and belongs also to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. His religious support is given to the Methodist Church, in the work of which he has been active, having for many years been a teacher in the Sunday school.

Mr. Saffold's first marriage was to Miss Mollie Manson, daughter of Dr. James M. Manson, a well known physician of Jefferson County, Georgia. She died leaving one son: James H., who died at the age of twenty-one years, at Swainsboro. Mr. Saffold was again married to Miss Gertrude Coleman, of Emanuel County, daughter of Benjamin F. and Elizabeth (Wiggins) Coleman. Mr. Coleman, who is now deceased, was for ten years clerk of the Superior courts of Emanuel County.

Arthur W. Jordan, junior member of the firm of Saffold & Jordan, who has been associated with Mr. Saffold since 1912, was born in Washington County, Georgia, March 28, 1885, and is a son of William A. and Mattie (Kelly) Jordan, natives respectively of Washington and Glascock counties. The father, born in 1855, has passed his life in agricultural pursuits and is now living in retirement, while the mother died in Washington County April 5, 1907. The fifth of a family of nine children, Arthur W. Jordan received his education in the public schools of Washington County, the University of Tennessee, at Nashville, and the law department of Mercer University, where he was graduated in law in 1910, with his degree. He began his professional career at Ocilla, Irwin County, where he remained for three years, and at the end of that time came to Swainsboro and became the partner of Col. F. H. Saffold. He is a legist of ability and is steadily winning his way to the forefront in his calling. Mr. Jordan is a democrat, and a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Masons, being a Shriner in the latter order. With his wife he belongs to the Baptist Church.

Mr. Jordan was married May 26, 1913, at Ocilla, Georgia, to Miss Annie Saffold Lord, daughter of Claude and Julia (Saffold) Lord, and granddaughter of John Lord, LL. D., whose "Beacon Lights of History" has made his name famous among American historians. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan have one

son: Arthur William, Jr. Mrs. Jordan is a lady of many accomplishments, a graduate of Maryville (Tennessee) College and was a post-graduate student at Lucy Cobb Institute, Athens. For three years prior to her marriage she taught elocution and music in the Ocilla High School. She has taken an active part in the work of the Baptist Church and Missionary Society, and is a general favorite in social circles of Swainsboro.

WILLIAM A. DRANE, M. D. Assurance of fine attributes of character and distinctive technical ability are given assured voucher when a man attains to such definite professional prestige and unqualified popular esteem as are manifest in the case of Doctor Drane, who is known and honored as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Marion County, where he maintains his residence and professional headquarters at Buena Vista, the county seat, and where he controls a large and representative practice. Further interest attaches to his career by reason of the fact that he is a native of Marion County and a scion of one of the old and sterling families of Georgia. His paternal grandfather, Hiram A. Drane was born in Talbot County, this state, where his parents were pioneers and where he himself became a prominent planter and slaveholder,—a true exponent of the fine old patriarchal regime that antedated the Civil war. Warren Bryan, the maternal grandfather of Doctor Drane, was a native of Screven County, Georgia, and he likewise held precedence as a substantial planter and slaveholder prior to the war which brought devastation and sorrow to the fair Southland.

Dr. William Arthur Drane was born in Marion County on the 27th of October, 1860, and is a son of William M. and Margaret (Bryan) Drane, the former of whom was born in Talbot County and the latter in Screven County. William M. Drane became a successful representative of agricultural enterprise in Marion County and served with much of mental power and consecrated devotion as a minister of the Presbyterian Church, but he was called from the stage of life's mortal endeavors in the very prime of his noble manhood, his death having occurred in 1871 and his age at the time having been forty-one years. He was a stalwart advocate of the principles of the democratic party, was known for his broad intellectual ken and high ideals, and he commanded the inviolable esteem and confidence of his fellow men. His widow survived him by more than two score years and passed the gracious evening of her long and gentle life at Buena Vista, where she was summoned to eternal rest in August, 1915, at the venerable age of eighty-two years. She was a devoted member of and leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Buena Vista, and her constant kindness and sympathy, as combined with her distinctive culture and many social graces, gained to her the veneration of those who came within the sphere of her influence. Of the four children the eldest is Minnie, who is the wife of O. C. Bullock, of Columbus, Georgia; Dr. William A., of this review, was the next in order of birth; Henry, who was graduated in Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, became a prominent and influential member of the Texas bar and was engaged in the practice of his profession at Brownwood, Brown County, that state, at the time of his death, in 1905; and Margaret, the youngest of the children, is the wife of Edward D. Hornaday, of Buena Vista.

Dr. William A. Drane was reared in a home of signal culture and refinement and in addition to this fortuitous influence he was afforded the advantages of the public schools of his native county. In consonance with his ambitious purpose and well formulated plans he finally entered the medical department of the University of Georgia, and in this department, at Augusta, he was graduated as a member of the class of 1886 and with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During the long intervening period of thirty years he has been engaged in the successful practice of his profession at Buena Vista, conscientious, sincere and self-abnegating in his efforts to alleviate human suf-

fering and distress and instant in serving those who called upon him for such ministrations and from whom he could expect no monetary compensation. In this respect he has shown his high sense of personal and professional stewardship, as has he also in his application to the study that has kept him in touch with the best in modern systems of medicine and surgery. No citizen has more secure place in popular esteem and by his character and services he has dignified and honored the profession of his choice. The doctor has served for many years as a member of the board of education of Buena Vista and for a protracted period has held also the position of health officer of his home village, his influence always being given in the furtherance of those things that make for the general wellbeing of the community. He is a member of the Georgia State Medical Society and is one of the most influential and valued members of the Marion County Medical Society. His political allegiance is given unreservedly to the democratic party, he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World.

On the 27th of October, 1880, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Drane to Miss Elizabeth Butt, who likewise was born and reared in Marion County and who is a daughter of the late Hon. Edgar M. and Mary (Matthis) Butt, both natives of Georgia and representatives of old and influential families of this state. Judge Edgar M. Butt long held precedence as one of the leading lawyers and jurists of Marion County, and served many years on the bench of the Columbus Circuit, both he and his wife having been residents of Buena Vista at the time of their death. The marriage of Doctor and Mrs. Drane was celebrated on the twentieth anniversary of his birth, and their home life has been one ideal in all of its relations, while theirs has been the satisfaction of rearing their children to lives of usefulness and honor. Prof. Edgar Drane, the eldest of their children, was graduated in the University of Georgia and at the age of twenty years initiated his career as a teacher in the public schools of his native state. In the pedagogic profession his service has been marked by distinctive success and since 1912 his service has been given in the capacity of superintendent of schools, a preferment which he holds at Buena Vista at the time of this writing, in 1916. Mary Lou, the second of the children, is the wife of Edward R. Jordan, of Ellaville, Schley County. Minnie is the wife of Cecil Burt and they maintain their home at Columbus, this state. Margaret is the wife of Frank W. Lowe, a prominent merchant of Buena Vista. Dr. Arthur Hall Drane is following in the professional footsteps of his father, with whom he is associated in practice at Buena Vista, he having been graduated in the medical department of the University of Georgia as a member of the class of 1915. Elizabeth, the youngest of the children, is the wife of Lovie G. McMichel, a progressive and representative agriculturist of Marion County.

WILLIAM MARCELLUS HOWARD, lawyer and judge, of Augusta, was a member of the National House of Representatives in the Fifty-fifth and Sixty-first congresses, inclusive (1897-1911). He is a native of Louisiana, born in Berwick City, December 6, 1857. Graduating from the University of Georgia in 1877, he was admitted to the bar in 1880, and entered practice at Lexington, Georgia. From 1884 to 1896 he was solicitor general of the Northern Judicial Circuit, and in the following year commenced his congressional career. Since 1910 he has also been a trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and in 1911-13 served as a member of the Tariff Board.

CHARLES WILLIAM HUBNER, assistant librarian of the Carnegie Library, at Atlanta since 1896, is a native of Maryland, born in Baltimore January 16, 1835. Previous to the war, in which he served as a Confederate soldier, he lived several years in Germany. He has written much for the press and

is the author of numerous volumes of poems and essays, such as "Wild Flowers," "War Poets of the South," "Modern Communism," "Cinderella" and "The Wonder Stone," the two last named being dramas.

REUBEN S. O'NEAL, M. D. In according in this publication due consideration to those who are effectively upholding the prestige of the medical profession in Marion County, a place of due relative precedence is consistently given to Dr. Reuben Shelby O'Neal, who is engaged in successful general practice at Buena Vista, the county seat, and whose clientage is of substantial and representative order.

Doctor O'Neal was born in Harris County, Georgia, on the 1st of September, 1886, and is a son of William Henry and Elizabeth (Sledge) O'Neal, who still maintain their home in that county. William H. O'Neal was born in Troup County, this state, on the 12th of March, 1845, and was there reared to manhood. When the Civil war cast its pall over the national horizon he was one of the gallant young men of Georgia who went forth in defense of the cause of the Confederacy. As a member of a Company B of sharpshooters in the Sixtieth Georgia Regiment he made a brilliant record and his service as a soldier covered a period of three years, his continued interest in his old comrades being shown by his active and appreciative affiliation with the United Confederate Veterans. After the war William H. O'Neal continued his association with agricultural industry in Troup County for two years after his marriage, which was there solemnized in 1866, his wife likewise having been born in that county. In 1868 they removed to Harris County, where he has since continued a successful and progressive exponent of agricultural enterprise and where he is a citizen of influence and high standing. He has been affiliated with the Masonic fraternity from the time of attaining to his legal majority and while not a seeker of political office he has shown a loyal interest in public affairs, especially those of a local order. His father was a pioneer of Georgia and served with distinction as a soldier in the early Indian wars, in connection with which he held the office of general. Mrs. Elizabeth (Sledge) O'Neal was born on the 15th of March, 1845, and is a representative of an old and honored family of Troup County. William H. and Elizabeth O'Neal became the parents of eight children, of whom the eldest, Ida, is the wife of William R. Morgan, of Harris County; Mary is the wife of Walter C. Cleveland, of Salem, Troup County; Miss Willie O'Neal is a popular teacher in the schools at Poplar Springs, Haralson County; Dr. Rance O'Neal, a graduate of the Atlanta College of Physicians & Surgeons, is engaged in the practice of his profession at West Point, Troup County; Annie is the wife of Thomas R. Hutchinson, a substantial farmer of Troup County; Dr. John R., a graduate of the Southern Dental College, in the City of Atlanta, is engaged in successful practice at Pelham, Mitchell County; Miss Amy O'Neal remains at the parental home; and Dr. Reuben S., subject of this review, was the last in order of birth of the eight children.

In the schools of his native county Dr. Reuben S. O'Neal continued his studies until he was eligible for admission to the high school at West Point, Troup County, and after a course in the latter he followed his ambitious purpose by entering the Atlanta Medical College, in which he continued his technical studies two years. At Augusta he was then matriculated in the medical department of the University of Georgia, and in this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1910 and with the well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. During the ensuing year he further fortified himself by serving as interne in the city hospital of Augusta, where he gained valuable and varied clinical experience of a preliminary order. He then served his professional novitiate by engaging in practice at Langdale, Chambers County, Alabama, but one year later he returned to Georgia and established himself in practice at Bronwood, Terrell County, where he remained 2½

years. In March, 1915, he found a broader field of professional endeavor by locating at Buena Vista, the judicial center of Marion County, where his success has been on a parity with his recognized ability and his earnest devotion to his humane and exacting vocation. He has won assured place as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of this part of his native state and by his close study and research he keeps fully abreast of the advances made in both branches of professional work. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Georgia State Medical Society and the Marion County Medical Society, of which last mentioned he is serving as counselor in 1916, his devotion to his profession being such that he subordinates all else to its demands, though he permits himself occasional diversion through hunting and fishing trips.

Doctor O'Neal is aligned as a loyal supporter of the principles and policies of the democratic party, both he and his wife are active members of the Baptist Church, and he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World.

On the 22d of May, 1912, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor O'Neal to Miss Leila Williams, daughter of Lucius and Martha (Hart) Williams, of West Point, Troup County, and the one child of this union is Howard, who was born on the 27th of April, 1915.

EBENEZER J. HART. By character and achievement Judge Hart has lent dignity and distinction to the bench and bar of his native state and he is not only one of the leading lawyers of Schley County but is also serving as judge of the city courts of Ellaville, the judicial center and metropolis of the county. No citizen of this thriving little city has shown more loyalty and public spirit than Judge Hart, and that this fact has not lacked popular appreciation is shown in his having been called upon to serve three consecutive terms as mayor of Ellaville, his administration having been marked by wise policies and much progressiveness, with the result that it inured greatly to the well-being of the city and its people.

Judge Ebenezer Joel Hart was born at Americus, Sumter County, Georgia, on the 14th of April, 1867, and is a son of Dr. Aaron T. and Mary E. (Cottle) Hart, the former a native of Warren County and the latter of Lee County, this state. Dr. Aaron T. Hart qualified himself fully for the work of his chosen profession and gained marked success and prestige as one of the able physicians and surgeons of Western Georgia, his original field of practice having been in Sumter County, whence he transferred his residence to Schley County, where he devoted the remainder of his long and useful life to the supervising of his farming interests, which were of somewhat extensive order. Secure in the high regard of all who knew him, Doctor Hart was summoned to the life eternal in 1901, at the age of seventy-four years, his devoted wife having passed away in 1888, at the age of fifty-four years. Of the four children the eldest was Aeolia S., who became the wife of William J. Ross and who was a resident of Schley County at the time of her death; Isaac Solomon is one of the substantial representatives of agricultural enterprise in Schley County; Mary Elizabeth is the wife of George McNeal, of Americus, Sumter County; and Judge Ebenezer J., of this review, was the youngest in order of birth.

After completing the curriculum of the public schools of Ellaville Judge Hart prosecuted a course of higher academic study in the Butler Male and Female College, and in preparation for the profession in which he has achieved distinctive success he entered the law department of the University of Georgia, at Athens, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1890, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws and with virtually concomitant admission to the bar of his native state. Soon after his graduation Judge Hart established himself in practice at Dawson, the judicial center of Terrell County, where he built up a substantial and important law business and where he continued

his activities until 1900, when he removed to Ellaville. Here his success has continued to be on a parity with his recognized ability as a resourceful trial lawyer and well fortified counselor, and he is known as one of the leading members of the bar of the Southwestern judicial circuit, besides which he has effectively proved his ability in the discharge of judicial functions. In August, 1910, Governor Joseph M. Brown appointed him judge of the city courts of Ellaville, and at the expiration of his first term he was reappointed by Governor Slayton, his present term on the bench expiring in September, 1918. He has shown marked circumspection and fidelity in the discharge of his judicial functions, as evidenced by the fact that he has never had a decision reversed by courts of higher jurisdiction nor had a case appealed to the Supreme Court of the state.

Judge Hart is a recognized leader in the local councils of the democratic party and while he has given yeoman service in the furtherance of the party cause there was little of political significance when he was elected to the office of Mayor of Ellaville, in which he served three consecutive terms—1913, 1914 and 1915. His first election was compassed by a two-to-one majority and at his successive re-elections he had no opposing candidate. Popular appreciation of his able service as head of the municipal government was indicated in the overtures made to him to serve a fourth term, an honor which he declined. The judge takes a lively interest in all that touches the civic and material welfare of his home village and county and gives a general supervision to his fine farm of 400 acres, situated about four miles southwest of Ellaville. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and he and his wife, as well as their three eldest children, hold membership in the Missionary Baptist Church. For many years he was a popular teacher in the Sunday school, and he likewise served as Sunday school superintendent at various times.

On the 7th of September, 1893, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Hart to Miss Eveline P. Stokes, who was born at Buena Vista, Marion County, and they have five children, whose names and respective dates of birth are here noted: Henry Aaron, January 18, 1898; James Homer, May 17, 1900; Mary Edgar, August 18, 1902; Isaac Solomon, February 29, 1904; and Esther, October 4, 1906.

JOHN C. BUTT. At this juncture it is a matter of satisfaction to enter review concerning a well known and popular representative of one of the old and honored families of Central Georgia, and he whose name initiates this paragraph is to be designated consistently as one of the able and prominent members of the bar of his native county, where he is also serving with marked efficiency and acceptability as judge of the court of ordinary of Marion County, with secure place as one of the most loyal and public-spirited citizens of Buena Vista, the judicial center of the county. Within this article also will appear a sketch of the career of Judge Butt's brother Noah, who is engaged in the practice of law at Lumpkin, the judicial center of Stewart County.

John Campbell Butt was born in Marion County on the 21st of January, 1874, and is a son of Noah B. and Harriet V. (Duke) Butt, both natives of Marion County, where the respective families settled in the pioneer days. Noah B. Butt was born in the year 1843 and was a son of William B. Butt and Elizabeth (Campbell) Butt, the former a native of Warren County and the latter of Jefferson County, this state, William B. Butt having been one of the first settlers of Marion County, where he developed a large plantation and became the owner of a retinue of slaves. In politics he stood forth as a stalwart advocate of the principles of the whig party. He played a large and beneficent part in the early development of Marion County along both civic and industrial lines and the names of both himself and his wife merit endur-



N. B. Buttl

ing place on the roll of the honored pioneers of this now favored and opulent county.

Noah B. Butt was reared and educated under the conditions of what may be designated as the middle pioneer era in the history of Marion County, and in his youth he learned the trade of carriage-making, which he followed as a vocation for many years, at Buena Vista, where he maintained a shop in which he turned out the stanchest of vehicles, including wagons as well as carriages. After his retirement from this line of enterprise he resumed his association with agricultural pursuits, as one of the prosperous planters of his native county, and he was seventy years of age at the time of his death, in 1913, his sterling character and worthy achievement having given him inviolable place in popular esteem. When the Civil war was precipitated on the nation Noah B. Butt was one of the valiant young men of Georgia who went forth in defense of the Confederate cause, in which he made a record of gallant and meritorious service, as a participant in many of the most important battles in which the commands of General Lee and General Longstreet were involved. He enlisted in May, 1861, as a member of Company H, Fifty-ninth Georgia Infantry, and continued with his command until the close of the war, his good fortune having been to escape all wounds save one of minor order. His more gracious memories and associations of army life were in later years perpetuated through his affiliation with the United Confederate Veterans, and his political allegiance was given unreservedly to the democratic party. His widow still resides in the old homestead and has been a resident of Marion County since the time of her birth, in 1854. She is a daughter of the late Francis and Harriet (Belk) Duke, and her father was one of the substantial pioneers and successful agriculturists of this county. Mrs. Butt is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and her husband held the faith of the Baptist Church. Of their eight children Judge John C., subject of this review, is the eldest; Henrietta, who was afforded the advantages of the Georgia State Normal School at Athens, is now a successful and popular teacher in the public schools of Buena Vista; William A. is an expert machinist and is employed in railroad shops at Columbus, Georgia; Richard Frank holds a position as a skilled machinist in railroad shops at Macon, this state; Moses D. is a successful cotton clerk at Columbus; Noah B., Jr., is more specifically mentioned in the closing paragraphs of this article; Harry I. is a mechanic by vocation and maintains his home at Buena Vista; Annie V. is the wife of Leroy Hirshberg, of Carrollton, Carroll County.

Judge John C. Butt made good use of the advantages afforded him in the public schools of Buena Vista, and as a lad of ten years he assumed the dignified office of page of the House of Representatives of the Georgia Legislature, the prerogatives of which post he effectively discharged during the years from 1884 to 1887, inclusive. At the age of seventeen years he began to lend vigorous aid in the work and management of his father's farm, and he continued to remain at the parental home until he had attained to the age of twenty-two years, when he began reading law under the able preceptorship of Hon. J. E. Sheppard, a leading member of the Buena Vista bar. In 1897 he proved himself eligible for and was admitted to the bar of his native state, upon examination before Judge William B. Butt, who was then presiding on the bench of the Superior Court of Marion County and who viewed with satisfaction the preferment which he was thus able to accord to his aspiring and ambitious nephew. After his admission to the bar the present judge of the Marion County Court of Ordinary, engaged in the practice of his profession at Buena Vista, where his technical resourcefulness and close application soon gained to him marked success and prestige, with concomitant clientage of representative order. He continued his active labors as a general practitioner until 1904, when he was elected to the office of ordinary of his native county, a position in which he has since continued to serve

with characteristic efficiency, his assumption of office having occurred on the 1st of January 1905, and successive re-elections having indicated the high popular estimate placed upon his administration of the manifold and exacting affairs of the court of ordinary. In the period of his active practice at the bar he presented a number of important causes before the Supreme Court of the state. The judge is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias.

On the 12th of October, 1905, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Butt to Miss Johnnie Miller, the marriage ceremony having been performed in the City of Atlanta. Mrs. Butt was born in Lumpkin, Georgia, and is a daughter of the late John W. and Sallie (Persons) Miller, her father having devoted the major part of his active career to farming. Judge and Mrs. Butt have one child, John Campbell Butt, Jr., who was born in 1906.

Noah B. Butt, brother of Judge Butt, was born at the old homestead of the family, in Marion County, on the 13th of December, 1886, and after completing the curriculum of the public schools of Buena Vista he began the study of law under effective private preceptorship and his admission to the bar having been granted in 1913, by Judge Gilbert, who was presiding on the bench of the Superior Court. He engaged in the practice of his profession at Buena Vista, and in 1912 he was elected justice of the peace, an office which he resigned at the time of his removal, in February, 1916, to Lumpkin, Stewart County, where he is now engaged in successful general practice. He is known as a well fortified advocate and counselor and is one of the prominent younger members of the Stewart County bar, the while he is a staunch advocate of the principles of the democratic party, as is also his brother, Judge Butt, of Buena Vista.

DANIEL F. DAVENPORT. Postmaster at Americus, Daniel Frederick Davenport has been identified in a business way with Sumter County for over thirty years, and his family is one of prominence in this section of Georgia.

He was born at Americus September 8, 1860, a son of Walter T. and Mary Elizabeth (Frederick) Davenport. His great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and for his services was granted a large tract of land in Virginia. Thomas Davenport, grandfather of D. F. Davenport, was born in Halifax County, Virginia, and owned an extensive plantation, which he employed chiefly for the growing of tobacco. He served for ten years as a member of Congress from Virginia and was one of the leading men of that state.

Walter T. Davenport was born in 1817 in Halifax County, Virginia, was a school teacher in early life, teaching both in Virginia and in Tennessee, and in 1842 he located in Sumter County, Georgia. He was one of the pioneer business men at Americus, first engaged in the dry goods and afterwards in the hardware business and during the war he was commissioned a colonel of militia and performed the additional duties of tithing agent. After the war he engaged in the insurance business and the drug business, and remained a resident of Americus until his death in 1910. He was a man of sterling qualities and left a good name for deeds performed in church and state. Walter Davenport married Mary Frederick, who was born in South Carolina, a daughter of Daniel Frederick. Daniel Frederick was one of the pioneer plantation owners in Houston County, Georgia, but afterwards moved to Macon County where he lived to be over eighty years of age. Mary Frederick was educated at Wesleyan College, and was one of the first to enter that institution. She died in Americus at the age of sixty-three. She was active in the Methodist Episcopal Church and a woman of benevolence, of fine character and greatly beloved both in her family and in a large community of friends. The Frederick family was especially prominent in promoting the growing of fruit in their section of Georgia, and Mrs. Mary Frederick Davenport was

also noted as a horticulturist, and helped to bring fruit growing into high favor in Sumter County. Walter and Mary Davenport were the parents of eleven children, all but two reaching their majority.

Daniel Frederick Davenport attended the schools of Americus and for two years was a student at Auburn, Alabama. He left college in the senior year and at once became associated with his father and brother in the drug business at Americus. He was in that line for twenty-eight consecutive years, and in 1910 he engaged in the real estate and insurance business associated with his brother, James A. Davenport. On September 15, 1913, Mr. Davenport became postmaster at Americus, and has since devoted his best time and energies to the capable administration of that office.

In the meantime his interests have extended to the various affairs, and from early life he was much interested in the local military and during 1881-82 served as first sergeant of Company B at Auburn, Alabama, and in 1883-85 was first sergeant of the Americus Light Infantry. In politics he is a democrat, and is a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America and the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity. He is active in the Methodist Church and is now assistant superintendent of the First Methodist Sunday School.

On March 21, 1889, at Americus he married Miss Leila B. Crisp, daughter of Hon. Charles F. Crisp, who rose to eminence in our national affairs and was especially noted during his term as speaker of the National House of Representatives. Mrs. Davenport has inherited largely the concise manner of writing and expression which was characteristic of the late Speaker Crisp. She was educated in the public schools at Americus and in the Woman's College at Staunton, Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Davenport have two children: Clara Belle and Mary Ella. The daughter, Clara Belle, was married April 16, 1912, to Mr. W. G. Hooks.

J. J. WILLIAMS. For the past ten years Mr. Williams has been a prominent banker at Cordele, and for a man who made his start in life on a Georgia farm and has had to depend on himself for his advancement his success is of a quality to command admiration.

Born on a farm in Dooly County, Georgia, September 18, 1872, he was the oldest son and child of Hiram and Emma (Slade) Williams. Both parents were born in Dooly County, where the father became a farmer and is now living on a farm in Crisp County at the age of sixty-eight. He enlisted for service in the Confederate army during the last year of the war. The mother died in 1878 at the age of twenty-six. The other three children, all living in Crisp County, are Sarah, C. L. and W. H. Williams.

As a boy J. J. Williams attended the public schools of Dooly County, and spent several years as a practical farmer. Seeking to widen the horizon of his opportunities and activities he engaged in the turpentine business in Crisp and other counties, and in that industry he laid the solid foundation of his business experience and his prosperity. He sold out the last of his turpentine interests in 1908.

In 1906 Mr. Williams organized the Exchange Bank of Cordele, and has been president since its organization, and has brought it to a high standing among the banks in this section of the state. The other officers of the Exchange Bank at the time it was organized were: B. B. Pound, vice president; S. A. Royal, cashier. At the present time, S. A. Royal is vice president and E. F. Tison, cashier. It has a capital of \$100,000.00 against its original capital of \$50,000.00.

Mr. Williams is a Mason and Shriner, a member of the Baptist Church and in politics a democrat. On November 28, 1900, at Cordele he married Miss Lucile Fenn, daughter of the late A. J. Fenn. All their five children were born in Cordele and all but the youngest are now attending the local public schools. Their names are: Faustelle, born in 1901; Lucile, born in

1904; A. J. Williams, born in 1906; J. J. Williams, Jr., born in 1908; and Fred Williams, born in 1912.

HON. ROBERT W. EVERETT. Properly considered the life of a successful and progressive farmer should always be a subject for study and appreciation. While the life work of Robert William Everett was mainly concerned with the agricultural industry, he also gained a number of other distinctions which make a man's name known to his community and state. He was a legislator for several terms, represented his district in Congress, was a soldier during his early life, was a banker, and with all the maturity of his well balanced judgment, to the limit of his powers, and with fine convictions as to duty, performed every relation of life in such a manner as to be creditable to him and useful to his friends and community.

The family to which he belongs is one of the oldest and most distinguished in America. In New England the name Everett has been associated with some of the highest talents and positions in public and private life. The Everetts are of old English stock, and two brothers came from England, one of them settling in Massachusetts and the other in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. Robert W. Everett descended from the Virginia branch. His great-grandfather was a colonel in the Revolutionary war. His home during the war was in Chowan County, North Carolina. The grandfather of Mr. Everett was Miles Everett, who in 1827 removed from Chowan County, North Carolina, to Washington County, Florida, locating at Orange Hill, where a block house served both as his residence and as a fortification against Indian attack.

Robert William Everett was born near Hoyneville, Houston County, Georgia, March 3, 1839, a son of Alexander and Harriet Franks (Bryan) Everett. Alexander Everett was a farmer, and in 1833 moved to Houston County, Georgia, and was married there in 1835 to Miss Bryan. She belonged to that Bryan family so honorably represented in the early days of Georgia by Jonathan Bryan, who was one of the foremost patriots of the Revolutionary period and whose name is preserved in Bryan County.

Mr. Everett received the most liberal educational advantages of his time. As a boy he attended country school in Houston County and then entered Mercer University, then located at Penfield, Georgia, where he was graduated A. B. in 1859, and subsequently the institution conferred upon him the degree A. M. Then followed a year or so in which he made himself useful as a teacher, until the outbreak of the war called him to sterner duties. As a young Georgia volunteer he was a cavalryman, first with Morgan's command, and later as orderly sergeant in Captain Gartrell's company in the escort to General Forrest. During all his service except when on detail duty he never missed roll call.

For about ten years after the war Mr. Everett continued teaching, but in 1875 took up his real vocation, as a farmer and stock raiser. As a farmer he was successful beyond the average, and for many years it is said that he never bought a bushel of corn, a pound of flour, a pound of meat or of any other supplies that could be raised on his own land. Naturally enough his interests expanded into relations with various local institutions in Polk County. He became a stockholder and director in the bank at Rockmart, and afterwards served as president of the Citizens Bank of Rockmart. For twelve years he was chairman of the Board of Education of Polk County.

As a democrat Mr. Everett worked faithfully for what he thought was the good of the country and party and Georgia has never had a more conscientious and painstaking representative in its public life. He served as a member of the Legislature from 1882 to 1885 and was again sent to the Legislature in 1897, serving during that year and 1898. While in the Legislature he was chairman of the agricultural committee, the largest committee

of the House, and was a member of the educational and several other committees. One of the institutions of which Georgia is proud is its splendid "Tech" school, and both in the Legislature and as a private citizen Mr. Everett was one of the strongest and most helpful influences in establishing this school and vitalizing its work. While in the Legislature he also made the minority report which saved the Railroad Commission of Georgia, and was also officially identified with the building of the new capitol. In 1890 he received the democratic nomination for Congress. In the general election he had as opponent, Dr. W. H. Felton, independent, and Maj. Z. B. Hargrove, republican. He won over both competitors, and during his term in Congress gave the same faithful service which had characterized his work in other positions. He never missed a roll call during his term, and was a member of the committee on education and on Mississippi levees and improvements. After returning from Washington he resumed his work as a farmer, and by the exercise of such influence as he had in the community and by frequent contributions to the agricultural press did much to carry on the progressive movement in agricultural affairs. Whenever possible he used his influence to promote the building of good roads, and was heartily in sympathy with the idea of compulsory education.

Another important phase of his life was his activities as a church man. He was not a member of the church, but for many years a teacher in the Sunday school, and the quality of faithfulness which was apparent in all his activities was emphasized in his devotion to Sunday school, where for fifteen years he did not miss attendance a single Sunday.

On December 17, 1868, at Cedartown, Mr. Everett married Emma C. Borders, a member of the prominent Borders family of Georgia and a daughter of Dr. Stephen A. and Elizabeth (Camp) Borders. Two children were born to their union: Robert Borders Everett, who married Cora L. Peeke; and William Bryan Everett, who married Mary L. Ballenger.

E. DARDEN BORDERS. Few Georgia families could be named who during fully a century of time has had closer and more interesting relations with the fundamental life and affairs of their respective communities than that of Borders. The above named is one of the younger generation, a vigorous and public spirited young manufacturer, secretary and general manager of the J. E. Smith Cotton Manufacturing Company at Thomson. He represents the best blood and traditions of the South, claiming relationship with half a dozen prominent families, and exemplifies that progressive spirit and enterprise which are so characteristic of what is frequently referred to as "the new South."

It will be appropriate to refer at the beginning to his grandfather, Dr. Stephen Alexis Borders, who was for many years one of the most distinguished citizens of Polk County. Dr. Stephen Alexis Borders was born in Jackson County, Georgia, May 16, 1817, a son of Stephen and Mary (Moore) Borders. Stephen Borders was also a resident of Jackson County, while his wife came from Charleston, South Carolina. After their children were all grown they moved to Harris County, Georgia, and there lived to a ripe old age, enjoying the prosperity and honors which they so richly deserved. Dr. Borders was educated at the State University in Athens, and from that institution entered the Medical College at Augusta, where he was graduated M. D. in 1837. Previously he had gone to Texas during the revolution against Mexico, and was with the Patriot army under General Houston in the capacity of a surgeon, and was present at the battle of San Jacinto where Santa Anna was captured. Doctor Borders practiced medicine for only a few years, after which farming and his varied duties as a public official took up his time. In 1846 he removed with his family from Jefferson in Jackson County to Paulding County, locating at Van Wert. After the formation of

Polk County and the location of the county seat at Cedartown, he moved to that place, and that was the family home for many years.

Doctor Borders was a clerk in the House of Representatives at Milledgeville in 1851 when Polk County was formed from Paulding County, as a result of which subdivision the county seat of Van Wert was moved into Polk County. In 1852 Doctor Borders was elected ordinary of Polk County, and held that office for twenty years. In the meantime, during the war between the states, he served as captain of Company D in Mercer's Regiment, and was with the army in Virginia until failing health gave him an honorable discharge. During Reconstruction days the office of ordinary was held in another man's name, though Doctor Borders was the real official and did all the work. After his political disabilities were removed, the office again came to him in his own name. He was a sterling democrat, and for many years took much interest in Masonry and for a long time held a seat in the Grand Lodge. For fully half a century he was an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and during a large part of that time was a steward.

On January 28, 1840, Dr. A. S. Borders was married in Jackson County to Elizabeth Camp, youngest daughter of Hosea and Elizabeth (Gordon) Camp, of Gwinnett County. She belonged to a rather remarkable family. She was the youngest of twelve children, five sons and seven daughters. All these children lived to ripe old age, and were all present at the funeral of their father. Doctor Borders and wife were the parents of the following children: Augustin M., who married Sallie Jordan; Martha J., who married J. A. Willingham; Emma C., who married R. W. Everett, to whom special reference is made on other pages; Olivia A., who married J. A. Wynne; Glenn S.

Glenn S. Borders, son of Dr. Stephen A. and father of E. Darden Borders, was born in 1858 at Cedartown in Polk County. For many years he followed the business of agriculture and lumbering, and from 1888 to 1900 lived in Talledega County, Alabama, where his interests as a lumber man required his presence. Returning to the old home place at Cedartown, known as the Hightower Falls plantation, he resumed the life of a planter in which he is still engaged. Glenn S. Borders is a member of the Methodist Church and is affiliated with the Masonic Order. He married Miss Fannie Hightower, who was also born at Cedartown in Polk County. The Hightower Falls plantation was originally the home of her great-great-grandfather, E. Dorsey Hightower, and has continuously been in the possession of members of the Hightower family for nearly a century. Mrs. Borders is a member of the Baptist Church and her sons took the same faith. Of the children of Glenn S. and Fannie Borders one died in infancy, Thomas Hightower died at the age of nineteen, and the two still living are E. Darden and Charles R., the latter now engaged in the machinery business at Cedartown.

E. Darden Borders, who was born at the home of his parents in Cedartown, January 10, 1883, after graduating from the high school of his birthplace took a business course at Atlanta. He began industrial life as bookkeeper for John B. Daniels, of Atlanta, remaining there two years. He then resigned to accept a place as cashier for the Milstead Manufacturing Company at Conyers, Georgia, being thus occupied for three years. At the end of that time he was promoted to his present position, as manager of the large cotton factory at Thomson, beginning his duties June 1, 1909. He has since made an excellent record and has won the confidence of his employers in a high degree.

The J. E. Smith Cotton Manufacturing Company of Thomson was organized in 1900 with a capital of \$50,000.00 which was later increased to \$200,000.00, one half paid in. For several years from the beginning the company was engaged in the manufacture of cotton yarns, but they later converted the plant into one for manufacturing cotton cloth, in which business

they are still engaged. They employ about 125 hands, the annual payroll amounting to \$40,000.00. So large a concern is a valuable acquisition to the City of Thomson, and its management necessarily entails an amount of head-work that would be beyond the powers of the average individual. That Mr. Borders has successfully handled all difficulties speaks well for his natural ability as also for the value of the special training he has had.

In politics he is a democrat, and is fraternally associated with the Masons, a member of Alee Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and the Woodmen of the World. A member of the Baptist Church, he takes an active part in its work and has been a Sunday school teacher for several years. On December 22, 1910, he married Miss Ruby Minor, daughter of Elliott P. Minor, a leading planter of Conyers, Georgia, where the marriage ceremony was performed. One child has been born to them, Lucelia, on March 16, 1912. Mrs. Borders is active in church and club work and she and her husband are among the well known and popular residents of Thomson.

GEORGE GUNBY JORDAN, who was born at Sparta, Georgia, June 19, 1846, for many years has been a leading promoter of the railroad, financial and industrial interests of his state. As a youth he served in the Confederate army during the last two years of the war, and for twenty years after held various executive positions, gradually increasing in importance, with mercantile and manufacturing establishments, of Columbus, Georgia, and finally as cashier of the Eagle & Phenix Savings Bank for a period of eleven years. In 1886 he was elected president of the Georgia Midland Construction Company, and later became general manager of the Georgia Midland & Gulf Railway and organizer of the Columbus Southern Railroad. He has been president of the Third National since 1888 and president of the Columbus Savings Bank since 1889. He is also president of the Eagle & Phenix Mills and the Jordan Company, and is a director in numerous corporations controlled both by home and outside capital. In 1882 he served as a member of the staff of Governor Alexander H. Stephens, and has held such other honorary and active positions as: Railroad commissioner of Georgia, 1894-1901; president of the Georgia Immigration Association, 1904; member of the Commission for Industrial Peace, by appointment of President Roosevelt, 1907; chairman of Western & Atlantic Commission, 1913, and member of the National Civic Federation and National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education.

REV. WILLIAM W. LANDRUM, D. D., a well known Baptist clergyman, and for a number of years pastor of the Broadway Church, Louisville, Kentucky, is a native of Macon, Georgia, born January 18, 1853. He is a graduate of Mercer and Brown universities and of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, his degree of D. D. having been conferred by Washington and Lee. He has had charge of churches at Shreveport, Augusta (1876-82), Richmond, and the First Baptist Church of Atlanta—the last named before he located at Louisville. He has been very prominent in the educational and missionary work of his church in the South, as well as in military matters. Doctor Landrum has served as captain and chaplain of the First Regiment of Cavalry, Georgia National Guards, and as brigadier-general of the Kentucky Division of the United Boys' Brigades of America.

GORDON LEE. The member of Congress from the Seventh Georgia District, Gordon Lee, is a resident of Chickamauga, where he is engaged in farming and manufacturing. He was born near Ringgold, that state, May 29, 1859, graduated from Emory College in 1880, and first entered public life in 1894, when he was elected to a term in the State House of Representatives. He

served in the Upper House of the Legislature in 1902-05, and in the latter year was sent to the Fifty-ninth Congress of the United States. By successive elections he has been returned to that body since, his present term expiring in 1917.

JAMES U. JACKSON. As a financier, railroad builder and developer of the industrial affairs of Georgia, probably no name has more conspicuous associations than that of James U. Jackson, of Augusta.

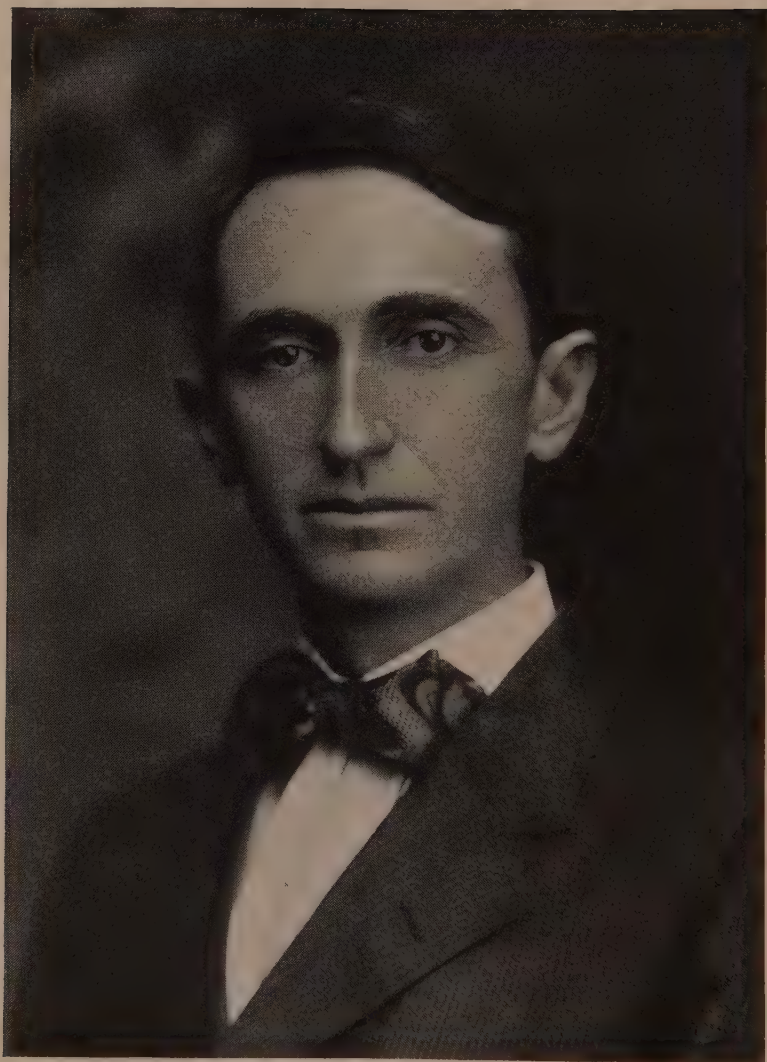
Born at Augusta, June 24, 1856, he is a son of George T. and Catherine (Mixer) Jackson, his father also a native of Georgia. His mother, who was born in Massachusetts, came to Georgia with her parents as a child, and grew up in Augusta. George T. Jackson was a manufacturer, was likewise connected with some of the early railroads of the state, and had the distinction of building the first street railroad system in Augusta. It was originally a horse car line, but out of that nucleus has been developed one of the most efficient street railway systems in Georgia. Mr. Jackson, the elder, was for many years head of the company. During the war he served as major of the Augusta Battalion, and fought in many battles. His death occurred at Augusta in 1899 at the age of seventy-seven. His wife died in that city in 1903 at the age of seventy-three.

The fifth in a family of nine children, James U. Jackson as a boy attended country schools near Augusta, was graduated in 1873 from Richmond Academy, and in 1876 took his bachelor's degree at the University of Georgia. During the next eighteen years he was engaged in handling securities, stocks and bonds, at Augusta, and during that time negotiated the sale of bonds which gave the funds for the building of the Augusta and Knoxville, the Georgia Southern and Florida, the Augusta Southern and the Marietta and North Georgia railways. He was president of the Marietta and North Georgia, and through the construction of that road was made possible the development of the magnificent Georgia marble quarries. The first column of marble taken from those quarries was utilized by Mr. Jackson in the building of his beautiful home at North Augusta. Mr. Jackson negotiated the sale for the Georgia marble used in the construction of the Minnesota State Capitol Building, the New York Stock Exchange Building, and a number of other notable structures throughout the United States.

At the present time he is president of the Augusta-North Railway, and the North Augusta Land Company, and industrial agent of the Augusta-Aiken Railway, and of the Electric Light Company at Augusta. He was the real builder of the Augusta-Aiken Railway, and brought about the construction of the Hampton Terrace Hotel.

Mr. Jackson is a democrat in politics, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1877 at Athens, Georgia, he married Miss Minnie S. Falligant, daughter of Louis Falligant, of Savannah, and a sister of Judge Robert Falligant. The one child of this union is Walter M. Jackson, Jr., of Augusta. Mrs. Jackson died in 1883. On March 19, 1889, at Savannah he married Miss Edith B. King, daughter of Rev. Charles B. King, a prominent minister of Savannah. By this union there are four children: Daisy Jackson, who is a graduate of Shorter College and of the National School at Washington, District of Columbia, and is now Mrs. A. Bandry Moore, Jr.; Edith B., who graduated from the Lucy Cobb Institute at Athens, and is now Mrs. J. Bishop Alexander, Jr.; James U. Jackson, Jr., and John Williams Jackson.

JAMES ALLEN JOHNSON. The ability to rise superior to early limitations has been one of the chief contributing factors in the success of James Allen Johnson, prominent farmer and business man of Baxley, Appling County, and a citizen who has contributed to his community's welfare both through



Walter F. George

his business abilities and his public service. He commenced his career with but few advantages, but as the years have passed he has invaded various fields of business endeavor, in each of which he has won success through industry, perseverance and honorable, straightforward dealing.

Mr. Johnson was born in Appling County, Georgia, February 1, 1856, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Smith) Johnson. His father was born in 1814, in North Carolina, and as a young man came to Georgia, taking up his residence in Appling County, where he engaged in farming and stock raising, vocations which occupied his attention during the remaining years of his life. In the latter part of the war between the South and the North, he offered his services to the Confederacy, and was lieutenant of his company in a Georgia infantry regiment until the close of that struggle, when he returned to his quiet pastoral pursuits. He died September 2, 1876.

James Allen Johnson did not start to school until after the war was over, and as a consequence received but few advantages in an educational way. However, he possessed native talent, strong determination and a restless ambition, and with these for a foundation has built a substantial structure of business success. Reared as a farmer, when he was ready to embark upon his own career, at the age of twenty-one years, he adopted the vocation of the agriculturist, and for some years devoted his attention almost entirely to the tilling of the soil and to raising stock, occupations which still engage his attention, although he now has extensive interests in other directions. As a cotton ginner, he is president of the Johnson Ginning Company, and in Bacon County, a new county, where he has a large, modern gin on his father's farm of 2,000 acres, which he owns, and which property is under a high state of cultivation. He is a director and one of the largest stockholders in the Baxley Banking Company, and has been a prominent factor in bringing financial prestige and commercial prominence to the county seat of Appling County. Mr. Johnson has not been an office seeker, but has consented to perform the duties of citizenship, and in 1900 and 1901 was a member of the Georgia Legislature and represented his district in an entirely capable and energetic manner. Widely known throughout the county, he has many friends, who have watched his success with interest. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Masonic Order, and with his family belongs to the Methodist Church.

Mr. Johnson was first married to Miss Harriet Lou Tuten, in 1881, she being a native of Appling County, Georgia, and a daughter of David R. and Flora E. Tuten. Mrs. Johnson died, leaving one child: David James, who is a partner with his father in the elder man's various business enterprises. Mr. Johnson was again married when united with Miss Emma Corinne Burney, of Appling County, Georgia, daughter of William G. and Electa Burney, of an old family of this section. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have had two children, one who died in infancy, and Ledley Allen, who is sixteen years of age and now a student at Emory College, Oxford, Georgia. Mr. Johnson for several years has been the largest taxpayer in his county, besides his large property holdings in Bacon County.

JUDGE WALTER F. GEORGE. The attainment of those honors which are more or less exclusive to the legal profession has come very rapidly in the case of Judge Walter F. George, of Vienna. He began practice fifteen years ago. He has recently completed five years of service as judge of the Cordele Circuit and in 1916 he resigned from the district bench when the Democratic State Convention nominated him for judge of the State Court of Appeals.

Judge George is not yet forty years of age. Yet his associates look upon him as a man worthy of all the dignities and responsibilities that the highest judicial offices carry with them. He was born in Webster County, Georgia, January 29, 1878, a son of Robert and Sarah (Stapleton) George. His father was born in Decatur County, Georgia, was reared and educated there, grew

up a farmer and also followed business lines for a number of years, but since his wife's death in 1906 has lived in Lakeland, Florida, where he enjoys the management and the fruits of a fine orange grove. He is now sixty-five years of age. His family came from North Carolina and there have been a number of people of distinction in the lineage. Judge George's mother was born in Webster County, Georgia, and died at Cordele, September 26, 1906, at the age of fifty-five. She was a devout member of the Baptist Church. Her ancestors were among the pioneers of Georgia and of English extraction. Her great-grandfather, on the Stapleton side, was one of the men who assisted in advancing the frontiers of civilization in Georgia, and was killed by the Indians near the line of Randolph and Terrell counties. Judge George has an older sister, Wilna, wife of J. W. King, of Cordele.

The early environments and advantages of Judge George were not out of the ordinary. He himself was possessed of those ambitions and powers which enable a man to climb above circumstance and reach the most enviable prizes of life. He grew up in the home and attended country schools, also the high school at Arabe and Cordele, and after leaving high school he taught in a country district for two years in Dooly County. In 1897 he entered Mercer University, where he completed the scientific course in 1900, and in the following year was given his degree upon graduating from the law school. In June, 1901, Judge George and a classmate, Mark Bolding, came to Vienna and began practice together. Judge George has since had a number of partners in practice, including Zack W. Copeland, Judge W. H. Lasseter, M. P. Hall and L. L. Woodward. He was elected solicitor general of the Cordele Circuit in 1906 and was again re-elected to this office in 1910. He was successful in the building up of a large and profitable clientage and it was not without some personal sacrifice that in 1911 he accepted an appointment to fill an unexpired term on the district bench. In 1912 he was elected a judge of the Cordele Circuit, and re-elected in 1914.

Judge George was married in 1903 to Miss Lucy Heard, daughter of Joseph P. Heard, a banker and merchant, of Vienna. They have two children, Heard F. and Joseph M.

Judge George is a democrat, a Knight Templar Mason, a Knight of Pythias and an Elk. He is a member of the Baptist Church and in 1914 was elected a trustee of Mercer University, his alma mater.

J. E. TURNER. One of the best known bankers in Ben Hill County is J. E. Turner, vice president of the Exchange Bank of Fitzgerald. Mr. Turner is a practical financier and has been identified with banking affairs and management for nearly fifteen years.

He was born in Elbert County, Georgia, November 4, 1872, the youngest of the ten children of J. W. and Mary Jane (Hall) Turner. His father was born in Wilkes County and his mother in Elbert County, Georgia, and his father spent his active career as a planter in Elbert County, where he died October 1, 1904, at the age of eighty-one. The mother died on August 4, 1904, at about the same age. During the Civil war J. W. Turner had charge of the ordnance department of the Confederate army.

J. E. Turner attended the public schools of Elberton, and also took a course in the University of Georgia. After leaving school he entered the railroad business as a clerk, and followed that work for several years. In 1902 he became connected with the First National Bank of Fitzgerald as assistant cashier, and a year later was promoted to cashier, an office he filled for two years. In 1905 he became active vice president of the Exchange Bank of Fitzgerald, and has had the chief responsibilities of this institution now for seven or eight years.

He also fills an important place in local affairs, is president of the Chamber of Commerce of Fitzgerald, and served three terms as alderman at large,

and for the past six years has been president of the board of education. He is chairman of the board of stewards of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The pride of the heart of Mr. Turner is the Wesley Adult Bible Class of the City of Fitzgerald which, due largely to his ability as a teacher and organizer, went in a few months from a membership of half a dozen to 225 busy business men and young men and is one of the busiest classes in the state. Mr. Turner is high priest of the Royal Arch Chapter of Masonry and a Shriner, is a chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias, and also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His political party is the democratic.

In June, 1902, at Fitzgerald, he married Miss Julia Dorminy, daughter of A. S. Dorminy, of Ben Hill County. They are the parents of four children: Martha Jane, born in 1903; Julia Jane, born in 1907; Ida Nell, born in 1911; and Mary Edwin, born in 1916. The two older daughters are attending the public schools of Fitzgerald.

JOSEPH T. HARRIS. Sterling character, distinctive ability and high place in popular confidence and esteem are evidenced when a man is called to such official position as that occupied by Mr. Harris, who has served continuously as tax receiver of Wilkes County since 1908 and who is one of the honored and influential citizens of the county which has represented his home for many years and in which he is the owner of a well improved landed estate.

Mr. Harris was born in Warren County, Georgia, on the 10th of May, 1845, and is a son of Turner and Martha A. (Wright) Harris, both of whom were born and reared in Warren County, where their marriage was solemnized and where the father continued to be successfully identified with agricultural pursuits until 1860, when he removed to Washington County; there his death occurred in October, 1867, at which time he was sixty-eight years of age. Mrs. Martha A. Harris survived her honored husband by more than a decade and was called to the life eternal in 1878, at the age of sixty-nine years.

After duly availing himself of the advantages of the schools of his native county, Joseph T. Harris continued his association with agricultural pursuits and he was still associated with his father in this line of enterprise, in Washington County, at the time when the Southland was compelled to call forth her loyal sons to do battle for the institutions and privileges which she held as her inherent right. At the age of seventeen years Mr. Harris thus subordinated all personal interests to tender his aid in defense of the cause of the Confederacy. He enlisted in what was known as the Palmetto Battalion, Light Artillery, in which he served as sergeant in the company commanded by Capt. Sam Richardson. The command was assigned principally to the coast defense, on the seaboard of Georgia and South Carolina, its stations having been for some time in the City of Charleston and later at Fort Johnson. During a spirited engagement Mr. Harris was rendered unconscious by a bursting shell, but fortunately he received no severe wounds during his entire period of service, which continued until the close of the war. His military record is one that reflects perpetual honor upon his name and his more gracious memories of the great conflict between the South and the North are perpetuated through his affiliation with the United Confederate Veterans.

Still a young man at the termination of the Civil war, Mr. Harris soon afterward established his residence in Wilkes County, where he has continued to be closely associated with the great basic industry of agriculture during the long intervening period of virtually half a century and where he still owns and resides upon his well improved farm, which is eligibly situated several miles distant from the county seat, the City of Washington.

Mr. Harris has ever shown loyal interest in all that concerns the social and

material well being of his home county and is essentially a public-spirited citizen of broad mental ken and mature judgment, his political allegiance being given unreservedly to the democratic party, in the local councils and work of which he has been influential for many years. By successive re-elections—a high mark of popular approbation—he has served consecutively as tax receiver of Wilkes County since 1908, and he has shown marked efficiency in connection with the ordering of the fiscal affairs of the county. Both he and his wife are zealous members of the Baptist Church at Washington.

On the 3d of March, 1873, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Harris to Miss Annie E. Gheesling, who likewise was born and reared in Warren County and whose father, the late Joshua H. Gheesling, was a prosperous agriculturist and highly honored citizen of that county, where both he and his wife continued to reside until their death. Mr. and Mrs. Harris have three children, concerning whom brief record is entered in conclusion of this review: Mrs. Laura Gresham, who was born in Warren County, now resides in the City of Savannah and by a former marriage she is the mother of four children: Edwin, James, Comer and Pauline Cooper. Frank, the only son, was born and reared in Wilkes County, where he is successfully engaged in farming, and he and his wife have five children. Mrs. Clara Bufford still resides in Wilkes County and is the mother of three sons.

ORLANDO S. WOOD, M. D. In the exacting profession of medicine and surgery, as in other vocations, the ultimate criterion of ability and worth is the success achieved, and measured by this authoritative gauge Doctor Wood is definitely to be designated as one of the representative younger members of his profession in Wilkes County, his residence and central stage of activity being the fine little City of Washington, the county seat, where his popularity is on a parity with the admirable service which he is according in his chosen calling.

Doctor Wood was born in Morgan County, Georgia, on the 26th of February, 1881, and is a son of S. J. T. and Rebecca L. (Harriss) Wood, who still reside on their fine old homestead plantation in Morgan County, both having been born and reared in Georgia and the father, who was seventy-four years of age in 1915, having devoted virtually his entire active life to agricultural pursuits, in connection with which he has been distinctively successful. He was a representative of Morgan County as a valiant soldier of the Confederacy during the climacteric period of the Civil war and from the ranks he was promoted to the office of corporal. He served in the command of General Stewart until the death of that gallant officer and thereafter was a member of Gen. Joseph Wheeler's cavalry until the close of the war. He took part in many important engagements and minor conflicts, but was fortunate in escaping other than slight wounds. In later years his continued interest in his old comrades has been signalized by his appreciative affiliation with the United Confederate Veterans. His wife, who celebrated in 1915 her sixty-third birthday anniversary, is a daughter of the late Benjamin Harriss, who was a citizen of prominence and influence, he having served as a member of the Georgia Legislature and also as a trustee of the University of Georgia, besides having been called to other positions of public trust.

John C. Wood, grandfather of the Doctor, was a native of Virginia, a member of a family that was founded in the historic Old Dominion in the colonial era, and he became one of the earliest pioneer settlers in Morgan County, Georgia, where he developed a large plantation and also built up an extensive mercantile business, as gauged by the standards of the locality and period.

Doctor Wood was the fifth in order of birth in a family of ten children, and concerning the other eight who are living the following brief record of

names and places of residence is given: E. H., W. B., and Benjamin F. still reside in Morgan County; T. M. is a student in the law department of Mercer University; O. W. resides with his parents; Mrs. Robert H. Bryant is a resident of Greene County; Mrs. S. A. Torbert maintains her home at Greensboro, the judicial center of that county.

In the public schools of his native county Doctor Wood acquired his preliminary education, which was supplemented by higher academic studies in the City of Augusta. In preparation for the work of his chosen profession he entered the medical department of the University of Georgia, in which he was graduated in 1907, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. His initial service in his profession was in the capacity of interne in one of the leading hospitals of Atlanta, and in 1908-9 he took an effective post-graduate course in the medical school of the celebrated Johns Hopkins University, in the City of Baltimore, Maryland.

On the 8th of May, 1908, Doctor Wood established his residence in Washington, where he has since continued in successful general practice and where he has built up a substantial and representative practice, his popularity with his confreres being clearly indicated by the fact that in 1915 he is serving as secretary and treasurer of the Wilkes County Medical Society. He is identified also with the Eighth District Medical Society, the Georgia State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

The Doctor pays unflinching allegiance to the democratic party, has served three terms as prelate of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias, and is affiliated also with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Doctor Wood defrayed through his own exertions the expenses of his professional education and in his practice he has shown the same spirit of self-reliance and the same fine quality of ambition, two attributes that have conserved his large success in the work of his responsible profession. He continued to be practically concerned with the great basic industry of agriculture, as he is associated with one of his brothers in the ownership of a well improved landed estate of 240 acres, in Wilkes County. The Doctor's name is still found engrossed on the register of eligible young bachelors in Wilkes County.

CHARLES A. ROGERS. Undoubtedly the diversified knowledge, the prudence, the practical judgment and the persistent industry whereby men become successful agriculturists, are the same desirable and even necessary qualities for thorough understanding and satisfactory performance of the duties of many public offices. Technical details may soon be learned, but these are only a small part of the measure of usefulness expected in a responsible public official. A long and successful contest with the soil, through changing seasons and under both favorable and unfavorable conditions, well prepare a man for the proper consideration of other problems and for the exercise of the steady and faithful attention which these are liable to demand. Thus a wise choice was made when Charles A. Rogers, county clerk of Rabun County, was called from his agricultural activities, in which he had been successfully engaged for many years, to assume the duties of his present position, in which his efficiency has been amply proven.

Charles A. Rogers was born in Rabun County, Georgia, September 8, 1879, and is a son of Clennie and Mollie (Hummeut) Rogers, the latter of whom was born in Georgia in 1857 and still resides in Rabun County. The father of Charles A. Rogers was born in Tennessee and in boyhood accompanied his parents to Rabun County, Georgia, where he was reared, educated and married. He engaged in agricultural pursuits and continued the same until his death, when aged fifty-four years. Of his family of six children, Charles A. was the second born, the others being: Catherine, Mrs. Monte

Rogers, residing at Mountain City, Georgia; and Logan, Jessie, Walter and Mrs. Bessie Giles, all of whom reside in Rabun County.

Through boyhood Mr. Rogers, who is now secretary and treasurer of the Clayton Board of Education, attended the public schools here, after which he assisted his father and in the course of time embarked in farming for himself, continuing to be actively engaged until 1913, when he was elected county clerk of Rabun County, since which time his attention has been largely given to the duties of his office. He retains the management of his farm, however, one of the best in this section of the state. Mainly through his own efforts has Mr. Rogers become a man of ample fortune and that he has also won the confidence and regard of his fellow citizens is shown by his election to an important public office. He has always given his political support to the democratic party.

In 1900 Mr. Rogers was united in marriage with Miss Eva Mozeley, a daughter of William Madison Mozely, of a well known old family of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers have four children: Alma, Annie, Brandon and Maude, the youngest having been born at Clayton, February 1, 1915. Mr. Rogers and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic Blue Lodge and Chapter and also to the Odd Fellows and the Red Men.

WILLIAM TRUSLOW NEWMAN, who has served as United States district judge for the northern district of Georgia since August, 1886, is a native of Knoxville, Tennessee. He was born in that city June 23, 1843. When seventeen years of age he entered the Confederate cavalry service, Second Tennessee, and in 1862 was promoted to a lieutenancy. In the following year he was wounded and captured in one of the Kentucky campaigns, was exchanged and in July, 1864, was again wounded in an engagement near Jonesboro, Georgia. That injury resulted in the loss of his right arm. At the close of the war he located at Atlanta, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1866 and from 1871 to 1883 was city attorney of Atlanta. Three years afterward he was appointed United States district judge, and has occupied that bench ever since.

FRANK PARK, who has represented the Second Georgia District since November, 1913, is a native of Tuskegee, Alabama, and was born March 3, 1864. Most of his systematic education was obtained in his native town, his earlier manhood being devoted to teaching and railroad surveying. He was admitted to the Georgia bar in 1891, practiced in Atlanta three years and in 1896 located in Worth County, Georgia. He served for ten years as the chairman of the democratic county committee, and from 1908 until his election to the Sixty-third Congress, was judge of the Albany Circuit. His Georgia residence is Sylvester.

WILLIAM HAYES POPE, who has been one of the prominent men of New Mexico since he commenced the practice of the law at Santa Fe in 1890, has been United States district judge in that state since 1912. A native of South Carolina, born in Beaufort, June 14, 1870, he was educated in the University of Georgia, which conferred upon him the degrees of A. M. and LL. B. For about a year previous to his admission to the bar, in 1890, he also served as adjunct professor of ancient languages in the university, but since that period his career has been identified with the legal, civil and judicial affairs of New Mexico, with the possible exception of his service, in 1895, as commissioner to the Atlanta Cotton Exposition.

JOHN A. BLOUNT. In Burke County, Georgia, the name which initiates this paragraph stands for all that is loyal, steadfast and worthy in the various

relations of life, and though he is a representative of families that have in past generations been foremost in wealth and influence in this favored section of the Empire State of the South, yet Mr. Blount has not depended upon ancestral prestige or fortuitous circumstances in making his way forward to the goal of large and substantial prosperity, for he has been significantly the master of expedients and the artificer of his own fortune. He stands today as one of the leading merchants and planters of his native county, where his capitalistic interests are large and varied, and no further voucher for the estimate placed upon him by his fellow men is needed than the statement that he has served consecutively since 1899 as treasurer of Burke County.

John Allen Blount was born in Burke County on the 20th of November, 1866, and is a son of Edwin F. and Margaret (Allen) Blount, who passed their entire lives in this county where the respective families were founded in the early pioneer era, Mr. Blount himself being a scion of the fourth generation of the Blount family in Burke County, and the representatives in the various generations having been notable for sterling character and large and useful achievement. Edwin F. Blount was a son of Stephen W. and Axeline Blount, and his father, who died prior to the Civil war, was one of the extensive planters and large slaveholders of this county, besides which he wielded much influence in community affairs and as a stalwart exponent and supporter of the principles of the democratic party.

Though his important private business affairs made large demands upon his time and attention Stephen W. Blount was ready to accord his quota of public service and held for several terms the office of sheriff of the county. John P. Allen, the maternal grandfather of the subject of this review, likewise passed his entire life in Burke County, where he owned and operated, with the aid of an appreciable retinue of slaves, a large and valuable plantation. He was a first cousin of Rev. Young J. Allen, who served with distinction as United States Minister to China.

Edwin F. Blount was born on the old homestead plantation in Burke County, in the year 1836, and here he continued to reside until his death, in 1902, at the age of sixty-six years. During the climacteric period of the Civil war he made a splendid record as a loyal and gallant soldier of the Confederacy, his service being as a private in the famous Cobb's Legion, a command that is specially honored in the history of the Confederacy and in the annals of Georgia. After the war, in which he took part in many engagements and was finally captured, Mr. Blount returned to his home, and he continued to be known as one of the representative planters and leading citizens of Burke County until the time of his death. His life was guided and governed by the highest principles and to him was justly given the tribute of unqualified popular approbation and esteem. He was unwavering in his support of the cause of the democratic party and both he and his wife were earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. His widow survived him by more than a decade and was summoned to eternal rest in 1913, at the venerable age of seventy-two years. Of their five children, the eldest is Anna, who is the wife of Thomas Ponder, a substantial planter of Burke County; Eva, who maintains her home at Waynesboro, is the widow of Charles Kilpatrick; John A., of this review, was the next in order of birth; Stephen W. and Simeon A. reside at Waynesboro and are prominent citizens of their native county.

John A. Blount received a good common school education and at the age of eighteen years he assumed the position of bookkeeper in the mercantile establishment of J. H. McKinsey, of Waynesboro, with whom he remained five years. He then became bookkeeper and general office executive for the firm of Wilkin, Ely & Jones, and four years later he resigned, to accept the dual office of secretary and treasurer of the R. C. Neeley Company, which

conducted at Waynesboro one of the most substantial and prosperous mercantile establishments in this section of the state. After remaining with this company twelve years Mr. Blount, who had carefully conserved his earnings, found himself sufficiently reinforced in a financial way to justify his entering upon an independent business career. He was further reinforced by the splendid record which he had made in connection with the business enterprises with which he had been identified and through which he had demonstrated alike his executive ability and his inviolable integrity of purpose. Accordingly, in 1895, he formed a partnership with Charles L. Rowland, and they engaged in the general merchandise business at Waynesboro, under the title of the Blount & Rowland Mercantile Company. Success attended the enterprise from the start, and effective service and fair and honorable dealings have not only given to the company an unassailable reputation but have also brought about the development of one of the largest and most important general merchandise establishments in Burke County, throughout all parts of which the business extends. The company is to be designated also as one of the most extensive cotton buyers in this immediate section of the state, and Mr. Blount has been specially resourceful, progressive and energetic in his association with the splendid business enterprise that has been developed largely through his well directed efforts.

Mr. Blount owns and operates one of the fine cotton plantations of Burke County, twenty-five plows constituting the effective battery utilized in its cultivation, and he has also other extensive landed interests in the county, besides having made judicious investments in real estate in the City of Waynesboro.

In 1905 Mr. Blount became one of the organizers of the Mutual Investment Company, which was incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000, and he served as its treasurer until 1912, when its interests were merged into the People's Savings Bank of Waynesboro, an institution of which he has since been a director. Since 1908 he has been a member of the directorate of the Citizens Bank of Waynesboro. In 1915 he organized the Waynesboro Milling Company, which operates a well equipped and essentially modern mill for the manufacturing of flour and corn products, with a daily capacity of fifty barrels, and of this company he is treasurer. It will thus be seen that he has proved a dynamic force in furthering the industrial and business advancement of his home city and county, and thus has contributed also to general civic prosperity and progress.

Mr. Blount is arrayed as a staunch supporter of the democratic party and has served continuously since 1899 as treasurer of Burke County, the fiscal affairs of which he has administered with characteristic fidelity and efficiency. In the Masonic fraternity he is affiliated with the lodge, chapter and commandery at Waynesboro, and with the temple of the Mystic Shrine, besides which he holds membership in the Knights of Pythias. Both he and his wife are zealous and liberal supporters of religious work in its various departments, he being a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Mrs. Blount holding membership in the Baptist Church, as does she also in the United Daughters of the Confederacy, for which she is eligible on account of her father's service in the Civil war.

In 1885 Mr. Blount wedded Miss Jennie R. Blount, daughter of David C. Blount, and she passed to eternal rest in 1904, being survived by three children: Martha, Allen and Louise. On the 25th of March, 1912, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Blount to Mrs. Frances (Coppage) Stallings, who was born and reared in Burke County, and the only child of this union died in infancy.

SAMUEL F. ELLIS, D. D. S. In professional and business circles of Jesup no name is held in greater esteem than that of Dr. Samuel F. Ellis. He was a resident of this community from 1897, with the exception of a short period

spent in professional preparation at Rochester, New York, and his activities served to give him prominence not alone in the line of his vocation, but as the promoter and executive in a number of business enterprises which contribute materially to the prestige of the thriving county seat of Wayne County.

Doctor Ellis was born in Hampton County, South Carolina, December 21, 1869, and was a son of Samuel F. and Elizabeth (Hamilton) Ellis. His father, also a native of that county, became an extensive planter and prior to the war between the states was the owner of a large number of slaves, who lived in contentment and comfort on the plantation of a kindly and considerate master. When the war broke out, Mr. Ellis offered his services to the Confederacy and was accepted as a gunner in Kennipaw's Battery, in the command of General Beauregard, with which he served throughout the period of the war. While he was never wounded, and came through the struggle safely, he suffered considerably from the concussions of the great guns, which frequently caused the blood to flow in streams from his mouth, nose and ears. When he returned from his military service, he again engaged in planting, and while a great deal of his holdings had been swept away by the war, he was generally successful in his undertakings and was well-to-do at the time of his death. The high regard and esteem in which Mr. Ellis was held by his fellow citizens was evidenced on one occasion when practically the entire republican population of Columbia, South Carolina, formed a delegation and visited him at his home, requesting him to accept the nomination for governor. He refused, saying that he would always give his allegiance to the democratic party, which frequently sent him to public office. Mr. Ellis married Miss Elizabeth Hamilton, who was born in the Black Creek section of Hampton County, South Carolina, a daughter of Thomas Hamilton, and she is deceased. They became the parents of six sons and two daughters, Samuel F. having been the fifth in order of birth.

Samuel F. Ellis started to school at the age of seven years, in Hampton County, South Carolina, and until he was fourteen years old went to school for three months each winter. His early education being completed, he returned to the farm, where he worked until reaching the age of seventeen years, and at that time came to Jesup, Georgia, his late home. His first employment was in a naval store, and while thus engaged he became interested in dentistry, finally entering the Atlanta Dental College, where he was graduated in 1897. On October 3, 1897, he married, but his wife died, leaving one child, Louis Edes Ellis, of Jesup, Georgia. After his marriage he went to Rochester, New York, where he pursued a post-graduate course in dentistry, and then returned to Jesup and established himself in practice. Here he was again married, to Miss Alma Brown, of Jesup, and they became the parents of one child.

After returning to Jesup, Doctor Ellis was not long in establishing himself as a reliable and skilled practitioner. He followed his profession energetically, and soon became interested more and more in business affairs. At the time of his death he was vice president of the Bank of Jesup, a large stockholder in the Jesup Mercantile Company, and secretary and treasurer of the Jesup Dental and Loan Company, and was heavily interested in twelve different turpentine companies, located all over the state. He possessed the somewhat rare attributes that make for success both in a business and professional way, and the high regard and confidence in which he was held by both his business associates and his fellow practitioners evidenced the fact that he harbored high ideals of commercial and professional ethics. Doctor Ellis was a member of the Knights of Pythias, and with his family belonged to the Methodist Church. He was an enthusiastic hunter and fisherman, and at the time of his death was president of the Jesup Fishing Club.

ALBERT S. THURMAN. Born about three years after the close of the Civil war, Judge Thurman was named in honor of one of the great distinguished

officers of the Confederacy, General Albert Sidney Johnston, and thus in his personal cognomen he has been enabled to perpetuate the fame of a great commander and to signalize his father's loyal devotion to the cause of the Confederacy during the period that brought so much of unmerited disaster and distress to the fair Southland. Judge Thurman, a representative member of the bar of Jasper County and now serving on the bench of the city court of Monticello, judicial center of that county, is a scion of a family whose name has been worthily linked with the history of Georgia for nearly a century. The lineage of the Thurman family traces back to staunch old Irish stock but the name early became one of prominence in England, whence came the founder of the American branch, John Thurman, who left England at the time of the Bacon rebellion and who settled in the Virginia colony.

Albert Sidney Thurman was born in Calhoun County, Alabama, on the 15th of April, 1868, and is a son of David Richardson Thurman and Matilda Brown (Shepherd) Thurman. The father of Judge Thurman was a son of William Thurman, who was born in Chesterfield County, South Carolina, and whose parents had settled in what is now Fulton County, Georgia, in 1826, their home having been established near Fort Walker, then in Henry County. The great-grandfather of Judge Thurman obtained a large tract of land in the present County of Fulton and there William Thurman was for many years an extensive planter and representative citizen. He continued his residence in Georgia until the time of his death, and he attained to the patriarchal age of ninety-two years. He was a man of strong individuality and sterling character, was an old-line whig in his political proclivities, and he and his wife, whose maiden name was White, became the parents of seven sons and six daughters, all of the sons having served as valiant soldiers of the Confederacy in the Civil war, and David R., father of Judge Thurman, was the youngest of the children, his birth having occurred in the year 1839. The mother of Judge Thurman was born in the year 1843, the seventh in order of birth in a family of ten children, and she is a daughter of Abraham Shepherd, who was a native of Virginia and who settled in what is now Jasper County, Georgia, in 1815.

David R. Thurman was born and reared in Georgia and was a lad of sixteen years when he manifested his loyalty to the cause of the Confederate States by becoming a member of the Gate City Guards, organized in the City of Atlanta. One year later this company's organization lapsed and he then joined Captain Everett's company of artillery, with which command he took part in every engagement in which it thereafter participated until the close of the war.

After the long and sanguinary conflict had come to a close David R. Thurman returned to the parental home in Fulton County, and shortly afterward he was given a deed to a plantation of 300 acres, which he forthwith presented to his sister Eliza, the wife of Elihu Cranford. He then purchased a small farm in Alabama, where he remained three years, within which period his son Albert S., of this review, was born. At the expiration of the interval noted he returned with his family to Georgia and settled at Sharpsburg, Coweta County, where he continued to be successfully engaged in the manufacturing of wagons and buggies until 1878, when he established his home in the Village of Turin, that county, where he lived virtually retired from active business during the remainder of his life. He died in 1910, shortly prior to his seventy-second birthday anniversary, and his widow now passed the winter seasons in the home of her son, Judge Albert T., whose name initiates this article, the while she resides at other times in the home of her son Lovie Pierce Thurman, at Tifton, Berrien County, both sons according to her the deepest filial solicitude. David R. Thurman was a man of strong mentality and well fortified convictions, his life having been guided and governed by the highest principles of integrity and honor and his having been secure place in the confidence and good will of all who knew him. He was a staunch democrat

was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the United Confederate Veterans, and was an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as is also his widow. Of the four children Judge Thurman is the eldest; William Marvin, an architect and contractor, is engaged in business in the City of Atlanta; Lovic Pierce is identified with a leading manufacturing enterprise at Tifton, Berrien County; and the other child died in infancy.

Judge Thurman passed the period of his childhood and youth in Coweta County, having been an infant at the time of the return of his parents from Alabama to Georgia. That he made good use of the educational advantages afforded him is indicated by the fact that when nineteen years of age he became a successful teacher in the schools of his home county. He continued to follow the pedagogic profession for six consecutive years, and in the meanwhile he devoted his otherwise leisure time to the study of law, his application to his textbooks being unremitting and his receptive mind enabling him to make substantial progress in the absorption and assimilation of the principles of jurisprudence. On the 9th of September, 1893, upon examination before Judge Charles L. Bartlett, who was presiding on the bench of the Superior Court in the City of Macon, he was duly admitted to the bar, to the work of which he came most admirably fortified. Judge Thurman engaged in practice at Monticello, the judicial center of Jasper County and was soon called upon to serve as justice of the peace for the city district. He retained this office four years, and was then elected city solicitor for the old County Court, since abolished, a position in which he served one term of two years. He then turned his attention entirely to the private practice of his profession and gave special attention to criminal law, in which connection he has won many notable victories and been retained in some of the most important criminal cases presented in the courts of this part of the state, including a number of murder cases. He has made also an equally high reputation as a resourceful and versatile lawyer in the civil branch of practice, and his clientage in this field has been of representative character. He is one of the attorneys retained in the contest between Jasper and Butts counties relative to taxation against the Central Georgia Power Company, with incidental question as to the definition of the line between the two counties, the matter involving the reception in perpetuity of \$6,000 in taxes annually. Judge Thurman drafted the bill whose passage by the State Legislature provided for the creation of the Monticello Board of Education, and he was the first man to be nominated for president of the board, an honor which he declined in 1907. Judge Thurman purchased the old homestead plantation of his paternal great-grandfather, in Fulton County, and there he was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1914, when he sold the property, and since that time he has found ample demands upon his time and attention in his service as judge of the City Court of Monticello, an office of which he has been the incumbent since 1906, his election having occurred at the time when the County Court was abolished and his retention of office having been through two re-elections.

Judge Thurman is a man whose personality savors of the fine old traditions that marked the ante-bellum regime in the South. He is courtly, dignified and affable, is genial and kindly, and is possessed of a natural wit and humor that have come into specially effective play in his service as an advocate before court or jury—a vital human touch which never fails of appreciation in any tribunal of justice. He is a student and reader of the best in literature, remarkably familiar with and able to quote from the works of the great English poets, and he finds much of solace and enjoyment in his close communion with the many volumes in his large and select private library. He has definite literary talent and has written a number of poems of marked excellence, the same having received commendation from critical sources and also on the part of casual readers. He owns a fine home in Monticello, and the same is known for its generous and gracious hospitality, and he holds other valuable prop-

erty interests in his home city and county. In the Masonic fraternity Judge Thurman has received the Knights Templars degrees and is identified also with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is an able and uncompromising advocate of the principles of the democratic party and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the while their circle of friends is limited only by that of their acquaintances.

At Turin, Coweta County, on the 21st of June, 1888, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Thurman to Miss Vida Arnell, who was born and reared in that county and who is a daughter of John Giles Arnell and Mary Elizabeth (Page) Arnell, the former of whom is deceased and the latter of whom still resides in the old home at Turin. John G. Arnell was a student in the military academy at Manton, Georgia, at the time when the Civil war was precipitated, and he promptly made good his escape from the institution in order to enlist as a youthful soldier of the Confederacy, his service having continued during practically the entire period of the war. He was one of the honored and influential citizens of Coweta County at the time of his death. Judge and Mrs. Thurman became the parents of six children, all of whom were born in Jasper County: Lovie Haddon, who was born July 1, 1901, was the youngest child and his death occurred January 1, 1913. Margaret Elizabeth, who was born May 29, 1889, is the wife of Guy C. Lane, of Jacksonville, this state, and they have one child, Guy C., Jr., born January 24, 1914. John Benjamin, who was born August 23, 1891, was graduated in the Monticello High School, wedded Miss Para Roughton, of Jefferson County, and they reside in this state. Albert Sidney, Jr., who remains at the parental home, was born February 23, 1894, and is now a student in the Georgia Military Academy. David Richardson, who was born August 19, 1896, is a student in the high school at Mansfield, as a member of the class of 1916. Veda, who is a student in the Monticello High School, was born March 14, 1899.

JOHN W. FIELD, M. D. During the past five years the name of Dr. John W. Field has been increasingly identified with the best tenets of medical and surgical science in the Town of Cornelia and the surrounding country. By many of the longest established and most conservative families his skill, resource and obliging temperament have come to be regarded as indispensable, and there exist many who are indebted to him for their restoration to usefulness, health and happiness. Doctor Field is a native son of Georgia, born March 22, 1873, in Cherokee County, his parents being Logan and Minerva (Kennett) Field.

The original ancestor of this branch of the Field family in America was William Field, who came to this country from England some time prior to the Revolutionary war, in which conflict he served in the American army and through bravery and faithful service won promotion to the rank of colonel of his regiment of North Carolinian troops. From North Carolina the family moved to South Carolina where was born Logan Field, who was a child when brought to Georgia by his parents. Here he was educated and reared to manhood in Cherokee County, and after his marriage to Minerva Kennett, who was also born in South Carolina, settled down to agricultural pursuits, becoming a well known and prosperous planter. The greater part of his active career was passed in Cherokee County, but in 1905 he retired from his labors and moved to Gordon County, Georgia, where he now resides at the age of eighty-four years, in his comfortable home. He is a veteran of the Civil war, in which he served throughout the entire period as a Confederate soldier, and some of the military spirit and ardor of his illustrious ancestor must have come down to him, for his record as a soldier was a most excellent one. Mrs. Field, who was brought to Georgia as a child and here reared and educated,

was a most admirable woman of many accomplishments and greatly beloved by all who knew her. She died April, 1915, at the age of eighty-three years. There were four children in the family, namely: Dr. Charles H., a resident of Clearwater, Florida, where he is engaged in the practice of medicine; Miss Nettie, who makes her home with her father in Gordon County; Mrs. R. C. Connor, a resident of New York City, and Dr. John W., of this review, who was the third child in order of birth.

John W. Field was given his early education in the public schools, this being followed by a course at Rhinehart Normal College, where he was graduated from the literary department in 1890. He then prosecuted his medical studies at the Georgia Eclectic Medical College, being graduated therefrom in 1894, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and at once entered upon the practice of his chosen calling at Calhoun, Georgia. In 1904 he left this state for the West, and during the next seven years practiced with success at Ardmore, Oklahoma, but in 1911 returned to Georgia and took up his residence at Cornelia, where he opened an office and has since continued in the enjoyment of a constantly increasing professional business. His practice is not confined to any specialty but is broad and general in its lines, Doctor Field being equally at home in all branches of his calling. He is local surgeon for the Tallulah Falls Railway and house physician for the Continental and Commercial Hotel, belongs to the various organizations of his profession and has continued to be a close and careful student and a deep investigator. His advantages when he started upon his career were of a rather modest nature, but he made the most of his opportunities, worked faithfully, applied himself closely to his studies, and gradually worked his way to a position of independence and prominence. He is possessed of an excellent reputation among his fellow-practitioners as a physician who has the zeal which recognizes no limitations to his calling, and the great unrest which projects him into ever-widening channels of research. Doctor Field is a democrat, but not a politician. With the members of his family, he belongs to the Baptist Church.

On December 22, 1898, in Gordon County, Georgia, Doctor Field was united in marriage with Miss Ida D. Littlefield, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Landrum Littlefield. To this union there have been born three children: Howard, born in 1899, a graduate of the Cornelia High School; Miss Sally Dell, who is thirteen years of age and attending that institution; and John, born in 1907, a student in the graded schools of Cornelia.

RT. REV. CLELAND KINLOCH NELSON. On February 24, 1892, Cleland Kinloch Nelson, who took his first orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1875, was consecrated bishop of Georgia, and since that year has been a resident of the City of Atlanta. For fifteen years he administered the Diocese of Georgia, comprising the entire state. Upon the division into two dioceses in 1907, he selected the Diocese of Atlanta as his field.

Bishop Nelson comes of distinguished lineage. He was born near Cobham, Virginia, May 23, 1852, a son of Keating L. S. and Julia A. (Rogers) Nelson. His father was born in Belvoir, Albemarle County, Virginia, December 4, 1819, and his mother at Keswick in the same county January 27, 1825. The first native American representative of the family was Thomas Nelson, a man of prominence and influence in Virginia, who in colonial days reached the highest office within the gift of the citizens of that dominion. His son Thomas, great-grandfather of Bishop Nelson, was born at Yorktown in 1738 and was educated at Cambridge, England. He was elected a member of the Continental Congress of 1775, became one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and was afterwards appointed brigadier-general and commander in chief of the forces of the Commonwealth of Virginia. He raised and equipped at his own personal expense a force of 3,000 men for that war. In

1781 he succeeded Thomas Jefferson as governor of Virginia. His death occurred in 1789.

Hugh Nelson, the fifth son of Governor Thomas Nelson, and grandfather of the present bishop of Atlanta, was likewise a man of distinction in Virginia affairs, and successively served as speaker of the house of delegates; judge of the Federal Court; presidential elector; representative of Virginia in Congress from 1811 to 1823, and as minister to Spain under President James Monroe. Hugh Nelson married Eliza Kinloch, only child of Judge Francis Kinloch of Charleston, South Carolina.

Eighth among the children of Judge Hugh Nelson, Keating L. S. Nelson did his chief service in life as an educator in his native state. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate service, becoming a private in the Albemarle Light Horse Cavalry of Virginia, but was discharged upon the enlistment of two of his sons, one of whom was killed in battle in 1864.

Part of Bishop Nelson's early boyhood was spent in the confusion of the Civil war period. He acquired his early education in his father's school in Albemarle County and then entered St. John's College at Annapolis, Maryland, where he was graduated A. B. in 1872. St John's College conferred upon him the degree D. D. in 1891, and he was similarly honored by the University of the South in 1892. He completed his ecclesiastical course in private and took a brief course in special studies at Berkley Divinity School in Middletown, Connecticut.

He was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1875, by Bishop Pinkney of Maryland, the ceremony taking place in the old Ascension Church in Washington, D. C. In 1876 he was ordained to the priesthood at the apostolic hands of Bishop William Bacon Stevens of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, himself a native Georgian, at the Holy Trinity Church in Philadelphia. His first service was as rector of the Church of St. John the Baptist in Germantown, Pennsylvania, where he remained from 1876 until 1882. In the latter year he became rector of the Church of the Nativity, South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and was there until his elevation to his present office in 1892.

Bishop Nelson's ancestors have been identified with the Church of England or its American body, the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the various generations and as far back as the family records are to be traced. In politics his ancestors in America were old-line whigs and he is himself a democrat. Bishop Nelson is a man of ripe scholarship, an able speaker, and during the past twenty-three years has distinguished himself by his executive administration of his diocese. On June 12, 1877, he married Miss M. Bruce Matthews, daughter of Maj. William Bruce and Nannie (Dorsett) Matthews, of Charles County, Maryland.

REV. HUGH ROBERTSON BERNARD. The Baptist Church of Georgia lost one of its oldest and most capable servants, and a forceful worker in the field of Christianity for half a century, in the death of Rev. Hugh Robertson Bernard, which occurred August 13, 1916.

During his lifetime his work did not pass without appreciation, and it is fortunate that in the last year of his life a well written biography was prepared of him and published under the auspices of the church which he served so long. It is from the materials of that brief biography that the following paragraphs are taken.

He was born in Robertson County, Tennessee, January 25, 1843, and was in his seventy-fourth year when death called him. His father, Joseph Bernard, was at one time a prominent planter in Wilson County, Tennessee. The late Rev. Hugh R. Bernard was reared on a farm and until his seventeenth year attended country schools, the schools being supported by private enterprise in the community. A schoolmate and friend of his in those early days was

William Heth Whitsitt, afterwards president of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

When seventeen Hugh Bernard became an assistant teacher in the community high school. At eighteen, at the outbreak of the war, he was mustered into the service of the Southern army, and served continuously for three years, until a serious wound sustained in the battle of Resaca rendered him unfit for further duty.

Returning to his old home in Tennessee, he taught for two years after the war, and then came to Georgia. In this state on August 22, 1867, he married Miss Mary E. Weatherly, of Athens. She was born in Athens, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Nance) Weatherly, her father being a well-to-do planter. Mrs. Bernard was a graduate of Lucy Cobb Institute, and practically all her life has been spent in the University City of Athens, and that city was always regarded by the late Rev. Mr. Bernard as his most cherished home.

After his marriage he taught school in Georgia, was in merchandising for a time at Athens, and then took up a railroad career, being appointed station agent of the Northeastern Railroad of Georgia. He possessed those qualifications which promote a man steadily no matter in what line of duties he may be engaged, and he rose from station agent to auditor and later to superintendent of the road. He also served for twenty years as county school commissioner for Clarke County, of which Athens is the county seat.

He was reared a Presbyterian of the strictest type. While the army was in winter quarters at Dalton, Georgia, he united with that church. On coming to Athens he took up the study of the scriptures afresh, being dissatisfied with his religious position, and eventually he became a Baptist, being baptized in the fellowship of the Athens Baptist Church, July 7, 1872. He soon began to preach and was called to the pastorate of the Mars Hill Church in the Appalachian Association, where he succeeded the elder P. H. Mell. His active ministry as pastor extended over a period of more than twenty-five years, most of his work being among the churches in Oconee County. While pastor he became greatly interested in Mercer University. He delivered an address before the Georgia Baptist Convention at Cedartown on the endowment and enlargement of Mercer, which aroused great enthusiasm and led eventually to his appointment as financial secretary of the institution. This was in 1896. Soon afterward the board of trustees of Mercer conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Doctor Bernard was thereafter constantly engaged in some official capacity in the service of Georgia Baptists. He entered with enthusiasm into his work for Mercer, and his efforts were crowned with success.

While pastor of country churches Doctor Bernard conceived the idea that Georgia Baptists needed better organization as a means to greater efficiency in their denominational work. Out of his intense interest in this matter was born the Schedule and the Schedule Appeal Plan under which they are now conducting their work.

Previous to 1900 Georgia Baptists had no board of education. When the convention met at Griffin Doctor Bernard introduced a proposition for organizing such a board. Though he was not immediately successful the agitation thus begun brought about seven years later the creation of the present Baptist Board of Education.

Besides his duties as pastor Doctor Bernard founded and conducted for four years a monthly magazine, *The Southern Advance*, which was devoted to the discussion of methods in denominational work. He also aided in conducting and editing *The Religious Forum*, which for a year was published as a weekly paper in Atlanta, and subsequently gave place to *The Golden Age*, with which Doctor Bernard was also connected for a brief time.

Retiring from newspaper work in 1907 he accepted the position of auditor of the Mission Board of the Georgia Baptist Convention. Thereafter until

his death he filled that position, and was also secretary of the committee on co-operation, a committee whose work is fundamental in the Georgia Baptist scheme of activity.

Writing from an authoritative knowledge of the conditions, the author of the biography already referred to has this to say concerning Doctor Bernard's accomplishments:

"The work of Dr. Bernard with the Mission Board has been a distinct and marked success. He has not entirely escaped the common lot of pioneers in thought and action. He has sometimes been misunderstood. At the same time it is to the credit of Georgia Baptists and is also a gratifying vindication of the wisdom of this man of God, that he has been permitted to see the fruition of more than one important program in our Baptist life for which he contended when he stood almost alone and faced the active opposition of many.

"Dr. Bernard has been one of the staunchest friends and supporters of the organized work of the Georgia Baptist women and he enjoys the unstinted and cordial admiration of these elect women. During all the years of his active service to Georgia Baptists he has found time to write for the Christian Index and other papers, and also to write tracts and other articles. He wields a trenchant pen, and what he writes is gladly read. In 1913, Dr. J. J. Bennett, then secretary of the Mission Board, became ill. In 1914 the work of Dr. Bennett fell on the shoulders of Dr. Bernard. With wisdom and faithfulness, with marked ability and untiring energy, though the accumulated years were beginning to tell upon him and to deplete his large stores of physical vitality, Dr. Bernard set himself to this double task, and the results were truly remarkable. In that year more money was collected than in any year that had preceded it."

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh R. Bernard became the parents of eight children, five now deceased. The son Hugh is a merchant at Athens, and Annie was for a number of years connected as a teacher with Brenaud College.

Guy Talmadge Bernard, the oldest of his father's living children, was educated in Mercer University and in the medical department of the University of Georgia, and since his graduation in 1907 has been in active practice at Augusta. He is an instructor in the Georgia State Medical College and has interested himself in many movements outside of his profession.

JOSEPH W. PRESTON, SR. A venerable and honored member of the bar of the City of Macon, Joseph W. Preston, Sr., is a native son of Georgia, whose sterling character, high attainments and distinguished services in positions of important public trust have all combined to confer distinction upon this favored commonwealth, upon himself and upon the name which he bears. General Preston, as he is familiarly known, is a scion of the staunchest of colonial ancestry. Both his paternal and maternal forbears of the earlier generations became prominent in connection with civic and industrial affairs in the historic Old Dominion. Both names have long been distinguished in the annals of the fair Southland.

General Preston was born in Jasper County, Georgia, December 19, 1839. His father was William H. Preston and his mother Martha Preston, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Georgia. Ancestors, in both lines, were gallant, patriot soldiers in the war of the Revolution. One of the number, in the paternal line, was a member of the personal bodyguard of General Washington during the great struggle for national independence. The parents of General Preston continued their residence in Georgia until their death, his father having been a citizen of marked prominence and influence in his community.

General Preston was reared in a home of culture and gracious refinement, and, after due preliminary discipline, was matriculated in Mercer University in 1860. Shortly thereafter all his personal ambitions and plans were sub-

ordinated by the instinct of loyalty that caused him to respond, with his services, for defense of the Confederacy. The war broke out a brief period before his graduation from the university. After the war, his class were given diplomas, but he, himself, never applied for one.

June 7, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company C Eleventh Georgia Regiment, which later was reorganized as the Fourteenth Georgia Volunteer Infantry. With this command, the young student soldier proceeded to the stage of active operations in Virginia; and, with it, he gave a splendid account of himself in the battles of Seven Pines, the seven days' fight around Richmond, and the ever memorable battles of Mine Run and Cedar Mountain, and he was under fire at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. With his regiment he was continuously under fire from May 3 to June, 1862, and was a participant in many engagements, major and minor, in which his company took part. At Petersburg, Virginia, he was captured by the enemy on Sunday, April 2, 1865, in a hand to hand fight in front of Battery Gregg. He was taken to the Federal Prison, at Fort Delaware, where he was confined until the 17th of the following June, when he received his parole. His army service was, thus, continuous from the beginning of the war until its close. He was always found at the post of duty, and his military record is one that reflects enduring honor upon his name, and is worthy of perpetual place in the history of the Confederacy. His vital interest in his old comrades in arms has never abated. The more gracious memories and associations of his army life are perpetuated by affiliation with that noble organization, the United Confederate Veterans. In this he has received high honors and, in 1915, was commander in chief of the Department of Georgia United Confederate Veterans, with the rank of major general. At the battle of Seven Pines, General Preston received a slight wound in the neck. It did not, however, incapacitate him for active service. He was wounded late in the afternoon. Going to the field hospital, he had the wound treated and dressed, and reported for duty to his commander the next morning. In 1864, at the request of Capt. R. Paul Lester, he was appointed adjutant of his regiment and, in that capacity, continued to serve until the time of his capture.

At the close of the war General Preston began the diligent study of the law. Possessed of strong mental powers he made rapid and substantial progress in acquiring a broad and fundamental knowledge of the science of jurisprudence. He was admitted to the bar of his native state in October, 1867, and for forty-seven years thereafter was engaged in active and successful practice. For many years he was located at Monticello, county seat of his native County of Jasper. While there he gained prestige as one of the most resourceful advocates and well fortified counselors in the bar of that circuit. In 1873 he was appointed by Governor J. M. Smith to the office of solicitor general of the Ocmulgee Circuit, and was reappointed to this position by Governor A. H. Colquitt. In 1878-79 he represented the twenty-eighth district of the state in the Georgia Senate, declining to become a candidate for re-election at the expiration of his term. His place was that of a leader in the deliberations of the Upper House of the Legislature. Leadership comes natural to such a man, and in every relationship of his long life there have been special distinguishing characteristics. His broad views, dominant personality and unqualified loyalty admirably fit him for the directing of sentiment and action. He was chairman of the committee of thirteen, selected by the Senate to investigate and pronounce upon the conduct and motives of Governor A. H. Colquitt in appending his signature to what were known as the Northeastern Railroad bonds. As a member of the Senate, General Preston was, likewise, chairman of the first committee appointed by the Legislature to confer with the Mayor and City Council of Atlanta, relative to the matter of the state accepting the site of the present beautiful capitol of Georgia.

General Preston has ever been consistently and persistently a straight-out Jeffersonian democrat, and an earnest and effective exponent of the principles and policies of his political allegiance. He was a delegate from Georgia to the democratic national convention of 1876, in the City of St. Louis, and earnestly supported the nomination of Hon. Samuel J. Tilden. He has long been influential in the councils of the democratic party in Georgia. Now venerable in years and virtually retired from the active practice of his profession, he none the less retains the virility of his mental and physical powers, and continues to maintain a lively interest in the questions and issues of the hour. He is a man of broad and well fortified opinions concerning economic and governmental polity.

In 1887 General Preston was appointed by President Cleveland to the position of land reservation and Indian school agent in the State of California. He remained in the efficient discharge of his official duties for about two years. Upon the election of President Harrison he immediately tendered his resignation, and though offered the privilege of remaining in office, he resigned and returned to his home in Georgia. In March, 1890, General Preston established his residence in the City of Macon, where he built up a large and representative law practice, to the demands of which he continued to give close attention until his retirement in 1915.

His religious faith is that of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which he has been a member for many years. On October 3, 1865, General Preston married Miss Victoria V. Leeverette, of Shady Dale, Georgia. She died five months later. On May 20, 1869, occurred his marriage to Miss Carrie Natalie Green, of Columbia, South Carolina. Her death occurred on the 22nd of May, 1886. Of this marriage were born five sons, two of whom died in infancy, and one was killed at the age of sixteen. The other two are the only surviving children of General Preston. One of them is Joseph W. Preston, Jr., whose home and business are in San Francisco, California. The other is Charles McDowell Preston, whose residence is at 1008 Orange Street in Macon, Georgia. General Preston now divides much of his time between the homes of these two sons. In 1892 General Preston married for his third wife, Mrs. Katie (Shorter) Brown, of Columbus, Georgia. She died in 1914. She was a granddaughter of Congressman Eli Shorter, of Alabama, on the paternal side, and of Commodore Ward in the maternal line. Her father was Maj. Reuben Shorter, late of Columbus, Georgia. Mrs. Preston was a beautiful and an accomplished woman and a devoted wife and companion.

From the foregoing brief sketch it will be seen that General Preston's life has not been without its misfortunes, which necessarily affected his career, and doubtless his greater progress and success in life. Naturally modest, and by no means an office seeker, he declined to contest for honors when they were easily within his reach. Among his finest characteristics are his simple, candid, fearless manner. He is awed by none—respected by all—especially the poor and the humble, who love him most. He still has promise of years. His family have been people of great longevity, many reaching above ninety, and one the great age of one hundred and six years. All his numerous friends and fellow citizens of Georgia sincerely desire that his length of years may not be abbreviated and that his kindly genial presence may be known in the state for years to come.

L. D. MCGREGOR. A native of Warren County, Mr. McGregor has gained through ability and effective service high standing as one of the representative members of the bar of this section of the state and is engaged in the successful practice of his profession at Warrenton, the judicial center of the county that has been his home from the time of his birth and in which he stands as a scion of staunch old Southern stock, his lineage on the paternal side tracing back to Scotch origin, as the patronymic clearly indicates.

Mr. McGregor was born at the home of his father, in Warrenton, on the 6th of August, 1878, and is a son of Maj. C. E. and Mary Lou (Roberts) McGregor, both of whom were born and reared in Georgia. Major McGregor is a son of Eugene McGregor, who came in an early day from South Carolina to Georgia, the original progenitors of the line in America having come from Scotland prior to the war of the Revolution. The maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Jesse M. Roberts, who was a resident of Warren County, Georgia, during his entire life and who was a member of a well known pioneer family of this state, his vocation during his active career having been that of an agriculturist and he having been the owner of a fine plantation prior to and after the Civil war; he was a citizen of prominence and influence in his community and achieved large and worthy success along normal lines of industrial and business enterprise.

Maj. C. E. McGregor was for many years numbered among the representative exponents of the agricultural industry in Warren County and he is now living virtually retired in his beautiful home in the little City of Warrenton. He has attained to the age of seventy-five years, in 1915, but his mental and physical powers remain at such a standard as to belie his age and give him the vigor and appearance of a man not more than fifty years. He commands unqualified popular esteem in the county that has long been his home and has been specially prominent in public affairs in this section of the state. He has served in both branches of the Georgia Legislature, and was for a long period representative of the nineteenth district in the State Senate, having a broad and close acquaintanceship with the leading men of Georgia and having been an intimate personal friend of Col. Thomas E. Watson, who was one of Georgia's most distinguished citizens. When the Civil war was precipitated on the nation Major McGregor promptly tendered his aid in the defense of the Confederate cause, by enlisting in the Eighth Georgia Regiment of Infantry, in which he became lieutenant of his company. He took part in many important engagements and for his efficiency and valor in battle he was promoted to the rank of colonel, though this distinction came to him too late for him to see active service in the office, his promotion having occurred the day preceding the final surrender of General Lee. With all of loyalty and intrepid gallantry he took part in many desperate conflicts, and his continued interest in his old comrades is shown by his affiliation with the United Confederate Veterans, in the affairs of which noble organization he has been specially prominent. He is one of the trustees of the "Old Soldiers' Home." The devoted wife of Major McGregor, loved by all who came within the compass of her gentle influence, passed to the life eternal on the 3d of July, 1902, at the age of fifty-two years, and her death severed the ideal marital association that had continued for thirty years. She is survived by four children: Josie Gene, Jessie Lou, L. D. and Helen Marr.

He, whose name introduces this article, is indebted to the schools of Warrenton for his early educational discipline, and his thorough preparation for the work of his chosen vocation was obtained by his completing a course in the law department of Mercer University, in the City of Macon. In this celebrated Georgia institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1900, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and with virtually concomitant admission to the bar of his native state. Since June 17th of that year Mr. McGregor has been engaged in active general practice at Warrenton and his achievement has given him prestige as one of the most resourceful trial lawyers and well fortified counselors at the bar of Middle Georgia. He has appeared in many important trials in the various courts of this part of the state and his reputation rests on victories ably and worthily won. He has fully maintained the high ethical code of his profession and has dignified his calling by his character and services.

Mr. McGregor has put forth effective efforts in the furtherance of the

principles and policies of the democratic party and is known as one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of Warren County. Though he has not sought political office he has been vitally concerned with governmental affairs in his native state, and it is specially worthy of note that he secured a decision from the Supreme Court of Georgia which makes railroad companies liable for damages when proper protection from the elements is not given at stations or otherwise to human corpses offered for transportation.

Mr. McGregor is a member of the directorate of the Planters and Merchants Bank of Warrenton, and is affiliated with the local lodge and chapter of the Masonic fraternity.

On the 22d of November, 1905, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. McGregor to Miss Annie McAndrews, who was born and reared in Alabama, their marriage having taken place at Union Springs, that state. Mrs. McGregor is a daughter of James and Sarah (Thompson) McAndrews, both natives of Scotland, but who resided at Union Springs, Alabama, up to the time of their death. Their marriage was solemnized at Columbus, Georgia. Mr. McAndrews was reared and educated in his native land and was a young man at the time of his immigration to America, his wife having been three years of age at the time when she accompanied her parents from Scotland to the United States, the family home having been established at Columbus, Georgia, where she was reared to adult age. Mr. and Mrs. McGregor have six children, all of whom were born at Warrenton, and their names and respective years of birth are here noted: Janie, 1907; Robert, 1908; Mary Lou, 1910; James, 1911; and Sarah and Benjamin, twins, July 29, 1914.

LUTHER ZEIGLER ROSSER, who has practiced law at Atlanta since 1884, has been identified with many important causes in Georgia. He is a native of Gordon County, that state, where he was born December 31, 1859. He graduated from Emory College in 1878, was admitted to the Georgia bar in 1880, and spent the first four years of his practice at Fairburn. He is now a member of the firm Rosser, Slaton, Phillips & Hopkins.

EX-GOVERNOR JOHN M. SLATON is a native of Georgia, born in Meriwether County, December 25, 1866. He graduated from the University of Georgia with first honors in 1866, and was admitted to the bar in the following year. He served as a member of the Georgia House of Representatives in 1896-1909 and of the State Senate, in 1909-13, during these periods being honored with the speakership of the Lower House for four years and with the presidency of the upper legislative body for another four years. He was acting governor from November, 1911, to January, 1912, to fill the unexpired term of Hoke Smith, who was elected to the United States Senate, and in October of the latter year was elected chief executive of Georgia for the term extending from June, 1913-15.

EMORY SPEER, of Macon, Georgia, has served as United States judge for the Southern District of Georgia since 1885 and dean of the law department of Mercer University since 1893. He is prominent as an orator at memorial celebrations and as an author on judicial and constitutional topics. Judge Speer was born in Culloden, Georgia, September 3, 1848, and served as a private in the Fifth Kentucky Mounted Infantry of the Confederacy. He was admitted to the bar in 1869, having graduated from the University of Georgia the same year. In 1873-6 he was solicitor general and served in the Forty-sixth Congress in 1879-81, as an independent democrat. He was returned to the succeeding Congress as a straight independent. He was United States attorney in 1883-85, and in February of the latter year ascended the Federal bench having jurisdiction over the southern district of Georgia. In 1906 he was appointed lecturer on the Storrs Foundation of Yale University.

JAMES C. WILLIAMS. Among the best known and most successful newspaper men of Georgia, is James C. Williams, editor and proprietor of the Herald-Journal, of Greensboro, Greene County, who is widely esteemed by the craft and generally recognized as a representative journalist of the state.

James C. Williams is a native of Georgia, born January 4, 1869, at Camak, in Warren County. He was only five years old when he became an orphan and in other ways fortune had not been kind to him. By the time he was twelve years of age he had received all the school training and discipline he ever gained and then it was that he, fortunately, determined to enter a printing office to learn the trade, finding an opening in the office of the Crawfordsville Democrat as printer's "devil," a humble position that has not yet been eliminated in the most modern of printing offices with their expensive linotype machines. Mr. Williams satisfactorily passed through this stage of his education and finally completed his entire period of apprenticeship. Afterward he worked in many southern printing offices, his positions varying from foreman of the composing room, advertising solicitor and circulation manager until about 1901, when he purchased the Reporter, at Washington, Georgia. This paper he conducted on a successful scale for four years, when, desiring to enter a wider field, he disposed of his first journal at a profit and then bought the Crawfordsville Advocate-Democrat, this being the very newspaper on which he had learned typesetting. It must have been very gratifying when he found himself able, through technical skill and able management, to largely expand the paper's circulation and secure profitable advertising, and he continued to issue this paper for the next three years and then sold, again with profit, leaving plant and circulation in far better condition than when he purchased.

In January, 1906, Mr. Williams came to Greensboro and soon after bought the entire plant and good will of the Herald-Journal, which he has built up until its reputation is that of one of the best weekly newspapers in the state. As a business man, Mr. Williams has been remarkably successful and as an editorial writer he has few equals. His paper is one of the organs of the democratic party, Mr. Williams being an influential member of that political organization by which he has frequently been highly honored. He has served as a member of the state democratic committee, as a member of the democratic executive committee for Wilkes, Taliaferro and Greene counties and as democratic presidential elector from the Eighth Georgia District in 1912. He was again named presidential elector of the Eighth District in 1916. He has been interested also in civic affairs and has served on the city council of Greensboro, his efforts ever being to promote movements for the public welfare.

Mr. Williams has a happy home circle comprising wife and four daughters and two sons. He is a man of forethought and prudence, as has been evidenced by his judicious property investments in and adjacent to Greensboro, the value of these in recent years having been greatly enhanced.

In the light of Mr. Williams' success in life, entirely through his own efforts, a word may be permitted calling attention to the results that accrue from industry, perseverance and integrity, no matter how heavy may be the handicaps in youth.

JOHN B. HUTCHESON. One of the recognized leaders of the bar of Georgia is John B. Hutcheson, of Ashburn, who, identifying himself with the new County of Turner, from the date of its organization, in 1905, became one of the dominant figures in this section of the state, conspicuous during the past decade for its phenomenal growth. Mr. Hutcheson inherits a name which has long stood for integrity in private life and for civic virtue in official station. In the last General Assembly (1915-16) he was a member of the House of Representatives from Turner County, and in this body his forceful personality made him an accepted leader, though his most effective work, perhaps, was in

the quiet deliberations of the committee room rather than in the clamorous debates of the assembly hall. Well-poised in mind, his temperament is decidedly judicial, and he is given rather to the calm statement of carefully formed opinions than to the violent advocacy of public measures. Upon much of the legislation of the last session his impress was distinctly stamped. Especially zealous was he in his championship of compulsory education, and it was due largely to his tireless activities that a law to this effect was in 1916 written for the first time upon the statute books of Georgia. Mr. Hutcheson was vice chairman of the judiciary committee, vice chairman of the Western and Atlantic committee, and a member of the committee on education. These assignments in themselves attest his influence as a law-maker. Yielding to the importunities of friends, rather than to an impulse of selfish ambition, Mr. Hutcheson became a candidate in 1916 for one of the newly created judgeships of the Court of Appeals. There were many applicants for these judicial honors. Some of the ablest lawyers of the state were among the number, not a few of them already wearers of the ermine. Though unsuccessful in his race, the fact that he came fifth on a list of fourteen, emphasizes the esteem in which he is held by all classes of the people, an honor in itself equivalent to a crown of laurels.

Born at Jonesboro, Clayton County, Georgia, November 20, 1860, the subject of this sketch is a son of Leander C. and Julia A. (Sims) Hutcheson. His paternal grandfather was Furney Hutcheson, who served as a soldier in the Indian uprising of 1836. Leander C. Hutcheson was born in Blount County, Tennessee, June 19, 1820, and when ten years of age came with his parents to Georgia, the family first settling in Fayette County, afterwards in Clayton. He was a farmer by occupation but became exceedingly well known in public affairs, serving for twenty-two years as sheriff of Clayton County. He was first elected to that office in 1860 on the whig ticket, and retained the office for six consecutive terms of two years each, though in the last year he was removed as an "impediment to Reconstruction," a badge of honor to be cherished by his children's children. During those years this civil office was burdened with a weight of responsibilities and duties such as it has never had since. During the war he was also first lieutenant of the Home Guards of the state militia. In 1872-73 he represented Clayton County in the State Legislature, and in 1886 was again elected to the office of sheriff and served until he had completed a total of twenty-two years' tenure of the office of sheriff. This venerable Georgian died in 1903 at the age of eighty-three. His widow, who was born in Meriwether County, Georgia, September 26, 1841, is still living at Jonesboro at the age of seventy-five.

John B. Hutcheson, who was one of five children, grew up in Jonesboro, attended the high school there, was also a student in the University of Georgia, and until reaching his majority was given a great deal of practical experience in farm work. While attending the university he taught school during vacations, and thus earned the means to defray the expenses of his further education. Another means for the same end was supplied by taking contracts for improving the streets of his home city, and this he did for two years. In 1884 Mr. Hutcheson assumed the control of the Jonesboro News and continued to edit that journal until 1886, meanwhile devoting himself assiduously to the study of law. He kept law books close to his editorial desk, and after mastering the fundamentals of jurisprudence he was admitted to the bar on March 1, 1886. Thus for thirty years he has been an active member of the Georgia bar.

However, he did not begin practice until January 1, 1888, when he formed a partnership with James L. Key at Atlanta. He remained in practice in that city for four years associated with Mr. Key, and afterwards practiced alone until 1905, when he moved to Ashburn. He early became recognized as a conscientious, painstaking attorney, and one whose ability enabled him to pro-



LYMAN ALONZO REDWINE

tect the interests of his clients without recourse to any other means than such as were justified by legal ethics. Upon the formation of Turner County by the Legislature in 1905, Mr. Hutcheson had moved to Ashburn, the county seat of the new county.

His part in local affairs and in state politics has brought him considerable prominence. He is a true democrat and for thirty years has been active in party affairs. Until his removal to Ashburn he was a member of the democratic state executive committee for his district. In 1896 he was alternate presidential elector for the Fifth Congressional District, and in the same year was elected mayor of Jonesboro and gave that town a most progressive administration. In October, 1904, he was elected solicitor for the City Court of Jonesboro for a term of four years, but resigned upon his removal to Ashburn. For several years he was trustee of the Third District Agricultural School. Mr. Hutcheson was elected a member of the State Legislature from Turner County in 1914. He is president of the Turner County Bar Association and is also a member of the Georgia Bar Association. He is now a director of the Georgia Normal and Industrial College at Milledgeville. Prominent in Masonic circles, he is past master of Jonesboro Lodge No. 87, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, a member of the Forest Park Lodge No. 70, Royal Arch Masons and of Coeur de Leon Commandery No. 4, Knights Templar, and of Yaarab Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On November 30, 1903, in the City of Atlanta, Mr. Hutcheson was united in marriage to Mrs. Rebecca (Shepard) Mann, daughter of Capt. James M. and Celia (Locklin) Shepard. His married life has been an ideally happy one, and from his home fireside has come much of his best inspiration. Modest to a fault, Mr. Hutcheson never thrusts himself into the limelight of the public prints except when by sheer force of his ability he makes his impress felt upon great popular movements. Lucian Knight, Georgia's state historian, has said of Mr. Hutcheson: "There are higher honors yet in store for this splendid Georgian. Few men, indeed, are better equipped for useful service to the state. Loyal to his friends, I know of no one less thoughtful of himself where the interests of others are involved. He loves every foot of his native soil with the enthusiasm of a devotee, but, untainted by self-seeking, his supreme ambition is 'not to be ministered unto but to minister.'"

LYMAN ALONZO REDWINE was born in Hall County, Georgia, October 2, 1846. His parents were John Elbert Redwine and Emeline (Kerbow) Redwine. The founders of the family were of German and Scotch ancestry, emigrating to this country before the Revolutionary struggle for American independence and taking an active part in that war.

William Redwine, grandfather of the Atlanta merchant, was a native of North Carolina, and in Montgomery County of that state John Elbert Redwine was born June 3, 1823. He died January 1, 1915, in his ninety-second year. Emeline Kerbow, mother of Lyman A. Redwine, was born in Jackson County, Georgia, May 1, 1824, and died in Gainesville in this state August 8, 1907, in her eighty-fourth year.

Lyman A. Redwine spent his boyhood in Hall County, receiving only an academic education, at Gainesville. Though only fifteen years old when the war between the states broke out he enlisted in Moore's Battery of Artillery, but after a short service was transferred to Company K of the Eleventh Georgia Cavalry under the noted Gen. Joe Wheeler. This regiment was attached to Hannon's Brigade and Wheeler's Corps. Mr. Redwine was in service until paroled in May, 1865.

After the close of the war, in December, 1867, he came to Atlanta and has been identified with and a factor in making it a great city and the commercial metropolis of the southeastern states. He was one of a group of

courageous men who after the misfortunes of the war assumed the burdens of responsibility connected with the task of rehabilitating the former institutions and activities and proceeding with an ever greater development and expansion of Atlanta and the South.

Into this great work have entered many great characters, all deserving of the memory of history. One of them whose services have been continuous for fifty years is Lyman A. Redwine, vice president of the Dougherty-Little-Redwine Company. The phenomenal development of Atlanta is reflected in his own success and prosperity. He has been in business in Atlanta since 1867, and his name is one of those most closely identified with the upbuilding of the wholesale trade of that city.

His first experience in the wholesale dry goods business was gained when a young man, and many would say that his success is due to the fact that there has been no wavering or deviation from the line which he thus chose in his early life. He worked from the bottom up, and had experience in practically every department of the dry goods house. For several years he was a junior partner, then a full partner, and for many years was the active buyer for the splendid house in whose title his name forms a part.

He has always been allied politically with the democratic party. He is a member and on the official board of the First Methodist Church, and also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Gate City Lodge, No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons.

At Atlanta on June 15, 1876, he was married to Angie A. Gullatt, and to her he ascribes much of whatever success he has made. Mrs. Redwine's father James E. Gullatt, was a manufacturer of iron products at Atlanta, and was also a prominent figure in public affairs, serving as a city councilman and as a member of the Georgia Legislature from Fulton County.

T. J. McARTHUR, M. D. In 1910 the medical fraternity of Georgia in the Georgia Medical Association honored by election to the presidency one of the ablest physicians and surgeons of Southern Georgia, Dr. Thomas J. McArthur of Cordele. Doctor McArthur is also vice president of the Georgia Surgeons Club, is a councilor of the Third District Medical Society, a member of the Crisp County Society, and of the Southern and the American Medical associations. His very high standing in the profession is due to a thorough devotion to his calling and splendid natural endowment.

He was born in Wilkinson County, Georgia, April 30, 1868, a son of John and Winifred (Rivers) McArthur. His parents were also natives of Wilkinson County, where his father was a planter and farmer until 1903, when he retired and moved to Cordele, where he died at the age of eighty-seven years. During the war between the states he was for two years in active service in the Confederate army, and refused promotion from his rank as lieutenant to captain of the company. After the war he was made collector of Wilkinson County, and was always active in public affairs. The mother died at Cordele in February, 1915, aged seventy-nine. There were eleven children, among whom Doctor McArthur was sixth in order of birth. Of the eight sons and three daughters, two sons and one daughter are now deceased. The others are: Charles A. McArthur of Cordele; J. J. McArthur of Gordon; James F. McArthur of Atlanta; Dr. A. L. McArthur, who is postmaster of Cordele; Louis R. McArthur who lives at Lowndes County, Georgia; Mrs. J. W. Robinson, of Dover, and Mrs. W. T. Robinson of Dover.

Doctor McArthur attended country schools and the Gordon High School, and for four years was a teacher, a vocation which gave him most of the means he used to attend the Southern Medical College at Atlanta, where he was graduated M. D. in 1894. Doctor McArthur has accepted every opportunity to broaden his knowledge and experience and has associated with all the prominent men of the profession in Georgia. In 1911 he attended for post-graduate

work the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, spent a part of the year 1913 in the New York Post-Graduate School, was at New Orleans in 1914 in Tulane University, and for a part of the year 1915 was at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore.

His first practice was done at Unadilla, Georgia, where he remained from 1894 to 1903, since which latter year he has been established at Cordele. In 1906 Doctor McArthur founded and has since been president of the medical staff of the Cordele Sanitarium, which has had a very prosperous growth and is now one of the leading hospitals in Southern Georgia.

He is a deacon in the Primitive Baptist Church and in politics is a democrat. In September, 1895, at Unadilla he married Mrs. Fannie (Henderson) Horn, widow of Samuel Horn. They are the parents of four children: Mary, born in 1896, at Unadilla and a graduate of Braun College at Athens with the class of 1915; Charles Eugene, born in 1902 at Unadilla and attending school; Thomas Alton, born in 1905 at Cordele; and Marvin Chester, born in 1908.

BENJAMIN BOCHARD. From the position of a humble grocer clerk Benjamin Bochard during his career in Georgia has become the leading wholesale grocer in the southern section of the state, and is now at the head of one of the largest and most flourishing enterprises of the kind at Brunswick.

He was born at Macon, Georgia, November 30, 1866, a son of Abraham and Amelia (Fendig) Bochard. His father was born in Prussia and his mother in Bavaria, Germany, and the former came to America when a young boy and a short time before the war located in Macon, Georgia. During the war he served in the Home Guard of Wheeler's Brigade. In 1867 he moved to Brunswick and was engaged in the retail grocery business there until his death at the age of seventy-three. The mother was married in Indiana and died in Brunswick when about sixty-four years of age.

The youngest in a large family of eight children, Benjamin Bochard acquired his early education in the public schools of Brunswick, and as a boy learned the grocery business under his father. Later for a period of five years he was in the insurance business, but in 1895 he established the Bochard produce business and wholesale grocery. He started with a modest capital, but his tireless energy has brought the concern to large proportions and it is now incorporated and carries the best stock of general grocery supplies in this section of Georgia. Mr. Bochard is president, Alfred Fendig is vice president, and the secretary and cashier is S. H. H. Herndon.

Mr. Bochard is a democrat, is a Master Mason and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the I. O. B. B.

On April 16, 1902, at Greenwood, Mississippi, he married Miss Marie Reiman, daughter of Herman Reiman and wife of Greenwood. To their marriage have been born two children, both of whom are now in school, and both were born at Brunswick. Tillie R., the daughter, was born in 1904, and Herman A., was born in 1909.

LOUIS W. MOBLEY, M. D. One of the oldest physicians in active practice in Dooly County is Dr. Louis W. Mobley, who is a veteran of the Confederate war and has been in active practice at Vienna for more than forty years.

He was born in Crocker County, Georgia, near Macon, March 4, 1842, a son of M. H. and Margaret (Owen) Mobley, his father a native of South Carolina and his mother of Georgia. Grandfather H. A. Mobley emigrated to Georgia and located in Crocker County, settling on a tract of land on the east side of the Ocmulgee River. M. H. Mobley, his son, subsequently became a well known planter in that locality and died in 1892 at the age of eighty-one. His wife passed away in 1893 at the age of seventy-one.

The oldest of three children, Doctor Mobley as a boy attended the country

schools and afterwards took a course in the Richmond Medical College, where he graduated M. D. in 1873. His first practice as a physician was done in Pulaski County, but after a year, in 1874, he moved to Dooly County and established his home at Vienna.

During the war he enlisted in Company E of the Sixth Georgia Regiment under General Colquitt, and was in many of the stirring battles and campaigns of the war, principally in Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia. He was never wounded, and was mustered out at the close of the war.

He has also played his part in public affairs, and was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1876, and was again elected in 1882 and in 1905. He is an active democrat, a member of the Masonic Order, and belongs to the Dooly County Medical Society.

In October, 1862, he married Miss Sarah V. McAfee who died September 14, 1867. In 1868 Doctor Mobley married Miss S. J. Cone, a daughter of Judge W. B. Cone. Mrs. Mobley died September 5, 1905.

Dr. H. M. Mobley, only son of Dr. Louis W. Mobley is a skillful and high class physician and surgeon and is also in practice at Vienna. He graduated from the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons and has carried high ideals as well as proficiency into his professional work. He has been twice married and has six children, as follows: Sarah V., Lucile and George Owen by his first wife, and Carrie, Louis and Toombs, by his second wife.

K. R. LEWIS. When the bankers of Dooly County are under consideration one of the first names to be mentioned is that of K. R. Lewis, now vice president of the Vienna Banking Company. Mr. Lewis' success has been the result of hard work and persistency, and he entered the present institution with which he is officially identified in a minor capacity and has mastered one detail after another until he reached his present executive post, and he is also recognized as one of the leading and most influential citizens of the locality.

Born in Dooly County May 31, 1876, he was the youngest of twelve children born to S. F. and Cynthia (Baker) Lewis. His parents were born in Jones County, Georgia, grew up and married in this state. His father was a successful Dooly County farmer and died in that county in December, 1915, at the age of eighty-four. He was also a veteran of the war between the states and had served as an officer in the Confederate army, having been with the army through all its campaigns in the entire war period. The mother is also deceased.

As a boy K. R. Lewis attended the public schools at Vienna and completed a business course at Macon. He had already made up his mind to become a banker, and his first occupation on leaving school was as messenger for the Vienna Banking Company. He rose from one position to another, filling successively the post of bookkeeper and cashier, and for the past seven years has been vice president.

He was also honored by one term as mayor of Vienna, an office he filled with admirable efficiency during 1906-07. In politics he is a democrat. Besides his place as a banker he is interested in farm development and agriculture and has done much to promote intensive farming and the raising of livestock. He is a member of several of the social clubs at Vienna.

In January, 1900, at Vienna, he married Miss Gussie Lennard. Their four children are, Miss Ruth, born in Vienna in 1900 and now in the high school; Ellean, born in 1904, and also a school girl; Louise, born in 1909; and K. R. Lewis, Jr., born February 14, 1915.

W. S. REESE is one of the men closely identified in a practical way with the cotton seed oil industry of Georgia, and nearly all his business experience

has been along that line. He is now one of the executive officers of the great plant situated at Vienna.

He was born at Madison, Georgia, March 31, 1882, a son of Isaac W. and Elizabeth (Burney) Reese. The parents were also natives of Georgia, and his father was for a number of years an auctioneer and still later a farmer in Morgan County where he died in 1889 at the age of fifty. He was a Confederate soldier and endured many privations and sufferings in the war. He enlisted in Company E of the Third Georgia Regiment and served as a non-commissioned officer from 1861 to 1865. At the battle of Chancellorsville he was wounded but afterwards returned to the service, and was finally captured and was imprisoned on Johnson Island in Lake Erie, where he remained until exchanged. The mother died at Madison, Georgia, October 8, 1915, aged seventy-one. W. S. Reese is the youngest of their six children. Two others are still living, George S. of Rome, Georgia; and Burney C. of Madison.

W. S. Reese had his early schooling at Madison and began his practical career as clerk in a drug store. That was his work for three years, after which he became cashier for the Madison Oil Company, and for eight years he was associated with that firm and gained a constantly growing experience in the cotton seed oil industry in all its practical phases. Afterwards the Empire Cotton Oil Company acquired the Madison plant and a great many other oil companies throughout the state, and Mr. Reese remained with this larger corporation and came as assistant manager to the large Vienna plant of the company in 1915.

In politics he is a democrat, and is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias. On June 23, 1908, he married Miss Mamie Stanley. Their two children are Stanley Augusta, born in 1909, at Madison; and Elizabeth Burney, born January 5, 1912, also at Madison.

PLEASANT ALEXANDER STOVALL. Previous to his appointment as minister to Switzerland in 1913, Pleasant A. Stovall was actively engaged in the newspaper field of Georgia for more than twenty-eight years. He was born in Augusta July 10, 1857, graduated from the University of Georgia in 1875 and in the following year became associate editor of the Augusta Chronicle. He held that position until 1879 and in 1891 assumed the editorship of the Savannah Press. In June, 1913, when he was appointed minister to Switzerland, he relinquished the editorship of the Press, although he remained its proprietor and still controls its policy. He had already served several terms in the Georgia House of Representatives, covering 1902-06 and 1912-13. He also took quite an interest in military matters, and was lieutenant colonel on the staffs of Governor Worthen and Governor Atkinson.

FARISH C. TATE, who was the member of Congress from the Ninth Georgia District for twelve years and is a resident of Atlanta, is a native of the state, born at Jasper, Pickens County, November 20, 1856. He was admitted to the bar in 1880 and practiced in his native place until 1905. He served as a member of the General Assembly in 1882-85 and was a member of Congress from 1894 to 1905, these years covering the session from the Fifty-third to the Fifty-eighth, inclusive. In 1905, when he was appointed United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia he moved, officially, to Atlanta. He served thus until 1913.

SAMUEL JOEL TRIBBLE, of Athens, has represented the Eighth District in Congress since 1911, or from the Sixty-second to the Sixty-fourth congresses, inclusive. He was born in Franklin County, Georgia, in 1868, and in 1891 graduated from the law department of the University of Georgia. He commenced practice at Athens, which has since been his home. For nine years previous to his election to Congress he served either as solicitor of the Athens City Court, or as solicitor general of the Western Circuit.

D. C. ALBERT. At first glance the life of the ordinary man of business would not seem to contain material appealing to the general public. However, if we take into consideration the effort, concentration, stability and perseverance which are necessary concomitants in elevating a man from obscurity to prominence, from mediocrity to established position, his career may prove to be not without its interesting features. In the career of D. C. Albert, cashier of the Citizens Bank of Ashburn, Georgia, these features pertain. It has been his fortune to have recognized, appreciated and grasped his opportunities, to have moulded his abilities to fit his needs, and to have firmly entrenched himself in the confidence of his business associates.

Mr. Albert was born in Rockdale County, Georgia, in August, 1878, and is a son of John S. and Amanda (Deal) Albert. His parents, natives of Georgia, were reared and educated in this state, and passed their lives in Rockdale County, where John S. Albert was engaged in agricultural ventures. He became well known as a successful planter, an energetic and industrious man of business who made his acumen count in commercial circles, and a citizen who contributed his full share to the welfare and development of his home community. His death occurred in 1901, when he was sixty-two years of age, Mrs. Albert having died in the year previous at the age of sixty-five years. There were three daughters and five sons in the family, of whom two sons are deceased, the survivors being: E. S., W. M., A. J., Mrs. M. B. Sorrow, Mrs. T. M. Rowan and Mrs. A. T. Bishop.

The fourth in order of birth of his parents' children, D. C. Albert passed his boyhood on the home plantation in the same manner of other lads of his vicinity and time. He was given a good education in the graded schools, following which he took a high school course at Conyers, the county seat of Rockdale County, and after his graduation therefrom, in 1890, entered a commercial college and prepared himself for a business career. His first experience in a business way was in connection with a mercantile establishment at Conyers, where he remained for ten years, and in 1901 came to Ashburn, where he engaged in business in the same line and continued therein until 1909. In that year Mr. Albert began his connection with financial affairs as bookkeeper of the Citizens Bank, and in the year following was advanced to the position of cashier, which he has since retained. Mr. Albert has an excellent reputation in banking circles, and is known among his associates as a man of keen judgment and much executive ability who has mastered the fine points of banking and who combines in his operations the qualities of banking caution and progressive principles. While merchandising and financial affairs have attracted the greater part of his attention, he has also had experience in other lines, for prior to entering business college he was engaged in teaching school for two years, thus gaining his start. Politically a democrat, he has not been identified with public matters as an office holder, but has always been interested in the things that affect his community and has given his moral support and financial aid to progressive measures. In fraternal life, Mr. Albert is a Mason of high standing, having passed through all the orders up to and including the Shrine, and is likewise a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of Pythias.

In July, 1897, at Conyers, Georgia, Mr. Albert was united in marriage with Miss Alice Hollingsworth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Hollingsworth, and a member of a family well and prominently known at Conyers. They are the parents of two children: Louise, who was born at Ashburn, in 1904; and Sarah Willy, who was born at Mansfield, Georgia, in 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Albert are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church, and have many friends in religious as well as social circles.

W. L. ROEBUCK for the past thirteen years has been one of the leading business men of Cordele, where he is one of the executive officials in the



Luther O Stephens

Cordele Sash, Door and Lumber Company. This is probably the largest and most important industry of the kind in South Georgia.

He was born in Cochran, Georgia, April 3, 1874, the sixth in a family of eleven children whose parents were W. T. and Priscilla (Dykes) Roebuck. Both parents were born in Georgia, and his father served with a Georgia regiment throughout the period of the Civil war, and was once wounded in battle. For many years he was a farmer and planter in Pulaski County, where he died in 1898 at the age of sixty-seven, and his wife passed away in the same year at the same age.

As a boy W. L. Roebuck attended grammar and high schools at Cochran, and at a comparatively early age entered the lumber business at Mitchellville. He was first employed in a clerical capacity but rapidly mastered all the details of the lumber trade and industry, and was with one firm five years. In 1903 he came to Cordele and became identified with the Cordele Sash and Door and Lumber Company. He has for a number of years been its vice president and treasurer. This company was organized in 1898, and the first president was W. C. Acock, while Mr. E. P. McBarney is now president. The industry is one of the important assets of Cordele, since it employs about seventy-five men, and has a product which goes all over the Southeastern states. The company ship many carloads annually of both finished and rough lumber and also sash, door and general house building materials.

Mr. Roebuck has also made himself a factor in other affairs of that city, is a director of the Cordele National Bank, and at the present is serving as an alderman. He is deacon in the First Baptist Church, is a Mason and Shriner, a Knight of Pythias and also an Elk.

On September 2, 1897, at Tifton he married Miss Lola Jessup, daughter of Dr. P. A. Jessup, a well known Baptist minister at Tifton. Mr. and Mrs. Roebuck have four children: Miss Evelyn, born at Cordele in 1898 and now a student in the high school; Mildred, born in 1903 and also in school; Edwin born in 1908; and Barnwell, born in 1910.

LUTHER PARKS STEPHENS, M. D., in point of years of continuous work is one of the oldest members of the medical fraternity of Atlanta. His professional career rests upon a broad foundation of scholarship and in the general field of medicine and surgery he has few peers in the state. Thirty years of active practice have brought him many of the most coveted honors and distinctions of the profession.

He also represents an honored name in the South. His ancestry is of Revolutionary stock. The Stephens family originated in England and since its settlement in the United States has lived mainly in South Carolina, Kentucky and Georgia. An early ancestor was Joshua Stephens, a wealthy planter, who married Elizabeth Dyer, a native of England. Their son Joseph W. Stephens was married in Grainger County, Tennessee, to Hannah Cox. Of their six sons and four daughters one was Maj. Sam Stephens, grandfather of Dr. Stephens of Atlanta.

Born in Kentucky June 6, 1813, Major Stephens in 1835 married Martha T. Baker. They became the parents of five sons and five daughters. Though well advanced in years at the time, Major Stephens enlisted and served loyally in the Confederate cause in the war between the states.

A son of Major Sam Stephens and wife, William J. Harwell Stephens, father of Doctor Stephens, became a substantial business man of Hall County, Georgia. He was an intimate friend of the late Governor Allen D. Candler, and for a time was his associate in business. For three years he served in the Confederate army as a member of Cobb's Legion, that brave body of men organized by Gen. Thomas R. R. Cobb, who gave his life to the cause. William J. Harwell Stephens married Eliza M. Parks, whose people belonged to South Carolina. One of her ancestors was Henry Parks, a Revolutionary

soldier who fought at the Battle of King's Mountain. Thus on both sides Doctor Stephens claims descent from a notable family of the South.

Luther Parks Stephens was born in Hall County, Georgia, February 19, 1862. In boyhood he attended the local schools and later the North Georgia Agricultural College at Dahlonega, which was then under the management of a famous educator D. W. Lewis. From the instruction of Doctor Lewis he entered Emory College, where he came under the influence and educational care of the late Bishop Atticus G. Haygood. During all this time he was cherishing a hope of a medical career, and after a period of preliminary study while teaching school, he entered the Atlanta Medical College, where he continued until graduation. After one year of practice in Walton County, Doctor Stephens located in Atlanta in 1887, and in subsequent years has built up a large professional business and won public confidence. In the sense of pursuing any branch of medical science as a specialty, at the expense of time and consideration to all others, Doctor Stephens declines to be named as a modern physician. As a close student of scientific discovery along every line and acceptance of the same when his own judgment and knowledge so urge, Doctor Stephens is progressive and his patients profit through his careful conservatism.

He is a member of the staff of Grady Hospital as visiting surgeon, and was president of the medical staff one year. Since 1888 he has been a member and is ex-president of the Atlanta Society of Medicine and of the Fulton County Medical Society. He also belongs to the Medical Association of Georgia, the Southern and American Medical associations.

Doctor Stephens has served the City of Atlanta as a member of the council for two years and also as a member of the board of education. Before he began active practice as a physician, in 1885, the citizens of his home county, Hall, organized a school and insisted upon Doctor Stephens taking charge of it, which he did for one year. This school has since been enlarged and is known as Murryville Academy, being one of the prominent preparatory schools of North Georgia. Doctor Stephens has always taken much interest in the institution, and has assisted in many ways in its growth and prosperity. Doctor Stephens owns a large tract of land in North Georgia, and when his professional engagements permit he takes great pleasure in "getting back to the soil." He has long been prominent in Masonic circles in Atlanta. He is affiliated with Atlanta Lodge, No. 59, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master, is past high priest of Mount Zion Chapter No. 16, Royal Arch Masons, is past eminent commander of Coeur de Leon Commandery No. 4, Knights Templar, and past grand commander of the Knights Templar of Georgia. In the Atlanta Consistory he has attained the thirty-second degree Scottish Rite. His political affiliations have always been with the democratic party. He is a steward in the Methodist Church, and is otherwise useful in this religious body. Doctor Stephens has witnessed many wonderful changes since he came to make his home in Atlanta, and has watched with pride and assisted in every movement for the development of the metropolis of the southeastern states. He is an active member of the University Club.

On October 25, 1892, Doctor Stephens married Mary Bell, daughter of Maj. Madison Bell, a prominent citizen of Atlanta, whose career is sketched on other pages. Dr. and Mrs. Stephens have four children: Luther, Harwell Madison, Evelyn and Douglas Stephens.

T. H. GREGORY. Born in Lawrence County, Georgia, April 30, 1866, left motherless a month later, and reared by his grandparents until he was able to take care of himself, T. H. Gregory for a man who was dependent upon his own exertions and his ambition for his progress in the world, has accomplished a real success and for years has been one of the leading men of Dooly County,

and is now president of one of the county's largest and most substantial banking institutions.

His parents were T. L. and Jane (Fullen) Gregory, both of whom were natives of Georgia. His father, who died in 1881, when T. H. Gregory was but fifteen years of age, was a Confederate soldier throughout the war, having joined the army at Atlanta under General Gordon. Along other campaigns he fought for many months in Alabama. Subsequently he became a farmer and was also connected with several other lines of business.

T. H. Gregory, who was the only child of his parents, started school in Lawrence County, but even when a school boy he was doing a work which enabled him to pay his own way. He worked as a farm hand, did the heavy toil connected with a brick yard, and at the age of fifteen found employment in a store at McRae, and that experience laid the foundation on which his advancement has since been possible. He finally entered business on his own account, having been very economical and thrifty, and for fourteen years he was a successful merchant at McRae. In January, 1896, he removed to Vienna, and continued as a merchant in that city until 1910. In that year he organized with others the First National Bank of Vienna, which started with a capital of \$50,000 and in 1911 was increased to \$75,000. It has always maintained the highest standards of a banking institution, and Mr. Gregory has been its president since organization. He is also director of a mercantile company at McRae.

Fraternally he is a Mason and Shriner and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has served as an alderman of Vienna. In 1893 he married Miss Aurelia Mullis, who died at Cochran, Georgia, in 1900. Her father was W. J. Mullis of Cochran. In August, 1900, Mr. Gregory married a sister of his first wife, Miss Bettie Mullis. To their marriage have been born two children, William Polson Gregory, born at Unadilla in 1903 and now in school at Vienna; and Mary Elizabeth, born in 1905 at Unadilla and also attending school.

JOEL JONES LOTT. The president of the Glynn County Bank and of the leading wholesale grocery and jobbing firm of Lott & Love, Joel Jones Lott is a typical citizen of the South, alert, progressive and resolute. It is to such men that Southeast Georgia owes its advancement and the wonderful development of its business enterprises—men who maintain a constant lookout for opportunity, who utilize it when it comes, and who at the same time promote the general welfare while winning individual success. Mr. Lott is one of the strong representatives of business and banking interests at Brunswick, and his advancement to his present position has been continuous from a humble place in the business world, for when he started out in life for himself his capital was represented by his ambition, determination and native business ability.

Joel J. Lott is of Danish descent, the family having been founded in this country by three brothers of the name who came to America during the eighteenth century, one settling in South Carolina and the other two in Georgia, and all of whom became merchants and planters. Mr. Lott was born in Coffee County, Georgia, July 20, 1863, and is a son of Elisha and Mary (Moore) Lott, and a grandson of Daniel Lott, a native of Montgomery County, Georgia. Elisha Lott was born in Coffee County, Georgia, in 1821, was there reared and educated, and, following in the footsteps of his sire engaged in planting when he reached man's estate. He became the owner of a large and valuable property which he operated with slave labor, but during the period of the Civil war, like many others of his locality, lost much of his fortune. However, through good management and industry he was able to recover from his financial shock, and at the time of his death, in 1886, when he was sixty-five years of age, he was one of the well-to-do men of his locality. Mr. Lott took an active part in political affairs, held many minor offices, and was sent

to the Georgia Legislature to represent Coffee County. Mrs. Lott was born in Clinch County, Georgia, a member of a family which originally came from South Carolina, and died in 1906, at the age of eighty-three years. She was a devout member of the Baptist Church, while Mr. Lott was a Methodist. There were nine children in the family, as follows: Bettie, deceased, who was the wife of Wiley Vickers, of Coffee County; Mary, who is the wife of James P. Lott, engaged as a planter in that county; Daniel P., who died in his sixty-fifth year, in Coffee County, where for many years he had been interested in planting; Lucy, who is the wife of Eli Vickers, a brother of Wiley, and a prominent farmer of Coffee County; Sarah Ann, who is the wife of Jacob L. Irvin, a planter of Coffee County; John M., a retired agriculturist of that county; Mattie, who is the wife of Richard V. Douglass, of New Smyrna, Florida; Elisha, deceased, who was a farmer of Coffee County; and Joel Jones.

Joel Jones Lott received his early education in the old field schools of Coffee County, and this was supplemented by a course at Moore's Business College, Atlanta, Georgia. At the age of nineteen years he accepted a clerkship in a general store at Pearson, Georgia, where he gained two years of experience in business customs and methods, then going to Hazlehurst, Georgia, where he also was employed as a clerk. During this time he had been carefully saving what he could from his earnings, and in 1884 took his small capital and in a modest way started in the retail grocery business at Willacoochee, Georgia. This business prospered from the start, and the young merchant, with ambitions beyond the limits of his little town, found himself the possessor of a valuable enterprise. Finally, after three years, he sold out to advantage and in the spring of 1887 came to Brunswick, ready to try his fortune in competition with the established merchants here. During that year he merchandised in a retail way, and in 1888 formed a partnership with J. E. B. Love, under the firm style of Lott & Love, W. H. Love being subsequently admitted to the firm. In 1890 Mr. Lott, desirous of conducting the business alone, purchased the interests of his partners, and since that time has been the directing head and practically the sole owner of this, one of the best known and most extensive wholesale grocery establishments in Southern Georgia. In addition to doing a large and profitable business in the immediate vicinity of Brunswick, the house sends traveling salesmen all through Southern Georgia, and the business shows an eminently satisfying yearly growth. Mr. Lott's thoroughly American spirit and his great energy have enabled him to mount from a lowly position to one of affluence. One of his leading characteristics in business affairs is his fine sense of order and complete system and the habit of giving careful attention to details, without which success in any undertaking is not an assured fact.

In 1907 Mr. Lott became one of the organizers of the Glynn County Bank of Brunswick, of which he is still president, with John Linton Allen as cashier. This strong institution has a capital of \$75,000, and undivided profits of \$10,000, and its record and standing are of an unsurpassed character. He has directed its policies with foresight and judgment, carefully conserving the interests of his depositors, who have the utmost confidence in his strength and solidity. Mr. Lott has been connected as a promoter or supporter with every movement for the public welfare. He is a member of the Good Roads Association, believing that good roads are necessary to advancement and progress, and is one of the active and working members of the Brunswick Board of Trade. In politics a democrat, for fourteen years he has held the office of county commissioner of Glynn County, and in that capacity is ably looking after the interests of the people of his district. Fraternally Mr. Lott is also well known, being a Knight Templar and Shriner Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. In disposition genial and in manner democratic, his friends are only numbered by his acquaintances.

His religious connection is with the Methodist Church, in which he is now serving as steward.

Mr. Lott was married at Willacoochee, Georgia, December 28, 1887, to Miss Gertrude Smith, a native of Early County, Georgia, and a daughter of Samuel and Martha (Cartledge) Smith. She was left an orphan when a child and was reared and educated in the home of her aunt, Mrs. Wilson, of Early County. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lott, namely: Gertrude, who is the wife of Frank L. Parker, of Waycross, Georgia; Miss May Josephine, who resides with her parents at Brunswick; Maud, who is the wife of James L. Andrews, of Brunswick; and Miss Beulah, who resides at home.

JOSEPH GOODHUE WEATHERBY. Of the men who in recent years have contributed through their energies and talents to the material advancement and progress of Southeastern Georgia, there are probably few who have accomplished in such a short period of time the achievements that have fallen to the lot of Joseph Goodhue Weatherby, secretary of the Brunswick Board of Trade. A lawyer by education and training, since coming to Brunswick some five years ago he has devoted himself to the promotion and carrying through of great engineering projects in connection with the securing of better maritime transportation facilities, and to attracting to Brunswick outside industrial concerns and capital. His name may be justly considered in an enumeration of the real builders of this part of the state.

Joseph Goodhue Weatherby was born at Birmingham, Alabama, October 23, 1878, and is a son of Rev. Joseph Harden and Susan (Montgomery) Weatherby. His father was born in Calhoun County, Alabama, in 1832, and in early life adopted the vocation of educator. Later, he studied for the ministry, and after graduating from the State Baptist College of Alabama, became a Baptist preacher and filled various pulpits at Birmingham and elsewhere. A man of excellent education and advanced literary ability, he eventually turned his attention to journalistic work, and for years was editor and owner of the Jones Valley Sun, an agricultural journal published at Birmingham, and also edited the first and second dailies published at Birmingham, the Iron Age and the old Chronicle, being also interested in the Evening News of that city. During the war between the states he left his home in Howard County, Georgia, and joined the Confederate army, in which he served through the period of the war as chaplain. He was a man of intense religious convictions, living his faith every day of his life, and was known and beloved all over the state. Reverend Weatherby married first Miss Olivia Kidd, a native of Birmingham, who died leaving two children: Mrs. Richard Heine, a resident of Talladega, Alabama; and Miss Florence Olive, of Jacksonville, Alabama, the active head and vice president of the Jacksonville State Normal School. Reverend Weatherby was married second to Miss Susan Montgomery, who was born in the old Ruhanna Baptist Church neighborhood, of Jefferson County, Alabama, now a part of the City of Birmingham, a daughter of Johnathan A. and Martha Montgomery. Mrs. Weatherby, a refined Christian woman of liberal education and many accomplishments, died in 1906, at the age of sixty-six years. Three children were born to Rev. Joseph H. and Susan Weatherby: James, who died at the age of twenty-one years, while studying for the ministry at the Baptist College, Birmingham, Alabama; Eugenia, who is the wife of John W. King, of Birmingham; and Joseph Goodhue.

Joseph G. Weatherby attended the public schools of Birmingham and Howard College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and then entered the University of Alabama, from which institution he was graduated in 1900 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. At that time he went to the West, settling at El Paso, Texas, and after admission to the Texas bar practiced successfully at that place for one year. Subsequently,

he went to Douglas, Arizona, and there for six years continued to carry on a large and important law business. His next location was the City of New York, where he became interested in a business venture, but this did not meet with his expectations and after about one year he returned to the South and spent a short time in his native city. Mr. Weatherby came to Brunswick, and here accepted the secretaryship of the Brunswick Board of Trade, which was badly in need of reorganization. His energy, organizing ability and executive power soon made themselves felt, the board was placed upon a sound financial basis, and the results accomplished by it almost immediately made evident the fact that the right man had been found for the place. His achievements in this direction attracted the attention of business men of other localities, and he was prevailed upon to accept the position of secretary for the Tom Bigbee River Improvement Association of Mississippi and Alabama. He is also a former vice president of the Georgia Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Weatherby has taken and still is taking a leading part in the project concerning the deepening of the Altamaha, Okmulgee and Okonee rivers. He was chosen, at the conference held at Macon in 1913, statistician, and in that capacity compiled the first set of statistics on the subject, which now forms the leading argument in behalf of the project at Washington, District of Columbia. Mr. Weatherby is now the recognized authority on harbors and rivers of the board of United States engineers. Since the reorganization of the Brunswick Board of Trade he has developed the possibilities of the Browning & Brown canning industry here, and largely through his efforts a new \$250,000 company has commenced operations. He also did much to secure to Brunswick the creosote plant, a \$200,000 concern, but his specialty is river and harbor work, on which he is an recognized authority, and in connection with this line of endeavor has prepared data for the board of engineers of the United States army, which, after a perusal of his statistics, recommended the deepening of the Brunswick harbor. Mr. Weatherby at this time is a candidate for the position of secretary to the Federal Trade Commission, and that his work has been recognized and appreciated is made evident by the fact that he has the endorsement of the United States congressmen from Alabama, Pennsylvania, Mississippi, South Carolina, Ohio and Georgia; John T. Cochran, president of the Alabama, Tennessee & Northern Railroad; United States Senator Hardwick of Georgia; United States Senator Vardaman of Mississippi; the Darien, Brunswick and Quitman boards of trade; Brig.-Gen. D. C. Kingaman, of the United States army; Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy; W. L. Park, vice president of the Illinois Central Railroad; and H. H. Raymond, president of the Mallory Steamship Company.

Mr. Weatherby was married at Tombstone, Arizona, in April, 1905, to Miss Olive Mabel Brems, a native of Chicago, Illinois, and a daughter of John Brems, of that city, Mr. Brems being a native of Germany. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Weatherby: Joseph Goodhue, Jr., born at Tombstone, Arizona, in April, 1906; Martha, born at Douglas, Arizona; Elinor, born at Montgomery, Alabama; Allen, born at Columbus, Mississippi; and Gerald, born at Brunswick, Georgia. Mr. Weatherby is a member of the Sigma Nu college fraternity and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, but the great volume of work which he has assumed and to which he gives his whole-hearted attention, precludes the possibility of his taking active participation in other matters. He belongs to the First Baptist Church of Birmingham, Alabama, while Mrs. Weatherby is a member of the Roman Catholic faith.

CARL VINSON, who represents the Tenth Georgia District, was born near Milledgeville, Baldwin County, November 18, 1883. He first graduated from the Military College at that place and in 1902 from the law department of Mercer University. His home has since been at Milledgeville.

In 1906-10 he served as county court solicitor; was in the Georgia House of Representatives in 1909-12; elected judge of the County Court in the latter year and resigned to accept the seat in Congress to which he was elected in November, 1914, to fill an unexpired term. Judge Vinson was re-elected to the Sixty-fourth Congress which concludes its last session in 1917.

JOHN RANDALL WALKER. The representative in Congress from the Eleventh Georgia District, John R. Walker, is a native of Blackshear, Pierce County, that state, born February 23, 1874. In 1898 he graduated from the law department of the University of Georgia and in 1900 began practice at Valdosta. He served in the lower house of the Legislature in 1907-08, and has been a member of the Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth congresses, his second term expiring in 1917.

PROF. THOMAS J. WOOFER, who has been dean of the School of Education, University of Georgia, and held the chair of philosophy and education in that institution since 1903, has taken a leading part in the cause of southern education for many years. He is a Virginian, born at Spencer, September 2, 1864. In 1881 he graduated from the West Virginia Normal School, and in 1888 earned the degree of A. B. and LL. B. from the university of that state. The University of Nashville conferred an A. M. upon him in 1893; from 1895 to 1900 he pursued post-graduate work at the University of Chicago for several years, which brought him a Ph. D., with LL. D. from the Illinois College of Law in 1909. For a year before his graduation from the State Normal School of West Virginia and for several years afterward, he taught in both country and city schools and in 1885-88 served as principal of that institution. From 1889 to 1903 he was successively superintendent of schools of West Point, Mississippi, professor of mathematics at Mercer University and director of the Normal and Industrial College, at Milledgeville, Georgia. In 1903, as stated, he assumed his present post. He is a member of all the leading educational associations, state, southern and national, and took a leading part in the late contest for the Peabody fund, through which a large permanent endowment was won for the College of Education for Teachers in the South.

HON. ALVIN D. GALE. Formerly judge of the City Court of Brunswick, Judge Gale has for twenty years been an active member of the bar of the Brunswick district and along with his reputation for ability and success in handling litigation he has those qualities of integrity and high mindedness which are so essential to the true success of the lawyer.

Born at Albany, Georgia, May 5, 1871, Judge Gale is a son of Dr. Alvin D. and Margaret Amanda (Hoyt) Gale. Both parents were born in New Hampshire, where they were reared and married, and coming South in the early days they lived a short time in South Carolina and later in the same year, 1842, located at Albany, Georgia. Doctor Gale was a doctor of dental surgery, and in 1877 removed to Townes County, Georgia, and to Brunswick in 1881. During the war he was a commissary sergeant in the Confederate army, was stationed at Macon and during the Battle of Atlanta was active in the defense of the city. He died in 1896 aged seventy-three, while his wife passed away in 1904 aged sixty-seven.

The eleventh in a family of thirteen children, Judge Gale attended the public schools at Brunswick and Valdosta and finished in the Glynn Academy at Brunswick. He worked his way to professional advancement, having acquired stenography and working as a stenographer in the law offices of Sims & Bennett and Bradley & Bennett until qualifying for admission to the bar in 1896. Since that year he has found his ability in demand as a lawyer, and from 1904 until 1908 he served as judge of the City Court of Brunswick,

finally resigning the office. Then for three years during the illness of Solicitor General Bennett he acted as solicitor general pro tem.

Judge Gale is a member of the Brunswick and State Bar associations, is past eminent commander of the Knight Templar Commandery and a member of the Royal Arch Chapter and other bodies of Masonry, and is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a democrat.

On December 27, 1892, at Thomasville, he married Miss Lottie Lofton, daughter of W. H. and Dolly (Halsey) Lofton. Her family was well known both at Thomasville and Atlanta, and her mother is still living. Their marriage was followed by the birth of four children: Alvin D., Jr., born in 1894 and a graduate of the Brunswick schools; Miss Margaret, born in 1896 at Brunswick; Henry Bennett, born in 1898 and a member of the high school class of 1915; and Miss Willie Bell, born in 1901 and attending the Brunswick High School. The oldest daughter, Miss Margaret Amanda, was married in January, 1916, to Mr. Jesse Gibson, sales manager of the Yaryan Rosin and Turpentine Company.

A. J. GORDON. The modern merchant knows what the people want and supplies the best facilities for meeting those wants. He also knows how far trade can be safely stimulated. He keeps a large and well selected stock, but never so long that it is out of date, and acts on that solid commercial principle that real success is only a return for an adequate service.

Of merchants in South Georgia illustrating this principle there is no more conspicuous example than that of A. J. Gordon of Brunswick. About twelve or thirteen years ago Mr. Gordon removed from Savannah, where he had his first independent business experience, to Brunswick and opened a stock of goods in a small store room. In the face of vigorous competition he has built up a department store which is now second to none in the city and that part of the state. Along with success in his private business ventures he has combined a splendid public spirit which has made him a factor in much of the civic improvement and municipal betterment in his home city where he is looked upon as a man of the finest character and useful influence.

Born at Koenigsburg, Prussia, Germany, July 8, 1881, he nevertheless has good reason to call himself an American citizen, except for the first six months of his life spent in his native country. When he was six months old his parents, Julius and Sarah Gordon, set out for America and landed in Baltimore, where Mr. Gordon acquired his early education in the common schools. His father on locating at Baltimore engaged in the dry goods business until 1886 and then came South to Georgia, locating at Waynesville, where he is still in business, and has a large department store. He is now about sixty-two years of age while his wife is about fifty-eight. They became the parents of eleven children.

The oldest of these children, A. J. Gordon, after leaving school had some practical experience in a wholesale dry goods house at Baltimore, remaining there five years and laying a complete foundation for his independent efforts. He then came South and located at Savannah, where he went into business in a small way, was getting well established, but eventually determined upon a new field. He was a merchant at Savannah from 1898 to 1903 and in the latter year moved to Brunswick. His large department store now carries a stock of men's ready made clothing, shoes, hats and also linens and other furnishings for general household purposes. His stock is valued at from \$40,000 to \$50,000, and some idea of the business done can also be obtained from the employes, which number about twelve during the dull season, while thirty sales people are in the store when the trade is most flourishing. To be the proprietor of such an establishment is no small achievement when one considers the humble start which Mr. Gordon made, one among a thousand, where

he now stands among the first. There is probably no single mercantile establishment at Brunswick which has had a more rapid and substantial growth.

In the meantime he has extended his interests to other enterprises, and is one of the large stockholders in the James D. Wright Insurance Company, in the Brunswick Creosote plant. He is a Mason and Mystic Shriner and also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On September 15, 1903, at Brunswick he married Miss Sadie Lavina, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Lavina. They have two children: David Gordon, born at Brunswick in 1904 and attending school; and Miss Lillian, born in 1907 and also in school.

MAJ. MADISON BELL was one of the eminent Georgians during the middle of the last century. It is therefore only appropriate that some mention of his career should be included in this history of Georgia. His biographer Dr. V. D. Lockhart published about thirty years ago, when Major Bell was still alive, a booklet of about sixty pages on his career, and it is from that sketch that the main facts in the following paragraphs are obtained.

Madison Bell was born June 25, 1836, and died in Atlanta in August, 1896. His birth occurred on Grove River in what was then Hall and afterwards Banks County, Georgia. His father was Maj. John Bell, his grandfather James Bell, and his great-grandfather Thomas Bell. James Bell was a native of Pennsylvania and moved from that state to Virginia, where Maj. John Bell was born. Maj. John Bell engaged in business in South Carolina when a young man, and there married Miss Narcissa Lockard. After the birth of five children in South Carolina the family moved to Georgia, where five other children were born. The late Major Bell was the seventh son.

When the latter was still a small boy his parents moved to the lands which his father had bought on the west side of the Chattahooche River. This locality was known as the Glade Gold Mine and was situated in Hall County. Maj. John Bell was for many years actively identified with gold mining, farming and other affairs in that section of the state. Politically he was an old line whig. Maj. John Bell was born December 1, 1792, and died March 2, 1850. His wife, who died May 4, 1861, was of Scottish and Welsh descent and a woman of very strong character and lovable disposition.

After the death of his father Madison Bell remained on the farm, plowing and hoeing and performing other ordinary labors with the other field hands and occasionally attending such schools as were taught in the immediate neighborhood. These schools were typical of the educational facilities supplied the youth of Georgia fifty years ago. The teachers were men of very limited education and governed their charges entirely by the rigid discipline of force. In such a school Madison Bell acquired a limited knowledge of spelling, reading and writing. He often studied hard at night to satisfy his ambition for better things. At the age of eighteen he began working in a general merchandise store at Gainesville at wages of \$7 a month. His ability brought him promotion, responsibility and wages, but after a year he gave up the work to enter the law offices of Gray & Banks at Gainesville, where he took up the earnest study of law. A little later the law department was added to the University at Athens. The professors of the law department were Joseph H. Lumpkin, chief justice of the Supreme Court; Thomas R. R. Cobb and William Hope Hull, learned and distinguished lawyers of the day. Major Bell was graduated from the law school on February 1, 1861, and his diploma was signed by the law professors above named. He then practiced for a short time at Homer, the county seat of the newly organized Banks County. Homer was a very new town, and the nearest railroad point was Athens. It was a growing community, however, and Mr. Bell on the recommendation of Judge Lumpkin had chosen it for his place of prac-

tice. He identified himself with the people of the county and rapidly rose in their confidence and esteem, doing a large share of the legal business of that section until the war came on.

Before the war he was an ardent Union man and earnestly opposed the measures of secession. After the state had adopted the ordinance of secession and war came on he entered the Confederate service as a volunteer private in Captain Delaney's Cavalry Company, which was assigned to the famous Cobb's Legion. He remained in active service two years in Virginia, until exposure and sickness caused him to be sent home on a furlough. While at home he was given authority to raise a cavalry company, and succeeded in enlisting one of the largest cavalry companies ever raised in North Georgia, principally composed of able bodied young men who entered the service with all the enthusiasm that a love of country and the cause of the South could inspire. Mr. Bell was elected captain, and the company was assigned to the Eleventh Georgia Cavalry. Captain Bell was soon promoted to the rank of major and served a portion of the time under General Wheeler and a portion of the time under Gen. Howell Cobb in Georgia. In the closing months of the war he was under Gen. P. M. B. Young. During Sherman's Georgia campaign Major Bell was with the Confederate forces operating in the rear of the Federal armies. From Atlanta to the sea and up through the Carolinas Major Bell again and again distinguished himself as the leader of his regiment or in charge of various detachments and in South Carolina while still doggedly following Sherman's army he led his men in a gallant charge against the Federal breastworks and was still fighting when the order came to call back his men and the announcement was made of General Lee's surrender at Appomattox. Many accounts say that this was the last charge and engagement of the Confederate troops east of the Mississippi River.

Thus Major Bell enlisted early in the cause of the South and remained true to that cause up to the last hour of final defeat. He was in several battles and many skirmishes, but fortunately was never captured by the enemy or wounded in any way. As a military officer he was noted for his kindness and the zeal and energy he manifested in endeavoring to add to the comfort and welfare of his men. He never considered any duty too hard for him. After the war he accepted its issues and returned to the Village of Homer almost penniless and with a shattered constitution. He was soon again in the possession of a liberal share of practice, and was a partner of Col. Robert McMillan of Clarksville until elected solicitor general of the county court of Banks County.

Major Bell distinguished himself in many ways during the reconstruction period and especially as a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1867-68.

As his biographer states, he was one of those who accepted the defeat of the cause of the South as the final solution of those great questions of national politics that had agitated the public mind for so many years. The Confederacy had been overpowered by superior numbers and with its failure went down the brightest hopes and anticipations of its gallant defenders. To be restored to the Union and to repair as far as possible the sad consequences of secession was the great object with him. He therefore favored the reconstruction measures as proposed by Congress at that time as likely to afford the quickest relief to the suffering people of the South. He was also uncompromisingly opposed to the relief measures proposed to be enacted at that time because to him it was a species of dishonesty. His position on those questions was fully announced and after a warm and exciting canvass he was elected by a handsome majority as delegate and became an active and very influential member of the convention. In May, 1868, he was chosen by the republican convention of Georgia as delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago and voted in that convention for Grant and Colfax for president and vice president of the United States.

Among his larger services as a member of the constitutional convention Major Bell introduced the resolution petitioning Congress for aid in the building of the Air Line Railroad in that section of the country north of Atlanta. While Congress did not grant the proposed aid, the resolution was a means of attracting private capital to the enterprise, and thus Major Bell was largely responsible for a railroad which opened up one of the finest districts of North Georgia.

In the summer of 1868 the first Legislature chosen under the new constitution elected Major Bell to the high and responsible position of comptroller-general of Georgia. That office he filled for a period of four years and six months. His service was one acceptable to all parties. Notwithstanding the most rigid scrutiny and investigation of the official conduct of all who held official station of any kind at this period by the state authorities of the succeeding administration, his character was left unsullied and without the slightest reproach. Among other accomplishments he had the disordered collection of tax records and other documents brought from the old capitol at Milledgeville to Atlanta, and it was after the tremendous task of arranging and classifying these records that Major Bell submitted his first annual report, a document which presented the first thorough index of the state's fiscal affairs after the war. He proved in truth a financial genius at a time of need in the fiscal reconstruction of Georgia. While in that office he also suggested the propriety of furnishing assistance to wounded Confederate soldiers. This recommendation coming from a republican at a time when sectional bitterness and political animosities were very strong, caused the democratic party throughout the state to look upon him with favor, and this together with his wise and prudent course in regard to issuing executions against unreturned wild lands, built up for him many strong friends inside the democratic party who would have heartily re-endorsed his election, but he declined again to become a candidate for the office. After that he would accept no official service, though for a short time he was in the treasury department at Washington City, but resigned on account of ill health.

On May 13, 1869, Major Bell married Miss Mary C. Cox of Banks County, Georgia. She was born in that part of Georgia close to the birthplace of her husband July 20, 1847. She had been brought up on a farm, was competent as a director of her household, and when she went with her husband to Atlanta where he was enjoying the distinction of one of the highest offices of the state, her many qualities of heart and mind drew around her a set of warm friends and acquaintances in the city. She and Major Bell had a most ideal home life. Mrs. Bell was the granddaughter of Aris Cox, who had come from his native state of Virginia to Georgia when about eleven years of age, about the beginning of the Revolutionary war. Matthew Cox, father of Mrs. Bell, was born in Georgia in 1809 and died in 1880. Matthew Cox married Rebecca White, who was born in 1812. Major Bell and wife had five children: Mary, born May 3, 1872; Nellie, born December 26, 1875; Cora, born August 21, 1877; Madison, born August 1, 1879; and Ulysses S., born January 28, 1884.

Major Bell acquired some extensive property interests in Atlanta, and for years resided in a home of simple comforts but of great dignity at the corner of Alexander and Luckie streets. He and his wife were both devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

This article may properly conclude with the quotation of a paragraph from his biographer's introduction: "The individuality of his character, evincing in his every act a full determination to do exactly right, and to discharge the full measure of his duty as an honest and patriotic citizen, with an eye single to the good of the state and that alone, was impressed upon all who came in contact with him, either as a soldier, politician or public officer or as a private citizen. Indeed it may be truthfully asserted that comparatively few men are favored with such a happy combination of mental acquirements in the management of affairs as Maj. Madison Bell."

CAPT. HENRY CUMMING CUNNINGHAM. Distinguished not less as a business man and citizen than as a lawyer, Captain Cunningham has for a great many years been one of the forceful individuals in the civic life of Savannah. He came out of college to enter the Confederate army, and after a long and faithful service in the war became actively identified with the Central of Georgia Railway, subsequently studied law, and is now senior member of the firm of Lawton & Cunningham, a firm that is one of the oldest in continuous existence at the Savannah bar.

Born at Savannah April 5, 1842, Captain Cunningham is a son of Doctor Alexander and Anna Frances (Mayhew) Cunningham. He was educated in the city schools and in 1858 entered the South Carolina College, which is now the University of South Carolina, where he was graduated with the class of 1861. The ink on his diploma was hardly dry before he had enrolled as a private in the Confederate army. A year later, upon competitive examination, he was appointed first lieutenant of artillery. He was assigned to ordnance duty upon the staff of Gen. William B. Talliaferro, then stationed at Savannah. He was subsequently at Charleston, South Carolina, and went out with the army from that city, and for a time was on the staff of Gen. Stephen Elliott, participating in the battles at Averysboro and Bentonville and other engagements of the Carolina campaign. He was paroled at the close of the war at Greensboro.

With his return to Savannah at the close of the war Captain Cunningham became a clerk with the Central of Georgia Railway Company, and subsequently rose to position of treasurer. In the meantime he had devoted himself assiduously to the study of law, was admitted to practice in 1872, and is now one of the oldest members of the Savannah bar in point of continuous service. For four years he was partner with Charles N. West, but from 1876 until 1881 was alone. In the latter year he formed a partnership with Gen. A. R. Lawton and A. R. Lawton, Jr., at which time the firm of Lawton & Cunningham came into existence. For thirty-five years that firm name has stood with a wealth of associations for its success and prominence at the Atlanta bar. When General Lawton withdrew from the firm Captain Cunningham became senior member, though the firm name remains unchanged. Besides an extensive general clientage, the firm is general counsel for the Central of Georgia Railway Company, and thus Captain Cunningham has charge of the important legal interests of the road which he once served as a clerk.

Mr. Cunningham was one of the original stockholders of the Chatham Real Estate and Improvement Company, and has been president of that corporation since 1895. This is one of the strongest institutions of its kind in the South and has resources of approximately \$1,000,000, its assets having increased more than 50 per cent in the last five years. Its capital stock is half a million dollars, and it has outstanding more than \$900,000 in loans secured by first mortgages on Savannah real estate. This company was organized in 1885, and besides its chief business of handling loans on real estate, and also operating a general brokerage business in the handling of real estate, the company conducts a savings department. Mr. Cunningham is president, William Kehoe, vice president, W. Horace Stillwell is secretary and treasurer, and the firm of Lawton & Cunningham are attorneys for the company. In a large degree the success of this trust company is due to the responsible and able management of Captain Cunningham.

In the earlier years of his practice, from 1880 until 1887, Captain Cunningham was corporation attorney of Savannah. He is president of the Union Society of Savannah, a society made up of many of the leading citizens, and having for its chief object the training and education of worthy young people who do not have sufficient means for proper training. He is also one of the board of managers of the Georgia Historical Society, and is senior warden of the Christ Episcopal Church.

On December 19, 1867, Captain Cunningham married Miss Virginia Waldburg Wayne, a daughter of Dr. Richard Wayne, who represented one of the oldest and most distinguished families of Savannah. Mrs. Cunningham was survived by four children and the three now living are Thomas Mayhew Cunningham, Mrs. Virginia C. Cleveland and C. Wayne Cunningham. Captain Cunningham married for his second wife Miss Nora Lawton, daughter of Gen. A. R. Lawton. Their one daughter is Miss Sarah A.

JAMES DE LAMAR, M. D. On the list of the leading physicians of Coffee County is found the name of Dr. James De Lamar, who has fairly won the right to such distinction. Starting his career in humble circumstances, his ambition and determination have led him constantly forward and onward to a position of prestige and to the esteem of his fellow men. Well informed concerning the new ideas advanced by the medical fraternity, in touch with the progress that characterizes his profession, he is today a most capable and skilled physician, his large patronage being an indication of the confidence reposed in him by the people of his home community of Douglas.

Doctor De Lamar was born January 3, 1881, at Hamilton, Harris County, Georgia, and is a son of A. C. and Sarah Elizabeth (Blanton) De Lamar, who were married in that county. His father fought as a soldier of the Confederacy for four years during the war between the South and the North, having enlisted in a Georgia volunteer infantry regiment, and at the close of that struggle returned to Harris County and resumed his operations as a farmer. In addition to being actively engaged as an agriculturist, he was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was widely known throughout his part of the state. He died, honored and respected, November 6, 1914, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. Mrs. De Lamar, who was born September 12, 1848, still survives her husband and makes her home at the old farm in Harris County. There were six children in the family, of whom three sons and one daughter still survive, namely: Sarah, who became the wife of B. M. Poer, of Braxton; William Andrew, who lives at Atlanta, Georgia; Walter Franklin, who makes his home in the State of Virginia; and James. The deceased are: Dr. Wiley Coke, born August 12, 1873, who was a practicing physician of Hamilton, Georgia, and died August 30, 1906; and Thomas White, born April 18, 1875, a leading business man of West Point, Georgia, where he died in November, 1909.

The youngest of his parents' children, James De Lamar passed his boyhood on the home farm and secured the foundation for his education in the public schools of his native county. He had early ambitions for a medical career, but it seemed that his wish could not be gratified, for the family was only in moderate circumstances and there was not the money to spare for a college training. However, the youth did not despair, but pursued his studies with vigor, and while working on the home farm, where he remained until seventeen years of age, managed to save a little money. With this he betook himself to Emory College, which he attended until the junior year, then joining the medical class at the University of Georgia. In the meantime his meager funds had given out, but he was not to be deprived of his cherished diploma, and looked about him until he found a position in a sawmill, where he could work outside of class hours and thus earn the means wherewith to complete his education. His determination and perseverance won in the end, for he was found graduated with the class of 1906, University of Georgia, with his degree of Doctor of Medicine. When Doctor De Lamar began his practice at Hamilton, he met with the discouragements that usually come to the young physician who is attempting to gain a foothold upon the ladder of professional success, but the spirit that had carried him through the period of training again stood him in good stead. He studied continually, worked steadily, and saw his practice grow slowly but surely, while the experience which he was gaining was a

valuable one. Finally after eight years, Doctor De Lamar felt himself ready to enter a broader and more prolific field, and in 1914 came to Douglas, where he was almost at once recognized as a practitioner of superior ability, and where his practice has since grown to large proportions. In addition to attending to the duties of this large personal clientele, he is a member of the staff of the Douglas Hospital. In a profession where advancement depends upon individual merit and skill, Doctor De Lamar has won a very enviable position and in his practice shows a comprehensive and thorough understanding of the principles of medical science and adaptability for the needs of suffering humanity. His work has received the endorsement of public opinion and he is therefore accorded a liberal patronage. In keeping abreast of the advancements made in his calling, Doctor De Lamar has allied himself with some of the leading medical organizations, including the American Medical Association, the Georgia State Medical Society, the Coffee County Medical Society and the Eleventh District Medical Society. While residing at Hamilton he was honored by election to the office of secretary of the Harris County Medical Society. In 1916 Doctor De Lamar took post-graduate work in the hospitals of New York City. He is a Mason and a member of his college fraternity, while his religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is steward.

Doctor De Lamar was married September 26, 1906, at West Point, Georgia, to Miss Jessie L. Mallory, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Mallory, of West Point, members of old and prominent families. To this union there have been born four children: Sarah Marion, who died March 8, 1907, ten days after birth; Edna Rebecca, born at Hamilton, April 30, 1909; Martha L., born June 28, 1913, at Hamilton; and Ledra Illes, born July 19, 1915, at Douglas.

R. O. BARKSDALE. The president of the Citizens National Bank of Washington has earned by his own efforts the confidence and esteem which are paid him by a host of people in Wilkes County. He has an unassailable reputation for integrity as well as financial ability, and for a number of years has been one of the leading citizens in that section of the state.

Though nearly all his life has been spent in Georgia he was born in Monroe County, Tennessee, May 3, 1860, a son of B. F. and Ann E. (Oliver) Barksdale, the former a native of Lincoln County, Georgia, and the latter of Anderson County, Tennessee. B. F. Barksdale in young manhood moved to Tennessee, was married there, but in 1863 returned to Georgia and settled in Wilkes County, where during the rest of his life he conducted a farm. In 1863 he enlisted in the Georgia Militia and took part in some of the concluding campaigns of the war. His death occurred at the age of sixty-nine in 1901 in Wilkes County. His wife passed away in 1910 in the same county at the age of seventy-four.

The second in a large family of eight children, R. O. Barksdale attended school in Wilkes County, but was still quite young when he entered upon an extensive apprenticeship in business affairs. For a time he was bookkeeper in a store at Washington, and then became local agent at Washington for the Georgia Railroad Company. His associations with that road continued for fourteen years, following which he was in the warehouse and cotton business up to 1907, when he sold out. In 1907 he took an active part in organizing the Citizens National Bank at Washington, with a capital stock of \$50,000, and has since been its president. This almost from the beginning has been a prosperous institution, and has always been conducted on safe and conservative lines.

Mr. Barksdale served three terms in the State Legislature from 1905 to 1910 inclusive, and is now a member of the city council of Washington. He is a democrat, and a Royal Arch Mason.

On January 11, 1887, he married Miss Kate Foreman, daughter of R. F.

Foreman and wife, still living at Washington. Mrs. Barksdale died March 27, 1894, leaving two children: Mrs. Helen Herwell of Washington, who has a son P. G. Herwell, Jr.; and R. O. Barksdale, Jr., now living at Atlanta. On July 21, 1897, at Gainesville, Georgia, Mr. Barksdale married Miss Lorena Whelchel, daughter of Aaron Whelchel and wife of Gainesville. By the second marriage there are three daughters, Catherine, Mary Elizabeth and Hermion, all of whom were born at Washington and are attending the high school in that city.

CAPT. ARCHIBALD W. BUTT, the gallant southern gentleman and one of the heroes of the Titanic, who went down in the icy waters of the North with a smile and the gentle words "Women and children first," was Georgia-born, a native of Augusta. His birthday was September 26, 1866. A graduate of the University of the South, in January, 1900, he was appointed captain and assistant quartermaster of volunteers, and, in the following March, quartermaster, for service in the Philippines. In June, 1901, he was appointed captain in the regular army, having previously been assigned as quartermaster. He thus served until June, 1903; was depot quartermaster at Washington during the following three years; stationed at Havana in 1906-08, and from April, 1908, until the Titanic disaster of April 12, 1912, was personal aide to both Presidents Roosevelt and Taft. His commission as major in the United States army dated from December, 1911. Major Butt was a man of grace—in bearing and character—and was returning from some delicate mission abroad when he met his fate, with characteristic bravery and modesty, on the maiden trip of death sailed by the great ocean palace.

DR. WILLIAM H. DOUGHTY, who was one of the notable surgeons produced by the Civil war, made his native City of Augusta his home until his death in 1905. He was born February 5, 1836, graduated from the Medical College of Georgia in 1855, practiced in Augusta until the Civil war period, and in 1862-63 was almost constantly engaged in the hospital service of the Confederacy. For a number of years afterward he held the chair of materia medica and therapeutics in the medical department of the University of Georgia.

LUCIUS QUINTUS CINCINNATUS LAMAR. In the death of Justice L. Q. C. Lamar, during 1893, the South lost one of its greatest men. He was born in Putnam County, Georgia, in 1825, and graduated from Emory College when twenty years of age. He studied law at Macon in the office of A. H. Chappell, was admitted to the bar in 1847, and in 1849 moved to Oxford, Mississippi. After serving as adjunct professor of mathematics at the University of Mississippi from 1850 to 1852, he returned to Georgia and located at Covington, and while a practicing lawyer of that place was sent to the Legislature. He served during the sessions of 1853-55, when he again located in Mississippi, with which he was henceforth identified.

Justice Lamar was in two congresses before the war, was a member of both the South Carolina and the Mississippi conventions which voted secession, and during hostilities was judge advocate and special Confederate commissioner. He held the rank of colonel. Soon after the war he held the chair of ethics in the University of Mississippi, in the '70s served two more terms in Congress and commenced his eight years of service in the United States Senate. With the cessation of hostilities, he bent all his energies and eloquence to healing the scars of war borne by both the North and the South. President Cleveland appointed him secretary of the interior, in 1885, and in 1888 associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. Justice Lamar occupied the highest Federal bench at the time of his death, and none of its members were more honored for their eloquence or learning.

L. D. FAVER. Less than thirty years ago L. D. Faver was working as a clerk in one of the small stores of Wilkes County. He has brought unusual energy and enterprise to his business activities, and is now proprietor of a wholesale grocery establishment at Washington and through his salesmen distributes groceries all over that section of the state.

He is a native of Wilkes County, where he was born October 29, 1867, a son of Dr. L. D. and Martha (Howard) Faver, both natives of Georgia. The Favere originally came from Virginia, settling in Wilkes County in the early days. Dr. L. D. Faver practiced as a physician and surgeon in Wilkes County until his death in 1873 at the age of forty. He had served as a surgeon in the Confederate army during the Civil war. The mother died in 1910 in Wilkes County.

The fourth in a family of six children, L. D. Faver as a boy attended the public schools of Wilkes County, and gave up his studies in order to learn the merchandise business in the store of a Mr. Green. In a few years he had acquired the experience and a modest capital which enabled him to start a business for himself, and since 1898 he has conducted a wholesale concern at Washington, and has made it one of the largest jobbing firms in that part of Georgia. He is sole owner, and has several salesmen distributing goods on the road. Mr. Faver is also a director of the Planters Exchange Bank, of the Pope Manufacturing Company, and the Central of Georgia Railway Company. He is now serving as mayor of Washington, is an active democrat, and a member of the Baptist Church.

EUSTACE C. BUTTS. A lawyer with a large practice and a high standing in the Southern Circuit of Georgia, E. C. Butts not only represents a large private clientele but is also a man of affairs in the City of Brunswick, and is now serving as president of the Chamber of Commerce.

Born at Bainbridge, Decatur County, Georgia, May 11, 1875, he is a son of Dr. Judson A. and Sarah (Wilson) Butts, both of whom were natives of Georgia. His father is an old school physician and a man who has endeared himself to two generations of people in Decatur and Glynn counties, and is still in active practice at Brunswick, being now seventy-seven years of age. During the war he went out as a Confederate soldier at the beginning and served until the close of hostilities. He was a lieutenant colonel in his regiment and also served as surgeon with the rank of major. His wife died at Brunswick in 1905 at the age of fifty-five.

Fifth in a family of nine children, E. C. Butts acquired his early education in the common schools of Glynn County, and read law under Thomas D. Brantly and also with Mr. Bennett at Brunswick. Admitted in 1899, he has since been in active practice at Brunswick, and has handled a large amount of important litigation. He is general counsel for the local street railway company and for the Brunswick Light and Water Company. He is a member of the Brunswick and the State Bar associations.

In 1902 and again in 1906 Mr. Butts was elected a member of the Georgia State Legislature and he served as mayor of Brunswick in 1911-12. He has passed all the chairs of the local lodge of Elks, is a Mason, is a member of the Knights of Pythias and is first lieutenant in the Brunswick Rifles, Company G of the Georgia Militia. He takes much interest in military affairs and is doing all he can to promote adequate preparedness in the military organization of his home state. Mr. Butts served as a member of the board of education from 1910 to 1914. He is unmarried and lives at his father's home.

FRANK L. ESKRIDGE, PH. G., M. D., is regarded as an expert authority on many branches of medicine and pathology, and is well known in the national organizations and scientific bodies.

A native of Atlanta, he was born January 31, 1886, a son of Albert Pinck-



Frank L. Eschwege

ney Eskridge, who was for many years an Atlanta wholesale merchant, but is now retired. Doctor Eskridge graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1902 and in 1904 graduated from the Southern College of Pharmacy at Atlanta. He soon turned his attention from pharmacy to medicine and in 1907 graduated from the International Medical Missionary College, then located at Atlanta, but now at Chicago. From 1904 to 1907, while pursuing the study of medicine, he was an apothecary in the Grady Hospital at Atlanta. During 1907-08 he was house surgeon at the Presbyterian Hospital in Atlanta, and in 1908 took his degree from the Georgia College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery at Atlanta.

In 1908-09 Doctor Eskridge was assistant to the professor in physiology in the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons. During 1909-10 he took a special course at Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore. He held the chair of professor of bacteriology and pathology in the Southeastern Dental College in 1913, and in 1911 was appointed a delegate to the International Tuberculosis Congress at Rome, Italy.

At the present time Doctor Eskridge is chief surgeon of the Standard Insurance Company, consulting surgeon of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, division surgeon for the Seaboard Airline Railway, and is vice president of the Railway Surgeons Association of the Atlantic Seaboard, is visiting surgeon to the Atlanta Hospital, the Fair Haven Infirmary, assistant visiting surgeon to Grady Hospital, and is state medical director of the Modern Woodmen of America, and professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the Atlanta Law School. He has been actively engaged also in the private practice of medicine and surgery since 1907.

In Masonry Doctor Eskridge has attained the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite, is a member of the Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His church is the Baptist, and his name is found among the active members of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce. On September 2, 1914, he married Miss Arthene Pause of Atlanta.

JAMES DAVIDSON. It is not unusual to find, in any community, that the leading and most representative and influential citizens are those who have had a training in law and frequently are among the foremost members of the local bar. This is found to be true at Greensboro, Georgia, where James Davidson is not only an able attorney and solicitor of the city court, but is also prominent in business life and is president of the Greensboro National Bank.

James Davidson belongs to one of the old and respected families of Greene County, Georgia, where he was born May 24, 1874. His parents, James and Ella (Teller) Davidson, were born also in Greene County. The mother survives, being now in her sixty-second year. The father, the late Col. James Davidson, was well known in business circles for a number of years as a merchant and farmer. During the entire period of the war between the states, he served in the Confederate army and with distinction and was colonel of his regiment. His death occurred in 1880, at the age of forty-five years. Of his four children but two survive, James and Mrs. Pearl Reynolds, the latter being a resident of Chattanooga, Tennessee.

James Davidson was mainly educated in the schools of Woodville, Georgia, and after a short interval he entered upon the study of law in the office of Judge John Hart, where he so closely and ambitiously applied himself that he passed his examinations and was admitted to the bar in 1892. He chose Greensboro as his home and field of practice and has been identified with its interests ever since. His advancement in his profession has been proof of his legal ability and his connection with a large amount of important litigation has shown him not only capable but honest and faithful to his clients and honorable to his opponents. Mr. Davidson, as president of the Greensboro Na-

tional Bank, has also won confidence and esteem and is known to be as able a financier as he is competent in the law.

On December 20, 1910, Mr. Davidson was united in marriage with Miss Anna Belle Sandford, who is a daughter of B. T. Sandford, one of the leading citizens of Greensboro. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson have two children: James, the bearer of his father's and grandfather's honorable name, was born in 1912; and Deercourt, who was born in 1914, both at Greensboro.

Mr. Davidson is a member of the Greene County and the Georgia State Bar associations and he belongs also to the Knights of Pythias. In his political views he has always been a democrat. He is a man of substantial character, sturdy and self reliant as becomes one who has mainly made his own way in the world, generous and charitable when occasion calls for benevolence, and a shining example of that dependable class of citizens without which no community can prosper.

MILES W. LEWIS. Despite the large number of young men who choose the law as a career, this profession is like other avenues of endeavor, in that there is always room and opportunity for those well qualified by natural ability and education if accompanied by enterprise and sustained effort. In the law no royal road leads to success, but, on the other hand, perhaps no calling opens so many doors to advancement in additional lines. Sordid business now requires sound legal advice and representation, and politics and public station demand services that can only be given through the experienced knowledge and trained facilities that belong to the able lawyer. Among the prospering young lawyers of Greene County, Georgia, is Miles W. Lewis, who occupies a prominent place on the Greensboro bar.

Miles W. Lewis was born in Greene County, Georgia, September 10, 1881, and is a son of Edward T. and Harriet (Poulain) Lewis. Of their three children, Miles W. was the first born. The mother was born in Floyd County, Louisiana, but was educated and married in Georgia and still resides in this state. The father of Mr. Lewis was born at Oxford, Georgia, graduated into army life when a schoolboy of sixteen years and served all through the latter part of the war between the states. After the war he returned to his studies and was graduated from Emory College, later became a lawyer of prominence and was elevated to the supreme bench. Judge Lewis died in Greene County in 1903.

Miles W. Lewis attended the public schools of Greensboro through boyhood and at the early age of sixteen years was creditably graduated from the high school and subsequently became a student, in 1902, in the academic department of the University of Georgia. From early youth he had enjoyed advantages of an educational nature under his father and already had a fair knowledge of the principles of law when he entered the law department of Columbia University, where he was graduated in 1905. He entered into practice at Greensboro, making his home here with his widowed mother, and has succeeded in building up an excellent practice.

Mr. Lewis is affiliated with the democratic party and is recognized as an able organizer and sensible advisor. He retains his membership in the college Greek fraternities in which he was a welcome comrade during student days. His manner impresses a stranger very favorably and to his large circle of personal friends he is so cordial and sincere that they are justified in their confidence and esteem.

WALLACE FRASER MILLS. One of the representative members of the Liberty County legal fraternity, Wallace Fraser Mills has within the period of three short years won a substantial reputation through earnest, honest labor, and his standing at the bar is a merited tribute to ability of a superior order. It is all the more satisfying, in that it has been attained through his own

efforts, his career having been started without advantages of any kind, save those coming from good birth and good breeding.

Mr. Mills was born September 2, 1885, at Hinesville, Liberty County, Georgia, and is a son of George M. and Flora Ellen (Fraser) Mills. His grandfather was John Mills, who fought through the Mexican war as an officer and died shortly after the close of that struggle. George M. Mills was born in Chatham County, Georgia, in 1836, was given a good education, and in young manhood became a school teacher. When the Civil war was started he became first lieutenant of the Bryan Rifles, an organization recruited in Bryan County, Georgia, and served throughout the period of the war, save during the time he was recuperating from the effect of a wound in the right hip, received at the battle of Atlanta. After the war Mr. Mills resumed his educational labors and continued to be engaged therein during the greater part of his life, his death occurring in 1902. He was a well known and popular instructor and a man of influence in his community, and for twelve years served as clerk of the Superior Court of Liberty County. Mrs. Mills, who still survives, is the daughter of Simon A. and Mary (Bacon) Fraser, and has been the mother of two children: a daughter, Ellen Virginia, who is deceased; and Wallace Fraser, of this review.

Wallace Fraser Mills started to school at the age of six years, and continued as a student at Hinesville until he was seventeen, at which time he received his introduction to business affairs in the capacity of clerk in a mercantile establishment. During the eight years that he was thus employed, he carefully saved his earnings, and was finally enabled to enter Mercer University, where he pursued a law course for two years and was duly graduated in 1912. Since that time he has been carrying on a successful practice at Hinesville, and has been the representative of important interests in some prominent cases in which he has acquitted himself admirably. He is also the owner of eighty acres of good land in Liberty County, where his superintendent carries on general farming and the breeding of good stock, but Mr. Mills is devoted whole-heartedly to the duties of his rapidly growing practice. In professional circles he bears a high reputation. Mr. Mills is the owner of seven shares of stock in the Southwestern Railroad. He has inherited the family's military predilections and is a member of Liberty Troop of cavalry, the second oldest military organization in the state. Mr. Mills is unmarried.

AUGUSTUS OCTAVIUS BACON, United States senator from Georgia for three terms, 1894 to 1913, was a native of Bryan County, that state, born October 20, 1839. He graduated from the University of Georgia in 1859, with the degree of A. B., and that institution conferred LL. B. upon him in 1860 and LL. D. in 1909. During the Civil war he served as a captain, and from 1866 to his death in February, 1914, was a lawyer and public man of Macon. In 1868 he was a presidential elector; member of the Georgia House of Representatives in 1870-82, 1892-93 (speaker in 1873-82, except 1875 and 1876); delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1884, and elected to the United States Senate in 1894, 1900 and 1907. His last term expired in 1913 and his death occurred in the following February.

CHARLES FREDERICK CRISP, a member of Congress from Georgia for sixteen years and speaker of the House during a portion of that period, was an Englishman by birth and a native of Sheffield. The year of his birth was 1845 and when a child he was brought to the United States. He served in the Confederate army in 1861-64, when he was taken prisoner. In 1866 Mr. Crisp was admitted to the bar; was solicitor general of Georgia in 1872-77, judge of the Superior Court in 1877-82, and from the latter year until his death in 1896 was a leading member of the National House of Representatives. His notable service as speaker extended from 1891 to 1895. His son, Charles R. Crisp, has represented the Third Georgia District in Congress since 1913.

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS. The able journalist and quaint author, Joel C. Harris, but more widely known as "Uncle Remus," was a native of Eatonton, Georgia, where he was born December 8, 1848. He died in 1908. He was educated at his home academy and in the practical school of typography, entered newspaper work when young and was editor of the Atlanta Constitution for twenty-five years. In the columns of that newspaper first appeared those quaint, mellow stories couched in negro dialect and strained through the wisely-humorous personality of Uncle Remus which stamped them as an original type of literature and brought fame to their author. He afterward abandoned active newspaper work and founded and edited the Uncle Remus Magazine. He became the author of many books dealing with plantation topics, "Home Folks," "Uncle Remus and Br'er Rabbit," and other homely themes of southern folk, which, under his manipulations, never lost their freshness.

EARLY DAVIS. A substantial business man of Pierce County, Early Davis has been identified with that community for a great many years, has won and deserves the esteem of his fellow men, and is thoroughly honest, reliable and competent in every undertaking.

A native of Pierce County, he was born September 15, 1853. His father, Joseph Davis, was also born in Pierce County, in 1837, and spent most of his life there and passed away in 1910. He was a farmer and planter, and his patriotism and loyalty to the South were demonstrated by the fact that he was one of the first to respond to the call for volunteers during the war between the states. He served as a soldier in the ranks for two years, and then paid \$1,800 for a substitute. While no one stood ready to sacrifice his interests to a greater extent in behalf of the Southern cause, there were certain parties in his neighborhood who took out a personal grudge and tried to make him subject to the conscript rules. However, they failed to accomplish their aims, and he kept clear of the conscript service. Joseph Davis married Mahala Crawford. To their marriage were born twelve children, and the five now living are: Burley, Lamar, Marshall Canvass, Jewell and Early Davis.

As Mr. Early Davis reached school age about the time the war broke out his education was sadly neglected, since very few schools were maintained anywhere in Georgia during the Civil war epoch. He was twelve years of age before he attended his first regular school and only continued a student for two years. Most of his education had come from practical observation and study at home. As a young man he worked on a farm and had a strenuous experience. He worked as a teamster hauling logs, also engaged in rafting logs on the river, and from that took up the work of making ties for the railroad company. After a few years at that form of work, he decided to start a business for himself, and he invested his modest capital in a stock of goods and started a store at Hortense, Georgia. A few years later he sold out and engaged in the hotel and restaurant business, and that has been his line of service to the community for many years. He has the leading location and business at Offerman in Pierce County and is a man of very genial and popular manners.

At the age of twenty-five Mr. Davis married Addie Viola Hodge, daughter of Elias Hodge. To their marriage were born eight children: Lou, a daughter, now aged twenty-five; Archie Henderson, aged twenty-four; William, aged twenty-two; Ellis, aged twenty; Berrie Alma, aged eighteen; Joseph Daughtrey, aged fourteen; Milton, aged five; and Addie Viola, who died after birth, and her mother also passed away with the birth of this youngest child on June 20, 1913.

On March 3, 1914, Mr. Davis married for his second wife Mrs. Clifford. Mr. Davis owns his own home, and is regarded as a substantial and well

fixed citizen in Pierce County. He has long taken an active part in Masonry and is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Offerman.

HON. WILLIAM FAIRCLOTH. Among the legists of Central Georgia who have won leading positions through individual merit and effort, one whose career is particularly worthy of mention is that of William Faircloth, who not only is a prominent attorney of Wrightsville, but a figure in the public life of Johnson County. His political record may be said to be indicative of his radicalism and independence as well as of his determination to be true to principles which he believes to be sound at the root, regardless of where such a course may lead him as to civic, county or professional organizations of his fellows.

Mr. Faircloth was born in Emanuel County, Georgia, December 26, 1867, and is a son of Chesley E. and Lacy (Boatwright) Faircloth, natives also of Emanuel County. The father was born in 1845 and was but fifteen years of age when he enlisted for service in the Forty-eighth Regiment, Georgia Volunteer Infantry, during the war between the states, joining the company of Capt. Chesley Flanders, an intimate friend of the family for whom he had been named. He served bravely throughout the period of the war and when peace was declared returned to Emanuel County, where he spent the rest of his life in agricultural pursuits and died in 1897, aged fifty-two years. He was a man of high character, a good citizen and a stalwart democrat, and served Emanuel County in the capacity of county treasurer for several terms. Mrs. Faircloth died at the age of thirty-six years, the mother of seven children: William; Lewis F., a farmer of Emanuel County; Daniel, who is engaged in the real estate business at Ensley, Alabama; Robert and John, who are substantial farmers of Emanuel County; one daughter who died at the age of seven years, and another daughter who died when fifteen years of age.

William Faircloth obtained his early education in the public schools of Swainsboro, the county seat of Emanuel County, and remained on the home farm until attaining his majority. In 1888 he began teaching school, a vocation which he followed for three years, but prior to that time had earned his tuition in the printing establishment of W. E. Arnold, where he became an expert type-setter. While teaching school he became interested in the law, decided to enter the profession, and began its study, and after some preparation entered the office of Williams & Branon, attorneys of Swainsboro, where he completed his training and October 1, 1889, was admitted to the bar by Hon. James K. Hines, judge of the Superior Courts of the Middle Circuit. Mr. Faircloth's professional career was commenced at Swainsboro, where he remained in active practice until July 5, 1892, at that time coming to Wrightsville, Johnson County, which community he has since continued to make his home and field of practice. He was not long in attracting to himself a generous and important professional business, and his talents and success were recognized in December, 1899, by his election to the office of solicitor-general of the city courts of Wrightsville, a capacity in which he acted for two years. He was then appointed by Governor Terrell to succeed Hon. Virgil B. Robinson as judge of the city courts for a term of four years, and later was appointed to complete an additional term in the same capacity by Governor Hoke Smith. In 1909-10 Mr. Faircloth served his district as a member of the Georgia Legislature, but in the fall of the latter year was defeated for the State Senate by seventeen votes, although his race was phenomenally good. While in the Legislature Mr. Faircloth was the author of the proposed law to abolish the office of solicitor-general in the State of Georgia, and to elect instead a county attorney for each county. In every session since Mr. Faircloth left the Legislature this bill has been vigorously advocated. He also took a leading part in attempting to make it a legal offense to charge more than 8 per cent interest on any form of negotiable note in the state, and in

every way was an active and working member of the state body and took a leading part in the work of the judiciary and other committees. Mr. Faircloth undertook the management of the campaign of Hon. J. L. Kent in his race against strong opposition for the judgeship of the Superior courts of Dublin Circuit, and had the satisfaction of gaining a splendid victory for the judge.

Mr. Faircloth has since 1909 been a member of the firm of Faircloth & Claxton, his partner being Charles S. Claxton, a lawyer of ability and broad knowledge, and this combination is one which has gained the respect of the legal concerns of the county. He is a member of the Georgia State Bar Association, with the members of which he is popular, as he is with all his acquaintances. Aside from his legal practice, Mr. Faircloth is largely interested in farming in Johnson County, where he is the owner of a valuable property. Mr. Faircloth is well known in fraternal circles, being a past master in Masonry, a past noble grand in Odd Fellowship and chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias. With his family he belongs to the Methodist Church.

On November 16, 1893, at Wrightsville, Mr. Faircloth was married to Miss Lena Kennedy, of this city, and one child has come to this union: Anton, born at Wrightsville, May 29, 1896, and now a student of Gordon Institute.

WILLIAM CALHOUN THOMPSON, M. D. The efficient modern doctor does not depend entirely upon his own skill, but surrounds himself so far as possible with every personal and material agency that will aid him in accomplishing the essential purposes of his vocation, and avails himself of the facilities found in equipment and such institutions as hospitals.

It was as a result of acting upon this principle that Dr. William C. Thompson undertook and built up a work since 1914 for which the community of Dublin owes him a lasting debt of gratitude. Realizing how much the people among whom he and his brother physicians practice needed the superior equipment and facilities which only an institution can give, Doctor Thompson, against the advice of his fellow practitioners, who believed his plan not feasible or at least premature, and would not shoulder the burden with him, alone started out to build and equip a hospital. It was called Thompson's Private Sanatorium and has been more than an ordinary success. After Doctor Thompson had done the pioneer work his fellow physicians recognized its value and four of them are now actively associated with him in hospital work. The institution is now called the Dublin Sanatorium.

Doctor Thompson, head of this institution was born December 16, 1883, near Anderson, South Carolina. He gained his early education in the schools there, later going to Clemson College where he graduated Bachelor of Science in 1906. Then choosing medicine as his vocation, he entered the Atlanta School of Medicine from which he graduated in 1910. The following eight months he spent as interne at the Tabernacle Infirmary in Atlanta. For one year he was a member of the state board of health engaged in investigation work.

In 1911 deciding to locate permanently he chose the enterprising little City of Dublin. Going there a total stranger, he soon had a large following due to his thorough training, special qualifications and personal character as a gentleman and scholar. Many times in critical cases he has most ably demonstrated his ability, as practitioner, diagnostician and surgeon and he now enjoys the fullest confidence of the people. Heretofore every body had to go away for operations and hospital treatments, but now they come from far and near to Dublin, thanks to the farsighted, energetic, and competent young doctor.

But Doctor Thompson is not content to rest on his laurels. He is an earnest student and active thinker, always on the alert for new and improved



Wm. C. Thompson, M. D.

methods and every facility that will increase the efficiency of his work. In the summer he does post graduate work in some of the larger hospitals and schools of the country and has equipped the sanatorium with X-ray and other modern conveniences.

And well might he rank with the ablest of his profession if there be anything in heredity and environment. His father, Richard Thompson, and grandfather, Addison Edwin Thompson, were both doctors as well as several maternal and paternal uncles.

Dr. Richard Edwin Thompson graduated from the Charleston Medical College of South Carolina. While studying there the Civil war broke out and he enlisted, served two years and was taken prisoner. When the war was over he returned and finished the course, and after practicing in and around Anderson, he married Louise Groves from Abbeville County. Her father was a close friend of John C. Calhoun who often spent the night with them. They still live at their country home near Anderson. William Calhoun was the seventh child.

On December 26, 1912, Dr. William Thompson married Mary Hicks of Dublin, Georgia, daughter of Thomas B. and Margaret (Rowe) Hicks, both from prominent families of that section. She is a most accomplished pianist and teacher having studied at some of the leading colleges and eastern conservatories. She contributes her share in making the sanatorium a success, as she lived there for a year and herself managed the household department. She took special delight in making it as pleasant as possible for the patients.

It is interesting to note that Mrs. Thompson's people were medically inclined, the two best known being her grandfather Dr. Henry Hicks of Johnson County and his brother the late Dr. Charles Hicks of Laurens County, who was the first president of the State Medical Association and one of the brainiest and most able doctors Georgia has ever produced.

Dr. William Thompson is a member of the County and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association. He is a director in the Southern Exchange Bank of Dublin. While he is a member of the Presbyterian Church, his wife belongs to the Christian Church.

Two children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Thompson—William Calhoun Thompson, Jr., born September 26, 1913, and Margaret Hicks Thompson, born June 24, 1916.

R. C. NORMAN. Familiarly known as Colonel Norman, he whose name initiates this paragraph has won secure place as one of the successful, popular and representative members of the bar of his native city and county and is engaged in active general practice at Washington, the judicial center of Wilkes County. He was born in this city on the 23d of September, 1875, and is a son of Rev. R. R. and Mary (Gleason) Norman, the former of whom was born in Wilkes County and the latter in Oglethorpe County—representatives of sterling old Georgia families. The father of the subject of this review was reared to manhood in Wilkes County, received excellent academic and professional education and for fifteen years was one of the leading members of the bar of Wilkes County. He then became a clergyman, and as a minister he continued his earnest and devoted labors until the time of his death, which occurred in March, 1915, at which time he was sixty-two years of age. His widow still resides at Washington, her sixty-first birthday anniversary having occurred in 1915, and the honored husband and father is survived by five children, of whom the eldest is Colonel Norman of this sketch.

Colonel Norman acquired his early education in the public schools of his native city, where he was graduated in the high school as a member of the class of 1892. Thereafter he pursued with characteristic zeal and laudable ambition the study of law in the office and under the effective preceptorship of Judge William Wynns, of Washington, and in 1899 he proved himself

eligible for and was admitted to the bar of his native state. He has since been engaged in the practice of his profession at Washington, has appeared in connection with much important litigation in the courts of this part of the state, and stands today as one of the really successful and representative attorneys and counselors at law in Wilkes County. He is serving in 1915 as solicitor of the Municipal Court of Washington and has been solicitor-general of the Circuit Court since 1912. He is actively identified with the Wilkes County Bar Association and the Georgia State Bar Association, is a stalwart advocate of the principles of the democratic party, and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, including the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, as is he also with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The colonel has served about a decade as chancellor of the Washington lodge of the Knights of Pythias, is a popular member of the Washington Country Club, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Baptist Church.

April 10, 1912, recorded the marriage of Colonel Norman to Miss Louise Johnson, daughter of William T. Johnson, a substantial capitalist and influential citizen of Washington, where he is president of one of the leading banking institutions of Wilkes County. Colonel and Mrs. Norman have one child, Louise, who was born in the year 1913.

HON. BENJAMIN TARBUTTON RAWLINGS. Among the members of the Washington County bar there is no name more honored than that of Hon. Benjamin Tarbutton Rawlings, ex-judge of the Superior Court, and now engaged in an important and extensive practice at Sandersville. Judge Rawlings was born at this place, February 10, 1855, and is a son of Frederick Cullins and Susan (Tarbutton) Rawlings.

William Rawlings, the paternal grandfather of Judge Rawlings, was born in Virginia and as a youth came to Washington County, Georgia, where in later life he became a prominent and influential citizen, amassing a great acreage of plantations and owning many slaves. After a long, active and useful career he passed away. Frederick Cullins Rawlings was born in this county, in 1821, and was brought up to agricultural pursuits, being engaged as a planter throughout his life. When the war between the states came on he served in the Confederate state troops, having charge of provisions, and rendered faithful and valiant service. When the war closed he returned to the pursuits of the soil and rapidly rose to a position of distinction among the planters of this part of the state. He died at the age of ninety-one years, in 1912, in the faith of the Baptist Church which he had joined in his latter life. The mother, also deceased, was a lady of culture and refinement and an active worker in the Baptist Church. There were six children in the family, namely: Doctor William, a practicing physician and surgeon of Sandersville; Charles G., a leading banker of this place; Lavinia, who is the wife of B. E. Roughton, of Macon, Georgia; Anna, who is the wife of William C. Butts, of Atlanta; Mrs. Winifred Mayo, who is deceased; and Benjamin Tarbutton.

Benjamin T. Rawlings was given his early education in the public schools of Sandersville, following which he took a course at Emory College and secured his degree of Bachelor of Arts. His legal studies were pursued in the offices and under the preceptorship of Hon. James Hines and O. H. Rogers, of Sandersville, and in 1888 he began practice, having been admitted to the bar in that year. In 1896 Judge Rawlings' talents were recognized by his election to the office of solicitor general of the Middle Circuit, a position which he held for eight years, at the end of which time he was further honored by election to the office of judge of the Superior Court. After a service rendered notable by its fairness, dignity, impartiality and expeditious handling of court business, Judge Rawlings returned to private practice January 1, 1915. Few lawyers of Washington County have been concerned in such a number and variety

of cases involving large property interests and interesting and important legal complications. In the conduct of these cases he has not alone displayed the possession of rare forensic powers, but has used them in a manner that left no suspicion of sinister or devious efforts to secure secret or undue advantage to be harbored by his opponents. Aside from his large legal practice, the judge is interested in agriculture, being the owner of several thousand acres of land, on which he raises corn and cotton, his operations being so extensive as to necessitate the use of 100 plows. He is fraternally associated with the Knights of Pythias. In political matters his support has always been given unswervingly to the democratic party, and he is considered one of the leaders of the Washington County democracy.

Judge Rawlings was married in 1883, at Sandersville, Georgia, to Miss Marthabelle Bangs, of this city, daughter of Joseph and Martha (Brown) Bangs, the former a member of an old and prominent Washington County family, and the latter a descendant of the Browns of Massachusetts. To Judge and Mrs. Rawlings there have been born four children, all at Sandersville; Ralph H., who is superintendent of his father's large plantation interests and a young man of decided business ability and acumen; Dr. Frederick B., a graduate of the Stone Mountain schools, Emory College, degree of Bachelor of Arts, the University of Pennsylvania, degree of Doctor of Medicine, and Johns Hopkins College, and now a practicing physician of Sandersville; Miss Mabel C., a graduate of Wesleyan College; and Miss Winifred, who is still attending school.

WILLIS BENJAMIN GIBBS. The progressive and energetic senior member of the law firm of Gibbs & Turner, Willis Benjamin Gibbs, as compared with many of the men whose biographies appear in this work, is but a beginner in the field, yet already he has shown that he has laid a firm foundation for success, popularity and honor in his chosen profession. He was born in Clinch County, Georgia, April 15, 1889, and is a son of Willis B. and Lillie (Johnson) Gibbs.

Willis B. Gibbs was born in Georgia and as a young man adopted the vocation of farming, which occupation he left to engage in sawmilling, and still later turned his attention to mercantile affairs, in which he was engaged until his early death in 1891. He was well known in Clinch County as a man of integrity and high business principles and as a citizen whose support was generously given to every public-spirited movement. Mrs. Gibbs died in 1904, the mother of two children: Grover A., who is now twenty-nine years of age; and Willis Benjamin, of this review.

Willis Benjamin Gibbs started to school at Dupont, Clinch County, at the age of eight years, and when fourteen years old was taken to Abbeville, Wilcox County, where he pursued a business course at Norman College. On leaving that institution he entered the office of R. G. Dickerson, at Homerville, Clinch County, where he remained for one year, and for a like period attended Mercer University. This completed his preparatory training, and he next entered upon the study of his profession at the Atlanta Law School, where he was duly graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Mr. Gibbs began his professional labors at Folkston, the county seat of Charlton County, in the extreme southeast corner of Georgia, and while there was united in marriage with Miss Florence Revile, the daughter of Dr. T. P. Revile, of Thomson, Georgia. Following his marriage Mr. Gibbs came to Jesup, Wayne County, where his abilities soon attracted to him a very desirable practice and also stamped the young attorney as a man of ability and capacity for public service. He was accordingly appointed solicitor of the Wayne County Court, and this appointment was followed by his election as city attorney of Jesup, which latter office he still retains. His public service has been eminently satisfactory to the people of Jesup, whose interests he has guarded carefully and conscientiously. Mr.

Gibbs formed a law partnership with William David Turner, another young legist of ability and energy, and this combination has already proved a formidable one in a number of hard-fought and well-won cases in the Wayne County courts.

Politically a democrat, Mr. Gibbs has taken an active part in the activities of his party since his twenty-first year, when he was chairman of the county democratic executive committee and directed the county forces during a successful campaign. His fraternal connection is with the Woodmen of the World, in which order he has numerous friends, as he has also in public and professional circles. While he has devoted himself whole-heartedly to his professional and official duties, he is also interested in agriculture and finds relaxation from his tiring legal labors in the cultivation of his valuable farm in Wayne County.

WILLIAM DAVID TURNER. Although comparatively a late comer into the legal world of Wayne County, William David Turner, junior member of the firm of Gibbs & Turner, has already achieved prominence and popularity through the possession of a quick grasp of salient points, untiring energy and considerable oratorical gifts, all of which are valuable qualifications for professional success. At Jesup, where his legal labors have been prosecuted, he has built up an excellent reputation.

Mr. Turner was born at Ballground, Cherokee County, Georgia, July 12, 1890, and is a son of William Henry and Mary (Hobgood) Turner. His father was born in Pickens County, Georgia, and as a young man settled in Bartow County, where he was for a number of years engaged in blacksmithing. He subsequently moved to Cherokee County, but after a short period spent at Ballground, changed his residence to Jesup, where he is now employed as chief engineer of the city lighting plant. He is one of his community's steady, reliable citizens, a thorough master of his vocation and a man who has attracted to himself many friends. Both he and Mrs. Turner are consistent members of the Baptist Church.

William David Turner was twelve years of age when brought to Jesup, and in 1911 was graduated from the Jesup High School. Following this he entered the University of Georgia, where after two years of literary work he entered the law school, and was duly graduated with his degree of Bachelor of Laws. He at once returned to Jesup, where he formed a partnership with another rising young attorney, Willis Benjamin Gibbs, and the firm of Gibbs & Turner is rapidly becoming one of the strong combinations of Wayne County. Mr. Turner now has a satisfying clientage and an enviable reputation for so young a man, the first attributable to the fact that from his early boyhood he has possessed the faculty of making and keeping friends, and the second to natural ability, enabling him to quickly grasp his subject, apply the points of law applicable to his case, a conviction of manner and a soundness of judgment which usually results in a verdict in his favor. He belongs to the various organizations of his profession and is a close and careful student, passing the greater part of his time when not engaged on cases in research and investigation. While he has had some experience in farming, of recent years the duties of his profession have been too pressing for him to engage in the occupations of the soil. Like his partner, he is a strong man in the democratic organization in Wayne County, while his religious connection is with the Baptist Church, in the faith of which he was reared.

CHARLES RITTENHOUSE PENDLETON. A well known newspaper writer, Charles R. Pendleton was born on a farm in Effingham County, Georgia, in June, 1850. After receiving a classical education he entered journalism, and from 1896 until his death in 1913 was editor of the Macon Daily Telegraph. Mr. Pendleton served in the Georgia House of Representatives in 1882-83 and was a delegate to three national conventions, those of 1896, 1904 and 1912.

JAMES EDWARD OGLETHORPE. History has firmly intrenched Oglethorpe as the founder of Georgia. He founded it as a refuge for a large class of unfortunates and bravely defended its soil against Spanish aggression, thus establishing his plantation as a noble enterprise and precedent. James E. Oglethorpe was a native of London, England, born December 22, 1696. In 1710 he entered the royal army and in 1722 became a member of Parliament. While serving in that body the unhappy death of a friend in a debtors' prison drew his attention to the abuses perpetrated in that special institution and others of a similar nature. The attention of Parliament was brought to the necessity of a reform in that field and he was appointed chairman of an investigating committee. In 1732, after several remedial measures had been passed, Oglethorpe and others obtained a royal charter for a large tract of land between the Altamaha and Savannah rivers in America. The plantation was called Georgia, in honor of George II, who was much interested in the philanthropic plan of taking to the New World a colony of debtors and other men of broken fortunes. Parliament also granted £10,000 to forward the project, and in November, 1732, Oglethorpe as governor of the colony set sail from England.

Savannah was founded by the brave philanthropists and for nine years he poured his energies, his money and his abilities into the furtherance of the colony's interests. The Spaniards of St. Augustine, Florida, threatened its security. He organized the defenses of the colony and in 1738 brought over a regiment of trained soldiers from England. In 1739 his forces repelled a Spanish attack on Amelia Island. In May, 1740, he marched against St. Augustine at the head of a force of 2,000 militia and Indians, with a small supporting fleet, but although that expedition failed, two years afterward he repelled another Spanish attack directed against Frederica, and his victory was so decisive as to avert any trouble from that foreign quarter in the future. In 1743 he was made a brigadier general in the English army, but was obliged to return to England in an effort to recover a portion of the fortune which he had spent in sustaining the colony and defending it against the enemies of England. In 1752 he and other trustees of the Georgia plantation were obliged to resign their charter and the colony became a royal province. Oglethorpe died in 1785, and Georgia could not have had a nobler founder.

SAMUEL BARNARD ADAMS is a native of Savannah, where he was born September 8, 1853, and has made his record as a resident in that city. He graduated from the University of Georgia in 1872, was admitted to the bar in the following year and has never left his native city as a place of residence. Besides being in practice there for forty years, he has filled out an unexpired term on State Supreme bench and was city attorney of Savannah for more than twenty years. He has been president of the State Bar Association, chairman of the Savannah Board of Education and a director or trustee in numerous banks, railroads and industrial and philanthropic organizations.

WILLIAM H. BOYD. For the past score of years Mr. Boyd has been engaged in practice of his profession in the City of Savannah, and his character and achievement have been such as to fully entitle him to designation as one of the representative members of the bar of his native state. In the historic old City of Savannah he maintains his law offices in the Citizens' Trust Building, and he is favored in having as his home a fine rural estate near Savannah, in Effingham County, where he finds diversion and much satisfaction through his activities in connection with agricultural and live-stock enterprise, his farm being one of the fine places in the vicinity of Savannah.

Mr. Boyd was born in Burke County, Georgia, on the 2d of April, 1864, and in the same county were born his parents, John and Mary (Boyd) Boyd, where they were reared and educated and who there passed their entire lives,

the father having become a substantial and representative agriculturist and stock-grower and having been prominent and influential as one of the wealthy and progressive citizens of his native county, which he at one time represented as a member of the Georgia Legislature. At the time of the Civil war he did all in his power to uphold and further the cause of the Confederacy, giving freely of his time and money and also aiding actively in the recruiting and organizing of troops. He died in 1890, at the age of seventy years, and his widow was summoned to eternal rest in 1910, at the age of sixty-five years. Of their nine children the subject of this review was the eighth in order of birth.

William H. Boyd acquired his early education in Burke and Emanuel counties, in the latter of which he attended an excellent school that was established by his father at Summertown, a village that was founded by the father and that was the seat of the attractive summer home of the family. After gaining excellent preliminary training along academic lines Mr. Boyd began the work of preparing himself for his chosen profession, and his self-reliance and definite ambition were significantly shown in his determination to depend largely upon his own resources in making his way to the desired goal, the result being that he made no demand upon his father for much financial aid, though the latter was well able and altogether willing to tender such assistance.

In the City of Atlanta Mr. Boyd zealously pursued the study of law in the office of a well known firm, and in 1895, he was admitted to the bar of his native state. He initiated the practice of his profession in the City of Savannah, and this has since been the central stage from which he has controlled his now large and important law business. Mr. Boyd has considered his profession worthy of undivided allegiance and thus has manifested naught of ambition for public office, though he is aligned as a stalwart advocate of the cause of the democratic party.

In the year 1908 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Boyd to Miss Elizabeth Egan, who was born at Hendersonville, North Carolina, and whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Egan, are now well known residents of Savannah. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd became the parents of five children, all of whom are living except the youngest, Catherine, who was born in 1914 and who died in infancy. The names of the surviving children and their respective years of birth are here noted: William H., Jr., 1910; Mary, 1911; and Frank, 1913.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, AUGUSTA. REV. PATRICK McMAHON. The State of Georgia has many noble religious edifices, some of the finest of which are devoted to Catholic worship. A conspicuous example of the latter is St. Patrick's Catholic Church of Augusta, of which Father Patrick McMahon is now the pastor. The society had its beginning in the early days of Augusta, services first being held at a location on Houston Street near Broad Street. The congregation was small and the pastor had many a hard struggle, but gradually the church grew, and in 1798 an edifice was erected on Telfair Street, where the congregation worshipped for some years. In 1817 the land on which St. Patrick's now stands was given to the church by the Catholic society and a new edifice erected on its eastern part. This continued in use for many years, or until 1858, at which time the present church was dedicated. It was not until 1864, however, that it was consecrated, it being one of the very few that were consecrated during the disturbances incidental to the Civil war period. Many soldiers came in from the trenches to attend the first services. Since that time the congregation has greatly increased in size and St. Patrick's has been the parent of three other churches, including that of the Sacred Heart and the new one on the hill, as well as of several Catholic societies and schools. One of the latter is the convent school of St. Mary's, established in 1865 and conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, which has grown to large proportions, being now the leading academy for girls in Augusta. In 1903 St. Patrick's Commercial Institute was established, under control of the Christian Brothers, for the



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purpose of supplying a complete business and commercial course for boys. This has also been very successful and is now the largest Catholic boys' school in Georgia, at the present time having 160 pupils.

Rev. Patrick McMahon, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Augusta, was born in Savannah, Georgia, March 19, 1855, son of James and Hannah (Healey) McMahon. His parents, both natives of Ireland, came to America in 1849, being married in Savannah in 1852. There James McMahon became a well known business man, and a well known and popular citizen. During the Civil war he served in the militia under Capt. James Brown, and was himself promoted to the rank of captain. He died in 1889 at the age of sixty-eight years. His wife Hannah passed away in 1883 at the age of fifty-eight. Six of their eleven children are now living, namely: Sister Mary Rose, a Sister of Mercy in a convent at Savannah, Georgia; a daughter living at Jacksonville; Mrs. Anna Burke, residing at Port Arthur; Kate, unmarried, a resident of Jacksonville, Nora, of Atlanta, and Rev. Patrick McMahon, of Augusta.

Rev. Patrick McMahon in his boyhood attended both public and parochial schools in Savannah. His education was then continued in a college at Dublin, Ireland, and subsequently at St. Mary's University, Baltimore, Maryland, where he was graduated in 1878. After his ordination he was sent to St. Joseph's Church at Macon, Georgia, of which he had charge for nearly two years, afterward becoming pastor of the Catholic Church at St. Albans, this state. In 1882 he was sent to Atlanta to found St. Peter's and St. Paul's Church, of which he was subsequently pastor for nine years, this being afterwards called the Sacred Heart Congregation. Father McMahon's next assignment was to St. Patrick's Church at Savannah, where he remained seven years. From there he came to St. Patrick's in Augusta and had charge of this church and parish for several years, being subsequently transferred to Washington, Georgia, and from there, five years later, to Albany. After two years as pastor in the latter place, he returned in 1914 to St. Patrick's Church in Augusta, and has since been stationed here, his parishioners regarding him as an old and tried friend. He has now been in the priesthood for thirty-seven years, during which time he has been a hard worker, always devoted to duty, and has been successful in increasing the growth of the parishes over which he has had charge and stimulating interest in the religious services. As pastor of St. Patrick's his duties are many and onerous, but he discharges them with fidelity and has won the respect and esteem, both of his own congregation and of the citizens of Augusta generally.

ASA GRIGGS CANDLER. The seventeen-story Candler office building in Atlanta is only one of the various monuments to the enterprise of A. G. Candler in the business metropolis of the Southeastern states. Perhaps his greatest distinction in a business way was in supplying the genius of the business builder to the Coca-Cola industry, and there are probably few people in Georgia who are not aware that Mr. Candler is president of the Coca Cola Company.

This foremost Georgia capitalist and man of affairs was born in Villa Rica, Carroll County, Georgia, December 30, 1851. His parents were Samuel Charles and Martha (Beall) Candler. He is one of several brothers who have gained high distinction in different avenues of Georgia life and affairs. His brother W. A. Candler is a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Another brother John S. Candler was formerly a justice on the Georgia Supreme bench.

All the Candler boys have ascribed much of their success in life to the fine training and influence which came from their early home. Their father, Samuel Charles Candler, was a merchant and farmer, possessed of superior business ability, and was noted for his honesty of purpose and promptness of action. He had most positive convictions on all moral ques-

tions. All these things he steadily and successfully instilled into his sons. He taught them not only business methods but honesty of dealing and diligent and faithful labor. He allowed them no money for personal use except what they themselves had earned. He taught them to know that work on the farm and manual service in any honorable pursuit would not only command the respect of all worthy people, but would give vigor of mind and body that would serve in the usefulness of citizenship and the success of later life. In all these things his wife joined him most heartily. The rule of this family government was to keep the boys always busy at something useful. The results of this practice can be best illustrated perhaps in the career of Asa G. Candler. Samuel C. Candler, the father, was also quite active in public affairs, though he never aspired to political honors for their own sake. At different times he represented Cherokee and Carroll counties in the State Legislature, and was first elected to represent Cherokee County. For several terms afterward he represented Carroll County, in which county he spent most of his life. For two terms he was elected a state senator, and was a member of the National Democratic Convention at Charleston in 1860, where he was an ardent supporter of Stephen A. Douglas. His first important public service had been as a soldier in the war with the Seminole Indians in Florida in 1836.

The first school attended by Asa G. Candler was one in Carroll County, which he entered as a student in January, 1857. For about four years a few months each year he had the advantages of the local schools. During the war there were no schools in the community. Even the advantages of home reading and home study were frequently interrupted by the constant marauding of the soldiers of one army or the other. In 1867 he entered school at Huntsville, Alabama, for one year, but the year 1868 he spent as a regular field laborer on the farm, following which he was one more year in school.

He apprenticed himself to a druggist at Cartersville on July 1, 1870, and his apprenticeship did not expire until January, 1873. He was the boy of all work during the day, and at night he read medical books, and slept on a cot in the back room of the drug store. Seven days after his apprenticeship expired, on January 7, 1873, he left Cartersville in search of better opportunities to learn the trade of druggist and finally arrived in Atlanta. All day and until 9 o'clock at night he walked the streets entering each drug store as he came to it, asking for a chance to make a start. At that hour of the night he found an opening, but no salary was promised until he could prove himself worthy of compensation. He went to work the moment the agreement was entered upon and worked until midnight, at which time the proprietor of the store, Dr. George J. Howard, whose daughter he subsequently married, directed that the business be closed for the night.

In November, 1873, Mr. Candler left the employ of Doctor Howard temporarily on account of the death of his father. Returning to the home farm he aided his mother in caring for the four brothers that had not yet become self supporting. He and his next younger brother took charge of the farm. In January, 1875, he returned to his position in the store of Doctor Howard, the position of chief clerk having been kept open for him.

In 1877 Mr. Candler engaged in the drug business on his own account as a partner with M. B. Hallman, under the name Hallman & Candler. In 1882 he bought out Mr. Hallman's interest and continued as sole proprietor though under the name Asa G. Candler & Company. A little later he sold a half interest to his former employer, George J. Howard, and the firm of Howard & Candler went on until January, 1886, when Mr. Candler again became sole proprietor and continued the business as Asa G. Candler & Company until 1890. When he closed out his stock of goods it brought him nearly \$50,000.

It was at that time that Mr. Candler became identified with the manufac-

ture of a product, then known only in Atlanta and a few surrounding towns, Coca-Cola. It was characteristic of him that he had such faith in this product that he sold out a large and prosperous drug business to take up and give vitality to an industry hardly known. In February, 1892, the Coca Cola Company was incorporated, with Mr. Candler as president, and this industry has grown to be the greatest of its kind in the world.

Besides having organized and served as president of the Coca Cola Company he is an organizer and president of the Central Bank & Trust Corporation; helped organize the Atlanta Warehouse Company; and is a director in a great many corporations. He is owner of the splendid seventeen-story office building in Atlanta which bears his name. His first investment in Atlanta real estate was made in 1878, and he has gone forward judiciously investing capital and improving property and has reaped not only a large fortune from such operations but has been one of the chief individual factors in the upbuilding of the modern metropolis.

His business character has been described as follows: "He is the very embodiment of system in his planning and management. Everything he does is the expression of method. He is broad in his conceptions and while he is a master of detail he is equal to the solution of the most comprehensive propositions. He understands thoroughly how to get his business before the public and how to secure patronage. He spends each year for the advertisement of Coca-Cola an amount of money that most people would be willing to retire upon. His whole being is business. It must be distinctly understood that Mr. Candler does not conduct his business in the narrow spirit of objectionable commercialism. He does not make money just to hoard money with any narrow spirit, as his generosity is as broad as the demands that come to him, and his gifts and his benevolences are as free as his energies are active to accumulate."

Like other members of the family he has long been active in the Methodist Church, having joined the church in 1869, when about eighteen years of age. Since 1874 he has been continuously a steward. In May, 1890, he was elected treasurer of the Sunday School Association, the next year became secretary and in 1905 became president of the association. From 1895 to 1900 he represented Georgia on the executive committee of the International Sunday School Association. Since 1900 he has been chairman of the finance committee and is now president of the board of trustees of Emory College, to which institution he gave \$50,000 and also gave \$75,000 to Wesley Memorial Fund. He is also president of the board of trustees of Emory University, to which he gave \$1,000,000. In politics he is a democrat. He has served as president of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce and in 1909 was presiding officer at the banquet in Atlanta given in honor of President Taft. He has served as lieutenant of cavalry in the State Militia, and is a member of the Atlanta Athletic Club, the Capital City Club and Piedmont Driving Club.

On January 15, 1878, Mr. Candler married Miss Lucy E. Howard, whose father was George J. Howard, the first employer of Mr. Candler when he came to Atlanta. Mr. and Mrs. Candler are the parents of five children.

DANIEL IRWIN MACINTYRE. Among the important business interests of the country is that of insurance, which may well take a prominent place, for it makes a strong and direct appeal both to the moral nature and to self interest. One of the leaders in this line of business activity in the City of Atlanta is Daniel Irwin MacIntyre, a member of the firm of Haas and MacIntyre. He was born in Thomas County, Georgia, October 8, 1860, a son of Hon. Archibald Thompson and America (Young) MacIntyre. His paternal grandparents were Archibald and Catherine (Lawson) MacIntyre, the former of whom came to the United States from Scotland, first locating in Twiggs County, Georgia, and later removing to Brooks County, this state.

Hon. Archibald Thompson MacIntyre was born in Twiggs County October 28, 1822. He was a lawyer, residing at Thomasville, who practiced his profession for fully half a century and was one of the leaders of the South Georgia bar. A democrat in politics, he was the first member of his party to be elected to Congress from what was then the First Congressional District, but is now the Second District, after the Reconstruction period. He declined a re-election to Congress and also frequently declined to become the South Georgia candidate for governor of the state. While in Congress the measure known as the "Back Salary Grab" came up for passage and he was one of those who voted against it. It was passed, however, and Mr. MacIntyre accepted the increased pay due him under the bill. He refused to keep it but turned it over to the State of Georgia. One of the leaders of his party, he served as a member of the late state constitutional convention. As a man and citizen he was universally respected and well deserved the high estimation in which he was held. During his fifty years as a lawyer he never charged a widow client for his legal services. He was a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he was an elder. His home and family were always first in his affections, and it was for this reason that he refused to serve longer in Congress. For twenty-five years prior to his death he was a member of the board of trustees of the University of Georgia, and in all that time he never failed to attend the board's annual meetings. Five of his sons were graduated from that university. Notwithstanding his liberal charities, he was one of the wealthiest men in South Georgia and had extensive plantation interests both in this state and in Florida, at one time owning 25,000 acres of timber land in Florida. He was twenty-two years old when he married America Young, his bride being twenty-one. She was born in Bullock County, Georgia, the daughter of Michael Young. Their happy years of happy married life was terminated by Mr. MacIntyre's death on January 1, 1900. His widow survived him ten years and five months, passing away June 8, 1910. Their remains rest side by side in the Thomasville cemetery. Of their large family of nine children, Daniel Irwin is the only one now living.

Daniel Irwin MacIntyre passed his boyhood days in Thomasville. He made such progress in his studies that at the age of fifteen years he was able to enter the junior class of the University of Georgia, and was graduated there with the degree of A. B. in 1878, when but seventeen years old, having completed the course in two years. He was at that time the youngest member of his class. For several years during his early manhood he was engaged in the cotton business in Savannah, Georgia, coming to Atlanta in 1895, since which date he has been extensively engaged in the general insurance business. In 1889 he formed a partnership in this business with the late Jacob Haas, of Atlanta, and the firm of Haas and MacIntyre still exists, their offices being located in the Empire Building, Nos. 503 to 512 inclusive. On the death of Jacob Haas, which occurred a few years ago, two of his sons succeeded to the partnership. The firm is doing a large and prosperous business, ranking among the leading insurance firms in the state. Mr. MacIntyre is a member of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, also of the Capital City Club, and is one of the vice presidents of Oglethorpe University. He is a member of the West End Presbyterian Church, which he is now serving as chairman of the board of deacons.

On August 18, 1886, Daniel Irwin MacIntyre was united in marriage with Miss Marie Randolph Whitehead, of Savannah, Georgia, a member of an old and prominent Georgia family. She is of Revolutionary stock and belongs to the Savannah Chapter, D. A. R. Her paternal grandmother was a sister of Hon. John McPherson Berrien, formerly governor and United States senator of Georgia. The home life of Mr. and Mrs. MacIntyre has been enlarged and blessed by the birth of six children, namely: Daniel Irwin, Jr.; Mee, who is now Mrs. Homer A. McAfee; Marie Randolph, now Mrs. John D. Scott; Julie Conally, Lois Berrien and Margaret Fraser.

HAWES CLOUD. Among the substantial old families of McDuffie County, Georgia, none have proved of better citizenship nor of greater agricultural efficiency than that of Cloud, and its descendants are also known in the professions in Georgia and other states. The family records are all American, the earliest being found in Virginia, the line leading then to North Carolina and from there Joel Cloud, the grandfather of Hawes Cloud, of Crawfordsville, Georgia, came to this state, finding its soil fertile, its climate ideal and its people friendly and hospitable.

Hawes Cloud was born in McDuffie County, Georgia, April 8, 1874, and is a son of O. L. and Margaret Mathilda (Lowe) Cloud. The mother was born May 7, 1840, in Warren County, Georgia, and still survives. The father, born in 1838, has passed his entire life in McDuffie County, during his active years as a farmer, and since retirement has been a highly regarded resident of Greensboro. Of the family of nine children, Hawes was the eighth in order of birth and six of the family are living: O. L., of Hamlet, North Carolina; C. R., of Norwood, Georgia; Joel, of Lexington, Georgia; D. L., of Greensboro, Georgia; Mrs. B. L. Bryan, of Union Point; and Hawes, of Crawfordsville.

Hawes Cloud came under his father's instruction in boyhood, the latter being an educator as well as a farmer, and by him was so well prepared that in 1892 he was able to enter the sophomore class in the University of Georgia. Being very ambitious he assumed a double course of study, much against the advice of the chancellor, and during the senior year, in addition to his literary and scientific studies, also read law in the office of Lumpkin & Burnett, at Athens, and in 1895 was graduated, receiving the highest honors of his class in both courses notwithstanding the great mental strain which he had imposed upon himself.

Mr. Cloud was admitted to practice law on April 20, 1895, but did not immediately enter into practice, in the meanwhile teaching school. In October, 1897, he opened a law office at Elberton and from there removed to Athens and continued in practice until in May, 1900, when he came to Crawfordsville. This city entertains sincere regard for Mr. Cloud, admiring him as an able member of the bar, having confidence in his uprightness as a public official and respecting him for his public spirit in bringing about many movements for the public welfare. During the three years that he served in the office of mayor of Crawfordsville, public utilities, including a satisfactory system of lighting, were installed, and the finest and most modern school building in this section of the state was built. The manifold duties pertaining to a constantly growing practice, prevent Mr. Cloud taking any very active part in the councils of the democratic party, to which he lends his personal influence, hence he declines to be a candidate for any office. He has large agricultural interests both in McDuffie and Taliaferro counties.

At Crawfordsville, Georgia, in November, 1902, Mr. Cloud was united in marriage with Miss Claude Bristow, who is a daughter of T. E. and Sarah (Hammond) Bristow. The father of Mrs. Cloud was formerly a member of the state senate and the grandfather was clerk of the Superior Court for many years. The family is one of great prominence in Taliaferro County.

Mr. Cloud is widely known in many circles and is particularly so in law bodies and in the fraternal order of Knights of Pythias. He has been a member of the grand lodge of this order since 1897 and was first chancellor and first commander of the Crawfordsville lodge. It may not be out of place, considering the success that has attended Mr. Cloud's undertakings, to make mention of the fact that this success has been the result of his own efforts. In early youth he set a high standard for himself and it has been his aim to reach it although the path has often been a difficult one over which have hung ominous clouds. When perseverance, courage and energy are the means by which a goal is reached, it is well to tell the story that others may be encouraged and emulation be aroused.

WILLIAM HENRY FOUNTAIN. Well up on the roll of honorable mention on the records of the peace officials of Ben Hill County is found the name of William Henry Fountain. For many years he has served as deputy sheriff, city court sheriff and county sheriff, and has always led a most active career, replete with incident and responsibility and frequently fraught with danger. The most trying and irksome routine duty has always found in him a cheerful and faithful official, and occasions of public excitement and danger, a judicious and fearless officer. At the present time he is acting in the capacity of sheriff of Ben Hill County, a position for which his abilities and energies eminently qualify him.

Sheriff Fountain is a Georgian by nativity and was born in Wilcox County, October 10, 1868, his parents being Jonathan and Elizabeth (Stone) Fountain. His father was born in Wilkinson County, Georgia, in 1813, and there became a successful planter and leading and influential citizen. When the Civil war came he enlisted in the army of the Confederacy, in which he was promoted an officer for gallantry and meritorious service, and when that struggle was finished he returned to the duties of civil life and resumed his successful activities as an agriculturist. He was one of the most prominent democrats of Wilkinson and Wilcox counties, serving the former as sheriff for two terms, and the latter as treasurer for a like period, and his official life was characterized by faithful devotion to duty and efficient discharge of his responsibilities. Mr. Fountain was a man of strong character, well known and highly respected through the southern part of the state. He died in 1898, at the age of eighty-five years. Mrs. Fountain was born in Wilcox County, Georgia, and died June 10, 1907, in that county, when nearly eighty-four years of age. Both she and her husband were faithful members of the Missionary Baptist Church. They had twelve children, as follows: John Steely, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Wilcox County; James, who was the owner and operator of a farm in that county; Eusibia, who died in infancy; Manning, who died at Darien, McIntosh County, at the age of twenty-two years; Sallie, who is the wife of John Land, a farmer of Calhoun County, Florida; Bettie, who died in Wilcox County, Georgia, as the wife of J. J. Deikes; Nancy, who is the widow of John W. Brown, a farmer of Wilcox County; Celia, who is the wife of John Whittle, a farmer of Ben Hill County; Jonathan Moore, who is engaged in tilling the soil in Ben Hill County; William Henry, of this review; Miss Lula, a resident of Wilcox County; and Drury, who is engaged in farming in that county.

William Henry Fountain attended the public schools of Pulaski County and Hawkinsville, Georgia, and received a good common school education to prepare him for the battles of life. When he was eighteen years of age he began to work as a clerk in stores at Rochelle, Georgia, and during the three years that he was thus employed saved enough from his earnings to engage in business on his own account. Moving to Wilcox County, he engaged in lumbering and sawmilling in a modest way, and while thus engaged attracted the attention of the officials of the River Lumber Company, one of the largest concerns of the kind in Wilcox County. He was offered, and accepted, a position as superintendent for this industry, disposed of his business interests, and for three years had under his charge some 300 men.

At the end of this period Mr. Fountain began his experience as an officer of the law. He was first appointed as deputy sheriff under Sheriff D. A. McInnis, of Irwin County. He proved himself an efficient and courageous official, and his next appointment was to the office of city court sheriff of Fitzgerald, his appointment coming from Hon. L. Kennedy, judge of the city courts, in 1904. He served two terms in this office, and in 1907 was elected sheriff of Ben Hill County, on the democratic ticket, and served until 1911. He was not a candidate in the next term, but in 1912 again entered the lists, after having devoted himself to his large farming interests, and again

became the successful candidate of his party. Sheriff Fountain has the record of never having been defeated in an election. In his official capacity he has accomplished some of the most difficult of detective work. He is the kind of officer who has always been depended upon to take hold of any especially knotty business with determination, vim and energy; and one of the principal reasons of his continuous advancement and present standing is the physical care which he has taken of himself. While he is known as a brave and fearless officer, he is a man of mild temperament, kindly in manner and decidedly approachable. Fraternally, Sheriff Fountain is affiliated with the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. With his family he holds membership in the Primitive Baptist Church. While his official headquarters and city residence are located at Fitzgerald, his farming interests are located in Ben Hill County, where he is the owner of a handsome property, devoted to general farming and stock raising. He runs twelve plows, uses the most modern methods in his work, has good improvements of all kinds, and has made his farm more valuable by the erection of substantial buildings.

Sheriff Fountain was first married in 1887, in Wilcox County, to Miss Mary Brady, a native of Jasper County, Florida, who died in Irwin County, Georgia, in 1893. To this union there were born three children: Charles Lee, born in Wilcox County; Henry, born in Irwin County; and Mattie, who is the wife of M. M. Barnes, a farmer of Ben Hill County. Sheriff Fountain was again married March 14, 1894, when united with Miss Rebecca J. Walker, of Irwin County, daughter of Samuel Walker. Two children have been born to this union, one of whom died in infancy, and one daughter, Bessie, who survives.

ARCHIBALD THOMPSON MACINTYRE was born in Twiggs County, Georgia, October 27, 1822. He was admitted to the bar March 9, 1843, at Dublin, Georgia, and settled in Thomasville, where he practiced law until the day of his death, January 1, 1900. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives as a Whig in 1849, where he gained much publicity on account of his unique position as regards the resolution calling for a secession convention. He was a Unionist until secession, when he became a colonel in the Confederate service. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1865. In 1870 he was nominated for Congress by the democrats from the First District, which then extended from Savannah to Alabama. He was very reluctant in accepting the nomination, and often said he would never have done so had it not been for the necessity of defeating the republicans. As soon as the democrats became dominant, he retired from politics. Colonel MacIntyre was a member of the board of trustees of the University of Georgia for a generation or more.

COL. IRA Y. SAGE, long identified with the railroad development of Georgia, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, April 4, 1848. In his early youth he showed a genius for mathematics and after graduating from college chose the profession of civil engineering. He had the good fortune to fall under the tutelage of John A. Roebling, the builder of the Niagara suspension bridge, and at the age of seventeen he had advanced to the remarkable position (for his age) of the chief engineer of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. In 1868 he moved to Georgia and first became identified with the initial construction of the Richmond Danville Air Line, of which he became the chief engineer in the following year. Later he became general superintendent of the line, and before reaching the age of thirty years was made the general manager of the Georgia Pacific Railway. Retiring from salaried employment in 1890, he built the belt line around Atlanta and the Florida Central and Peninsula Railroad from Jacksonville to Savannah. During the last twelve years of his life he was engaged in various private business operations. He died in Atlanta, November 14, 1908.

DR. LYMAN HALL, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from Georgia, was a native of Wallingford, Connecticut, born April 12, 1724, spending the years of his early middle age as an active physician of South Carolina, and the later period of his life, including the Revolutionary period, as a resident and leading public character of Georgia. He was graduated from Yale College in 1747, with the original idea of adopting the ministry, but finally became a physician, and in his twenty-eighth year moved to Dorchester, South Carolina, where he practiced for many years. To obtain better sanitary conditions he changed his residence to the Midway District of Liberty County, Georgia, from which he was sent as a delegate to the Charlestown meeting which rebelled against the acts of England, as well as representative to the Continental Congress. He served in the latter capacity until the close of the Revolution and, with George Walton and Button Gwinnett, signed the Declaration of Independence in behalf of Georgia. When the British overran the state, his plantation was despoiled and, with his family, he moved North, but returned to Georgia and in 1782 settled in Savannah. In January, 1783, he was elected governor of Georgia, and prepared the way for the founding of the state university. At the expiration of his gubernatorial term he resumed practice, and was afterward elected a judge and settled upon a fine plantation near Shell Bluff, on the Savannah River, where he died October 19, 1790.

In 1848 Governor Hall's remains were moved to Augusta and placed with those of George Walton. His other friend and fellow-signer, Gwinnett, was killed in a duel and his body was not recovered. The marble slab inserted in the brick vault in which the remains of Doctor Hall were first interred was, after the removal of the body to Augusta, sent to the authorities of Wallingford, Connecticut, his native town. In October, 1916, the people of his town also unveiled a granite boulder to his memory which stands on the site of his birthplace; on the same day the cornerstone was laid for the Lyman Hall High School of Wallingford, a handsome building of brick and granite which cost \$200,000. The addresses of the two occasions were delivered by Lucian L. Knight, state historian of Georgia.

DANIEL WILEY MANASSAS WHITLEY. The clerk of the Superior Courts of Ben Hill County, Daniel Wiley Manassas Whitley has held this position for five consecutive terms, during which, through faithful, efficient and conscientious service, he has won the respect and confidence of the people of this locality. When a man is retained in one office for ten consecutive years it is sufficient evidence that he is regarded as thoroughly competent to discharge the responsibilities of his trust. To merit this retention he must have displayed abilities peculiarly fitting him for the post, fidelity to the community's interests and a high regard for the importance attached to public office. Mr. Whitley's record in office shows that in no particular has he failed to deserve the confidence in which he is held.

Daniel W. M. Whitley was born in Irwin County, Georgia, near the county seat, Ocilla, February 23, 1871, and is a son of George and Margaret (Henderson) Whitley. His paternal grandfather, Wiley Whitley, was born in North Carolina, and was still a lad when he accompanied his parents to Georgia, the family settling in Irwin County. There he grew to manhood and was educated in the public schools, and adopted the family vocation of planting, his property being cultivated by slave labor. In addition to being a successful agriculturist, he took an active interest in civic affairs, and was something of an influence in local politics of his day. His death occurred when he was seventy years of age. Mr. Whitley married Miss Mary Smith, who was one of the popular ladies of her day, esteemed by the community and held in the warmest affection by a wide circle of friends. "Aunt Pug," as she was widely and lovingly known all over the countryside, was an active worker in

the Primitive Baptist Church, and continued to actively labor therein until her death, which occurred in Irwin County, when she was seventy-five years of age. The maternal grandfather of D. W. M. Whitley was the Hon. Daniel Henderson, a native of Worth County, Georgia. He was a farmer by vocation and through industry and good management became the owner of a large property. He took an active part in political affairs in his community, and his admiring fellow-citizens, recognizing his worth and integrity, sent him to represent them in the Georgia State Legislature when the state capitol was located at Milledgeville, Georgia. He died in Irwin County, at the age of sixty-five years. Daniel Henderson married Ferreby Whidden, also a native of Worth County, a lady of many graces and accomplishments, who died when seventy-five years of age, in Irwin County.

George Whitley was born on his father's plantation in Irwin County, and there received a good education in the public schools. He was reared to manhood amid agricultural surroundings, and was still a young man when called from home by the need of the Confederacy for soldiers in the war with the forces of the North. For three years he wore a gray uniform, participating in many hard-fought engagements, including that at Gettysburg, where, on the third day, he was made a prisoner by the Federals. At the same time his brother, Wiley Whitley, and an uncle, bearing the same name, were captured by the Unionists. Later all were exchanged and returned to their commands. At the close of the war George Whitley returned to his home and resumed his operations as an agriculturist, but did not live long thereafter, his death occurring in 1877 and probably being hastened by his war experiences. He was an active member of the Primitive Baptist Church, of which his wife, who was born in 1850, and who still survives him, is also a member. After his death she was married a second time, now being the wife of E. J. Young, of Irwin County, by whom she has had several children. To George and Margaret (Henderson) Whitley there were born four children, namely: Mary, who is the wife of Benjamin Hobby, a prosperous farmer of Worth County, Georgia; Daniel Wiley Manassas, of this review; Judah W., who is still single and lives with her mother in Irwin County; and Ferreby, who is the wife of Thomas Boykin, and resides in Berrien County, Georgia.

After attending the public schools of Irwin County, Georgia, where he secured his preliminary education, Daniel W. M. Whitley became a student at the White Springs (Florida) Normal School, and there pursued a full course. Thus equipped, he entered upon his career as an educator, and for two years was a teacher in the public schools in the country districts of Irwin County. However, the life and vocation of a teacher did not prove congenial to the young man, and he accordingly cast about in search of some other occupation. Finally, he accepted a position with the Phoenix Wholesale Grocery Company, of Fitzgerald, as traveling representative through this part of Georgia, and continued with that firm several years. In this connection he became widely and favorably known throughout this section of the state, particularly in business circles, where he gained the reputation of being an energetic and enterprising man of business, what is generally termed a "hustler." Mr. Whitley continued as a knight of the grip until January 1, 1907, when, having been elected clerk of the Superior Courts of Ben Hill County, he resigned his position. He entered upon the discharge of the duties of his new office with practically no experience, but soon showed himself eminently capable of handling the business of the office. So satisfactory have since been his services that no change has been deemed necessary, and he has continued as the incumbent since his first appointment. Mr. Whitley has been a life-long democrat and an earnest and successful worker in behalf of his party's interests. His hobby is farming, and at the present time he is the owner of a farm of 125 acres, located not far from

Fitzgerald, in Ben Hill County, where he carries on general operations. He has his land under a high state of cultivation and has added to its value by the erection of a number of substantial and attractive buildings, while his equipment is of the best. Fraternally, he is identified with the Masons and has attained to the Knight Templar degree. With his family he belongs to the Primitive Baptist Church, in which faith he was reared. Mr. Whitley is an outdoor man, enjoys all sports, and is particularly fond of a good game of baseball.

On February 9, 1894, Mr. Whitley was married in Irwin County, to Miss Mary E. Paulk, daughter of Daniel T. and Sarah (Tomberline) Paulk, natives of Wilcox County, Georgia. Mr. Paulk has for the past fifteen years served in the capacity of messenger for the House of Representatives. Mr. and Mrs. Whitley have three children: Minnie, born in Irwin County, and now the wife of W. M. Bryan, formerly of Dooly County, Georgia, but now of Fitzgerald; Miss Lucy, a student, who is possessed of fine musical talent; and Miss Laura W., who resides at home with her parents. The members of this family are well known in social circles of Fitzgerald, where all have numerous warm and appreciative friends.

P. M. HILL. The able and honored incumbent of the important judicial office of ordinary of Warren County, Judge Hill has been a resident of this county from the time of his nativity and is a scion of honored pioneers of this section of the state, both his paternal and maternal ancestors having settled in Warren County in an early day, upon their removal from South Carolina, and both families having been founded in America prior to the war of the Revolution. Judge Hill has the further distinction of having represented his native county and state as a loyal and valorous soldier of the Confederacy during the Civil war, and the same high spirit of intrinsic loyalty has characterized him in all of the relations of his long and useful career.

Judge Hill was born in Warren County on the 10th of July, 1842, and the place of his birth was the old homestead farm or plantation of his father, whose entire active career was one of close and successful identification with the fundamental industry of agriculture. He is a son of Enos N. and Lucinda (Johnson) Hill, both of whom passed their entire lives in Warren County, where their respective parents settled upon coming to this state from South Carolina. Enos N. Hill died in 1895, at the age of seventy-two years,—a man of steadfast rectitude, of strong personality and a citizen who ever commanded unqualified popular esteem. His cherished and devoted wife was summoned to eternal rest in 1893, when sixty-nine years of age. They became the parents of eight sons and two daughters, Judge Hill of this review having been the fourth in order of birth.

Judge Hill availed himself fully of the advantages afforded in the schools of his native county and when civil war was precipitated on the nation he promptly showed his youthful loyalty and tendered his services in defense of the cause of the Confederacy. On the 8th of May, 1861, shortly prior to his nineteenth birthday anniversary, he enlisted as a member of the Magnolia Rifles, which became Company D, Fifth Georgia Regiment of Infantry, this company having been commanded by Capt. E. H. Potter. Judge Hill continued in the ranks of the gallant boys in gray during the entire period of the long and weary conflict between the states of the South and the North and participated in many important battles as well as engagements of minor order. At the battle of Resaca, on the 15th of May, 1863, he was severely wounded. At Greensboro, that state, he was with his command at the time of its final surrender, on the 26th of April, 1865. His gallant and meritorious service in battle gained him promotion to the rank of lieutenant, and for some time he was in command of his company. After receiving his parole the gallant young soldier, crowned with honors though denied the rewards of final victory, re-



HENRY H. LITTLE

turned to his native county, where with equal determination and constancy he turned his attention once more to winning the victories which peace ever hath in store, and like so many others of the youth of the devastated South, he did all in his power to revive and vitalize its prostrate industries. Judge Hill gave close attention to agricultural pursuits for more than thirty years and remained on his homestead farm until 1896, when he was elected ordinary of Warren County and necessarily transferred his residence to Warrenton, the judicial center of the county. The efficiency of his service and the high estimate placed upon his administration need no further voucher than the statement that by successive re-elections he has continued the honored incumbent of this important county office during the long intervening period of nearly twenty years. As may well be understood, Judge Hill is unfaltering in his allegiance to the democratic party, and no citizen of Warren County is better known or is more securely entrenched in popular confidence and good will. He is actively affiliated with the United Confederate Veterans, was formerly identified with the Royal Arcanum, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Judge Hill returned from the war to find his father's home destroyed and the entire farm devastated, so that the responsibilities and burdens which he voluntarily assumed were of formidable order. With patience, incessant application and good judgment he worked vigorously in the restorative of the pristine conditions of the home farm, and he assisted his father in thus making good the ravages inflicted by the long and weary conflict that brought desolation in its train but that failed to conquer the indomitable spirit of the true sons of the Southland. From conditions of adversity he thus worked his way forward to the goal of independence and prosperity, and such are the men who not only win but also deserve success.

In October, 1868, Judge Hill wedded Miss Amanda Wright, a daughter of the late Stephen L. Wright, of Warren County, and she died in December of the following year, being survived by an only child, Stephen P., who was born in 1869 and who is now employed as bookkeeper for one of the representative business firms in the City of Atlanta: he is married but has no children. In December, 1871, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Hill to Miss Elizabeth Wright, a sister of his first wife, and they have three children: Mrs. Henry K. Honise is a resident of the City of Nashville, Tennessee, and her two children are Elizabeth and Helen. Miss Lucille Hill remains at the parental home. Mrs. Benjamin T. Patillo resides at Vidalia, Montgomery County, and her one child is a daughter, Maddee.

HON. HENRY H. LITTLE. One of the old and honored Georgia families is that of Little, which has long been identified with Hancock County. This family has distinguished itself both in peace and in war, and has furnished many representatives to the professions and to industrial and civic affairs.

One who added laurels to the family name by his career in the bench and bar was the late Henry H. Little, who while serving his second term as ordinary of Hancock County died at Macon, June 23, 1916. He was laid to rest with the honors merited by his career at Sparta, his old home, on the 30th day of June. At the time of his death he was almost forty-seven years of age. He was born at Sparta, Georgia, July 3, 1869, a son of Frank L. and Mary E. (Sasnett) Little. His father, who was born in Harris County, Georgia, in 1838, had the advantages of old and worthy family connections, and completed a liberal education, graduating in 1858 from the law department of Emory College. He at once located at Sparta for practice. His professional experience had hardly begun when the war broke out, and he became a Confederate soldier from Hancock County. His first term of enlistment expired in 1863, and he then raised a company and first served with the rank of captain and later as adjutant. On many a battlefield in

Georgia and South Carolina this company proved its valor. Though in the war, until the close of hostilities, Captain Little was continuously at the post of duty, but escaped serious injuries and returned to his home with a career of exceptional usefulness awaiting him. For many years he was a leader of the Sparta bar, and by merit was elevated to the bench and for thirty-five years served as judge of the County Court. For four years he was judge of the City Court.

Early in his career he married Mary E. Sasnett, who was born in 1839 in Hancock County, Georgia. They celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1909. Of their eleven children, seven reached maturity, and the following are still living: J. Frank, a government official living at Washington, District of Columbia; William J., a physician at Macon, Georgia; Mrs. R. P. McAroy, of Macon; and Y. A. Little, a physician attached to the staff of the State Sanitarium.

During his boyhood the late Henry H. Little attended school at Sparta, prepared for a collegiate career, and from 1887 to 1891 was a student in Emory College, where he completed the course with the degree A. B. An interval of school teaching followed, and he then entered the law department of the University of Georgia, where he was graduated in 1899. From that year until his recent death he was an active member of the Sparta bar, and in that time built up a very large practice and was connected with some of the most important litigation in the county.

Public affairs always claimed his interests and attention, and even as a youth he was an eager and intelligent listener to the discussions of affairs between men of prominence in his father's law office or in the family home. Thus he was practically cradled in the principles of the democratic party. In 1902 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, in which he served two successive terms. In 1908 the people of Hancock County honored him by election as ordinary and he was re-elected in 1912. Death found him at his post administering the many delicate and important duties of his office with a rare fidelity and singular patience and impartiality.

Judge Little is survived by Mrs. Little and two daughters. April 30, 1907, he married Miss Sarah J. Bowen. Mrs. Little is a daughter of Capt. J. F. Bowen, who was a gallant officer in the Confederate army. The two daughters of their marriage are: Margery Elizabeth, born September 9, 1909; and Sarah Frances, born April 28, 1911. Judge Little was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mrs. Little is a member. He was a Mason and Knight of Pythias, belongs to the college fraternity Chi Phi, of the University of Georgia, and was a man who not only made influential connections in professional and business affairs, but also had the faculty of winning and retaining friendships among the best of his contemporaries.

HENRY D. WEBB. One of the most popular officials of Tift County is Henry D. Webb, who since March, 1908, has occupied the position of county clerk. Prior to that time he had been variously engaged, in farming, in merchandising and as a clerk in the Tifton postoffice, and has established a reputation for energy, industry and fidelity that stamped him as one qualified for public service. His subsequent record in the county clerk's office has demonstrated that no mistake was made when he was placed in charge of its important duties.

Mr. Webb was born December 30, 1879, in that part of Berrien County which is now included in Tift County, Georgia, and is a son of W. W. and Sarah Catherine (Sinclair) Webb, natives of this state. W. W. Webb was born in 1839 and grew up amid agricultural surroundings, and when he embarked upon his own career chose the pursuits of the soil as an outlet for his ambitions and energies. On March 4, 1863, he enlisted at Vienna, Georgia,

in Company C, Forty-fifth Regiment, Georgia Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. W. C. Carter, for service under the flag of the Confederacy during the war between the states. He was mustered into the service of the South at Griffin, Georgia, and received his baptism of fire in the seven days fighting at Richmond, Virginia. He next was a participant in the bloody battle of Manassas, following which he took part in the battles of Harpers Ferry, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, at the last named of which he was wounded. Upon recovery he rejoined his regiment and May 6, 1864, was in the fierce fighting that took place on the plank road during the battle of the Wilderness. Here he received a bullet wound which cut his heel string, and for some time he was confined to the hospital, but in July, 1864, rejoined his regiment in time to take part in the battle of Petersburg and that of Weldon Railroad. On July 31, 1864, he was at Petersburg when the mines were sprung, and shortly thereafter he was incapacitated by rheumatism, being compelled to remain in camp at Petersburg until February, 1865. Not long after reporting at the hospital at Macon, Georgia, he was granted a furlough, and was next transferred to Fort Valley, where he remained until taken to Eufaula, Alabama, where he was situated at the time of the surrender of General Lee and the close of the war. Mr. Webb was with Gen. Stonewall Jackson at the time of that brave and distinguished officer's death. Among those who were members of his company and who are still living are R. V. Brown, of Arabi; R. J. Brown, of Vienna; and Jack Cribbs, of Ashburn. With a record for brave and faithful service, Mr. Webb returned to the duties of peace and again took up agricultural work. From modest beginnings he became one of the substantial planters of Berrien (Tift) County, and still resides on his homestead place, where he has lived for more than forty years, being hale and hearty in spite of his seventy-seven years. Always a devout and faithful member of the Baptist Church, he has long been a minister in that denomination and on occasions still fills local pulpits.

Reverend Webb has been married twice, his first wife, Miss Laura Daniels, died at the age of thirty-five, about the year 1873. To this first union were born three children: Joseph T., James I. J., and Ella. Joseph T. is living, but James I. J. and Ella are dead. Subsequently Reverend Webb married Sarah Catherine Sinclair, and to them were born twelve children, of whom the following survive: William F., a resident of Tifton; Elias L., also of this city; Henry D.; George G., of Tifton; Margaret Elizabeth, who is now Mrs. Marchant; Louisa Lee, who is now Mrs. Yates and resides at Macon; and Miss Jacie, who makes her home with her father.

Henry D. Webb was brought up on his father's farm and his boyhood was divided between his duties on the homestead and his studies at the district schools of Tift County. As a young man he followed agricultural pursuits until he obtained a position as clerk in the post office at Tifton, and subsequently he turned his attention to mercantile lines, becoming a salesman for a mercantile house at Tifton and continuing in this line for eight years. In this capacity he became well known to the people of this community as a young man of enterprise and real worth, and when he made the race for county clerk received the support of the best people of the community and was elected by a handsome majority, March 3, 1908. During his first term he fully lived up to his pre-election promises and discharged his duties so expeditiously and satisfactorily that the people saw no reason to make a change. As the years have passed he has been retained in office by a contented public and his record as an official speaks for itself. Mr. Webb has always been a stanch democrat, and wields no small influence in county political affairs. With his family, he belongs to the Baptist Church. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Sovereign Woodmen of the World.

He is very popular in official, public and social circles, and has hosts of friends who have watched his career with interest.

Mr. Webb was married May 25, 1910, at Tifton, to Miss Effie Ophelia Medford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Medford, and member of a family that is well known and highly esteemed in Cherokee, Walton, and Berrien counties. They are the parents of three children, namely: Mary Ruth, born April 16, 1911; Henry D., Jr., born September 19, 1912; and Effie Louise, born May 6, 1915, who died September 21, 1916.

HON. HENRY LOWNDES PATTERSON. On the roll of Georgia's judiciary there is to be found no more honored, esteemed or beloved name than that of Hon. Henry Lowndes Patterson, of Cummings, judge of the Superior Court of the Blue Ridge Circuit. A member of the Georgia bar since 1869 and of the bench since 1911, he has exemplified in his daily connection with the law a devotion to its highest ideals, while in discharging the duties of the citizen in private life he is as intolerant of misrepresentation, chicanery and fraud as he would be in meeting such equivocal elements in the course of professional duty. Few men have honored their profession in greater degree; few have been more highly regarded by its members.

Judge Patterson was born at Lowndesville, on the Rocky River, near Abbeville Court House, Abbeville County, South Carolina, November 28, 1844, and is a son of Josiah and Mary (MacNeal) Patterson. The father was born at the old ancestral home, in the same house in which Judge Patterson was born, and there received good educational advantages and was reared to sturdy young manhood. In 1840 an uncle of Judge Patterson, Joseph C. Patterson, came to Georgia and purchased the old Labor Institute, at Lawrenceville, Gwinnett County. One year later Josiah Patterson came to Lawrenceville to take charge of the slaves who worked on the plantation belonging to the institution, which was later turned into a literary school, with Prof. Joseph C. Patterson as dean. While residing here, Josiah Patterson met at a Presbyterian meeting, held two miles from Lawrenceville, Miss Mary MacNeal, who was born in Decatur County, Georgia, a daughter of Daniel MacNeal. Their marriage followed in 1841. Both Josiah and Joseph C. Patterson were highly educated men, and the former remained at the institution for many years. He moved with his family to Cummings, Forsyth County, Georgia, prior to the war between the states, and at the outbreak of that struggle offered his services to the Confederacy, enlisting, in July, 1861, in Company E, Fourteenth Georgia Regiment. At the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864, Mr. Patterson was wounded and was being carried to the rear on a litter, when a second bullet struck him and killed him. Mrs. Patterson died in Cummings, in 1912, in the house which had been provided for her by her husband before he entered the army, being eighty-seven years of age. There were five children born to them: Cornelia, who at the time of her father's enlistment, in July, 1861, began to share the responsibilities of the family support by teaching in the school which her father left, has continued to teach in schools in Northern Georgia ever since, and is now seventy-three years of age and one of the most widely beloved ladies in this part of the state; Judge Henry Lowndes, of this review; Samuel, who is clerk of the Municipal Court at Atlanta; Daniel, an attorney at law of Patterson; and Anna, who is the widow of James Bettes, of Cummings, Georgia.

Henry L. Patterson had received the benefits of a good education when the Civil war broke out, and was eighteen years of age when he left home to take up arms in the ranks of the Confederacy. On December 1, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Fourteenth Regiment, Georgia Infantry, his father's regiment and company, and had been in the service only twelve days, when, December 13, 1862, he was shot through the head at the battle of Fredericks-

burg. Sent home to recover, he rejoined his regiment one month later, and at the awful battle of the Wilderness was shot through both legs. He was then placed in the hospital with a severe fever, but this did not keep the brave young soldier from duty, for he is found participating in the battle of Mine Run and in every engagement in which his regiment took part up to Appomattox Courthouse.

When peace was declared, Mr. Patterson returned to his home and began the study of law, and four years later, April 9, 1869, was admitted to the bar. He began practice at Cummings, and gradually took a more and more important part in public life, until in 1884 he was elected to the State Legislature, serving in that body for two years. From 1892 until 1900 he served as state superintendent of public instruction for Forsyth County, and in 1911 was elected judge of the Superior Court of Blue Ridge Circuit, comprising the counties of Forsyth, Cobb, Cherokee, Milton, Pickens, Fannin and Gilmer. In his judicial capacity, Judge Patterson has made a record that places him in the front rank among Georgia jurists. Upon only one occasion has a decision of his been reversed, when his instructions to the jury formed the cause of the granting of a new trial by a higher court. Since the beginning of his public career, Judge Patterson has never asked to be excused from his public duties, regardless of weather or other conditions, save on one occasion when a severe illness incapacitated him. A gentleman of the old school of the South, gentle, courteous, kindly and big-hearted, he is a great lover of and is greatly beloved by children. Also, he is possessed of a keen, but kindly, sense of humor, and his presence may be noted by the frequent bursts of laughter coming from those who quickly surround him on every occasion of his appearance. In the defense of right, as in the assistance of the oppressed, his immediate sympathy and support can ever be counted on. In politics a democrat, from the time of his first vote his sympathies and co-operation have been with the democratic party. He believes, however, at least in his own case, in a measure of political independence, and his party allegiance neither has, nor will, lead him to support partisan candidates or platforms as such, without his confidence in the fitness of the one or his convictions as to the justice of the other. Prior to moving to Cummings, Judge Patterson and his family were Presbyterians, but finding no church of that denomination here at the time of their arrival, joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which they now belong.

Judge Patterson was married at Cummings, Georgia, to Miss Ruth Ellis, a native of Forsyth County, Georgia, and the daughter of Rev. Albert and Jane (Bailey) Ellis. Doctor Ellis was both a practicing physician and a minister of the Baptist denomination. Seven children have been born to Judge and Mrs. Patterson, as follows: James A., who is following in his father's footsteps and has gained a position of marked prestige at the Atlanta bar; Miss Mary, who resides with her parents at Cummings; Clara, who is the wife of Thomas Pirkle, of Cummings; Joseph, a well-known newspaper man and editor and publisher of the Forsyth County News, of Cummings; George, who is successfully engaged in the practice of law at Valdosta, Georgia; Henry, who is connected with the United States postal service at Atlanta; and Minnie, who is the wife of Dr. Joseph D. Merritt, of Rockwell, Georgia.

EUGENE EDMUND MURPHY, M. D. Among those notably in the forefront of Georgia's ranks of scientific men is Dr. Eugene E. Murphy, a physician now in his most efficient prime. A native Augustan is he, and the son of a Georgian who was himself born in Richmond County in 1832. The father, whose name was Edmund T. Murphy, married Miss Sarah Dobey, a native of the same locality. He became a planter and merchant; in the latter capacity was able to render great service to the Confederate army during the war.

He was a man of strong character and energetic habits, which he carried into every phase of life that he touched. A member of the church society of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, he took an active part in its affairs, in which he was acknowledged a gifted leader. Mrs. Murphy has ever been equally prominent in the activities of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Augusta. Still continuing her residence here, she occupies the old homestead which was the scene of her married and family life.

At that home, on November 1, 1875, was born to the parents noted above, the son whom they named Eugene Edmund. He was the only child of his parents and one of their deepest wishes was to give him a thorough and complete education. The Augusta public schools, Richmond Academy, the University of Georgia and Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore have all contributed to his intellectual achievement. His first degree, that of Bachelor of Science, was granted at the State University at Athens, in 1895. His medical course was pursued in the same excellent institution for three years, at the end of which time he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. That work Doctor Murphy supplemented with post-graduate specialized study at the famous Baltimore institution, where he spent a year. One of the doctor's specialties is orthopedic surgery, a new and very valuable as well as surpassingly delicate phase of practice. Doctor Murphy is not only a thorough scholar in all the lore of his profession and a particularly successful practitioner, but is also keenly critical along lines of independent research. He is a contributor to the Medical Journal of Georgia; is a member of the American Medical Society, the Georgia Medical Society and the similar organization of Richmond County; and has furthermore been honored with the vice presidency of the state society.

Doctor Murphy is by no means without honor in his own country. For the past eight years he has been president of the Augusta Board of Health, and for the last fourteen years has been a member of the medical faculty of the University of Georgia.

It was on November 14, 1900, that Doctor Murphy established his home, being then united in marriage with Miss Will Roney of Augusta. Mrs. Murphy was before her marriage—as she still is—a popular member of Augusta society. Her father, Judge Roney, was former incumbent of the bench of the Superior Court of August Circuit and one of the leading attorneys of the city. The home of Doctor and Mrs. Murphy is distinguished both for social and intellectual culture. They are members of the Country Club of Augusta and also the center of a circle of book-lovers and thinkers. Ornithology is one of the doctor's hobbies and he also finds diversion in occasional excursions into the old familiar fields of history and literature. Fraternally, he is connected with the organizations of Fellowcraft, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

GEN. NATHANIEL GREENE, who played such a leading part in the final capture and surrender of Cornwallis, the commander of the British army, was named by Congress as one of the great heroes of the Revolution. South Carolina and Georgia, more practical in their displays of appreciation, presented him with two plantations, and in 1785 he located with his family at Mulberry Grove, twelve miles above Savannah, where he died on the 19th of June of the following year. His remains were first buried in the old Colonial Cemetery at Savannah. The site of his grave was lost for over a century, but in 1901, through the investigations of the Rhode Island State Society of the Cincinnati, of which General Greene was a member, the remains were relocated and finally (in 1902) reinterred at the base of the Greene monument in Savannah.

JAMES GUNN, who was a captain of dragoons during the Revolutionary war, became a resident of Savannah at the conclusion of hostilities with Eng-

land. He afterward rose to the rank of brigadier-general of militia; was a member of the First Congress under the constitution of 1787, and a United States senator from Georgia in 1795-96. While thus serving he was implicated in the notorious Yazoo speculations, and died under a moral cloud at Louisville, Georgia, July 30, 1801.

BUTTON GWINNETT, one of the three signers of the Declaration of Independence who represented Georgia, was an Englishman, going from Bristol to Charleston, South Carolina, when he was about forty years of age. Afterward he moved his mercantile interests to Savannah, and became a large planter of the Midway District, where Lyman Hall was widely known as a physician. The two served in the Provincial Congress and, with George Walton, affixed their signatures to the historic declaration. He was also a member of the famous Council of Safety, succeeded Archibald Bulloch as president and commander-in-chief of Georgia and died in May, 1777, as the result of a duel with Gen. Lachlan McIntosh, whose influence he had attempted to undermine as a military commander.

J. T. DEESE. Of the officials of Bleckley County, one who through his public service has made himself known to the people is J. T. Deese, ex-member of the Georgia Legislature, and now serving his second term in the capacity of county clerk. Primarily a farmer, Mr. Deese has demonstrated the fact that the residents of the rural districts are eminently capable of dignified and able service as public servants, and his record is one which will bear the closest and most searching inspection.

Mr. Deese was born in Wilkinson County, Georgia, April 13, 1866, and is a son of Joel and Nancy (Lord) Deese. His father, a native of South Carolina, moved to Alabama at the age of nineteen years, and two years later came to Georgia and settled in Wilkinson County, where he became a large slave owner and prominent and influential planter and citizen. He served in several local offices within the gift of the people, and while engaged in the discharge of his duty in some official way, was assassinated in 1870, when he was sixty-five years of age. Mrs. Deese was born in Georgia, the daughter of a North Carolinian who was an early settler of the Cracker state, and here she was educated, reared, married and passed her entire life, dying in 1900, at the age of eighty-one years. In the family of Joel and Nancy Deese there were five children, namely: William M., who at the outbreak of the Civil war became a member of the Wilkinson Rifles, a military organization in the army of the Confederacy, and met his death at the battle of Sawyer's Lane; one child who died in infancy; Mrs. Dr. W. N. Fleetwood, the wife of a well-known citizen of Cochran; and J. T.

J. T. Deese was granted exceptional educational advantages in his youth, attending first the country schools of Wilkinson County, and later the high school at Hawkinsville, the agricultural school at Thomasville, the M. G. & M. A., at Milledgeville, and the State University at Athens. He was next appointed as a cadet to the Georgia Military Academy, at Savannah, and after one and one-half years in that institution was given an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point. After several years Mr. Deese entered upon his career as manager of cotton compresses at Hawkinsville and Griffin, and when he left the latter place returned to farming ventures in Pulaski County, which he has continued to the present time. Mr. Deese has taken an active interest in politics, having been a stanch supporter of the democratic party, and in 1911 became the candidate of that party for the lower house of the Georgia General Assembly. Duly elected, he served capably and energetically for one term, and upon his return to Cochran was elected clerk of the newly-formed County of Bleckley. He is now serving his second term in this office and is giving the people the benefit

of his labors. Mr. Deese retains membership in the Alpha Tau Omega, which he joined at the University of Georgia.

On March 15, 1893, at New York City, New York, Mr. Deese was united in marriage with Miss Julia Bérard, daughter of R. A. and Harriet Bérard, a member of a well-known family of New York City, and granddaughter of Prof. Claudius Bérard, who was a member of the faculty of West Point Military Academy in 1825. They have no children.

JAMES HENRY ROBERTS. In the legal history of Dodge County, there is no better known or more highly honored name than that of Roberts, the present representative of which is Hon. James Henry Roberts, of Eastman, who in addition to being probably the best known attorney of the county is also prominently and extensively engaged in financial affairs and has been the incumbent of various positions of public trust. Mr. Roberts has followed closely in the footsteps of his honored father, the late Hon. David M. Roberts, who during a long, useful and successful career gained the confidence and regard of the people of the Empire State of the South as legislator, jurist, legislator and citizen.

As a lawyer David M. Roberts won the unqualified respect of his fellow-practitioners, and through his ability, talents and energy rose to a high position among Dodge County attorneys. He served with dignity and distinguished ability as judge of the Superior Court of the Oconee Circuit, was prior to this time sent to the Georgia Senate and subsequently held many other positions of responsibility within the gift of his fellow-citizens, always acquitting himself in a highly honorable and creditable manner. At the outbreak of hostilities between the South and North, he offered his services to the Confederacy, was accepted as a soldier, and became first lieutenant of Company I in the Tenth Georgia Volunteer Cavalry, which was attached to Forrest's division of the army of Gen. Joe Wheeler. He frequently acted as captain of his company, which he led in a number of brilliant charges, and participated in many hard-fought battles of the South, and on one occasion was slightly wounded by the bursting of a shell, but did not allow his injury to incapacitate him for service. Judge Roberts died at Eastman, aged seventy-three years, July 28, 1910, when his community lost one of its best and most helpful citizens, and the bench and bar a man who had always reflected credit upon the profession and the judiciary. Judge Roberts married Miss Ursula Edwards, a native of Tattnall County and a member of an aristocratic family of Southern Georgia. Mrs. Roberts, a lady of many accomplishments, of refinement and culture, and of lovable traits of character, survives the Judge and is living at Eastman, aged sixty-eight years. There were three children in their family: James Henry; Frederick Augustus, born March 4, 1886, in Dodge County, now a well-known and successful real estate dealer of Eastman; and Paul M., who is assistant cashier of the Bank of Eastman.

James Henry Roberts was born January 31, 1878, in Dodge County, Georgia, and received his early education in the graded and high schools of Eastman. Following his graduation from the latter, he entered the military college at Dahlonaga, Georgia, but left that institution to engage in the banking business, as assistant cashier of the Merchants and Farmers Bank of Eastman, a position which he held for seven years. While successful in this direction, Mr. Roberts had inherited from his father a love and inclination for the law, and finally he resigned his position to study for the profession. After some preparation, he entered the law department of Mercer University, from which he was graduated in June, 1904, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and six months later, having been admitted to the bar, formed a partnership with the father, the firm becoming known as D. M. Roberts & Son. This concern continued in a successful practice until the time of the death



H. M. Hyne

of Judge Roberts, following which James H. Roberts practiced alone for nine months, and then associated himself with Col. D. D. Smith, a combination which still continues and which has one of the largest and most important practices of this section of the state. Mr. Roberts is a valued member of the various legal organizations and is a staunch supporter of the best ideals and ethics of his profession.

Mr. Roberts, aside from his profession, has various interests, principal among which is his connection with the Merchants and Farmers Bank of Eastman, of which he is vice president. He is also a director of the Citizens Banking Company. His public labors have been numerous, helpful and energetically directed. For two terms he was a member of the Eastman City Council and for one term mayor *pro tem*; is chairman and president of the Eastman Board of Education; was a member of the Georgia State Legislature during the term 1909-10 as representative from Dodge County, and in 1911 was appointed by Governor Joseph M. Brown solicitor of the City Court of Eastman for a term of four years, his distinguished and conscientious service during that time winning him a re-election in 1913 for a term of four years. His political support has been given unreservedly to the democratic party, while his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Roberts is the owner of one of the finest homes at Eastman. He is fond of out-of-door life and an enthusiastic automobilist. His efforts in professional, financial and business affairs have brought wealth and high social standing in their train, and he includes among his friends representative men in many walks of life throughout this part of the state.

Mr. Roberts was married in Washington County, Georgia, September 3, 1899, to Miss Annie C. Adams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Adams, of a well-known Washington County family, who still survive and reside at Eastman. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Roberts: David M., born in 1901, and now attending the Eastman High School; Liddleton Adams, born in 1903, James Henry, Jr., born in 1905, and Bessie Ball, born in 1908, all of whom are attending the graded schools; and Jack, born in 1912.

HON. W. M. WYNNE. The youth obliged to make his own way in the world, without the helpful influences of financial means or distinguished connections, should take heart from the experience of Hon. W. M. Wynne, who, during an interesting and useful career, has advanced from obscurity and humble circumstance to judicial prominence and financial independence. Practically his only asset when he started upon his career was a public school education, but so well did he direct his activities that he rose to a leading place in the business world, and three years ago, when Bleckley County was organized, he was chosen by his fellow citizens to act as its first ordinary.

Judge Wynne was born November 18, 1863, in Wilkinson County, Georgia, and is a son of W. W. and Elizabeth (Bostwick) Wynne. His father, a native Georgian, was brought up on a farm and when the Civil war broke out enlisted in the Confederate army and wore the uniform of the Gray in Lee's army. After four years of brave and faithful service he returned to Wilkinson County and again engaged in the pursuits of farming, in which he continued to be occupied until the time of his retirement from active labor. He is still living at the age of seventy-nine years, and is adjudged one of the substantial men of Bleckley County. Mrs. Wynne, also a native of Georgia, died in 1908, at the age of seventy years, having been the mother of seven children, of whom W. M. was the fourth in order of birth.

W. M. Wynne attended the public schools of Wilkinson County in his boyhood and following the completion of his education returned to his father's farm and for six years was engaged in agricultural labors. In 1890 he turned his attention to business lines, becoming the proprietor of a warehouse at Cochran, which city has continued to be his field of endeavor to the

present time. He still continues his warehouse business, but has branched out also into other lines, being a dealer in fertilizer, a director of the Citizens Bank of Cochran and the owner of a valuable and well-cultivated farming property. In the working out of his career, Judge Wynne has displayed intelligence, foresight and judgment. He has realized that personal standing is an invaluable asset in business, and has therefore conducted his every transaction in a manner that has left no doubt as to his strict integrity and probity. He has found time from his many business responsibilities to give to his community, and as a friend of education is serving as treasurer of the Cochran Public School and as a member of the board of school trustees. When the County of Bleckley was first organized, Mr. Wynne was chosen as a member of the first board of county commissioners, and in 1913 was elected ordinary, a position which he holds at the present time, and in which he has established a record for faithful, dignified and conscientious service that may well serve as an example to the incumbents of the office who come after him. Fraternally, Judge Wynne is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masons, and is secretary of the latter lodge, and a member of the Mystic Shrine. With his family he belongs to the Baptist Church, and here his abilities and energies also find an outlet, he being at this time deacon of the church and superintendent of the Cochran Baptist Sunday School. Every good and progressive movement promoted at Cochran finds in Judge Wynne a generous, active and capable supporter.

Judge Wynne was married in 1885 to Miss Nancy M. Manning, daughter of Mrs. Lucy Manning, and to this union there have been born the following children: Linton, born in 1889, and now engaged in business at Cochran; Mrs. U. H. Patrick, born in 1887, a graduate of Cox College; Grady, born in 1893, and now the incumbent of a clerical position at Atlanta; Milletus, born in 1895, who is attending a business college.

BOBBIE WYNNE. Since 1912 the incumbent of the office of clerk of the Superior and County courts of Dodge County has been Robert Wynne, who is probably better known to his many friends and well-wishers as "Bob" Wynne. While he has been in public life for only three years, he already wields a distinct influence in civic and county matters, his capable discharge of the duties of his office having placed him favorably before the people as a man of strength of character, forceful personality and great capacity for able service.

Mr. Wynne was born at Jacksonville, Telfair County, Georgia, January 31, 1874, and is a son of J. D. and Emily (Allen) Wynne. His father, a native of Georgia, resided in Pulaski County until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted in a Georgia volunteer infantry company, which was attached to Coley's Brigade, and served as orderly of his company. After a brave and honorable service he returned to civil life, taking up his residence at Jacksonville, where he spent the remaining years of his life. He was engaged both in farming and merchandising, having a large and valuable agricultural property and developing a good business establishment, and was well and favorably known in his community, being elected treasurer of Telfair County a number of years and serving also in other offices within the gift of his fellow-townsmen. He died in 1907, at the age of seventy-eight years. Mrs. Wynne was born in Cherokee County, Georgia, was there reared and educated, and still survives her husband, residing in Telfair County at the age of seventy-nine years. There were eleven children in the family, Robert being the tenth in order of birth.

Robert Wynne, as a boy, attended the public schools of Cochran, Georgia, but received only ordinary educational advantages and was still a youth when he started upon his career. For a short time he gained business experience as a clerk in a country store, then entering the sawmill business, in which he

was engaged for ten years as an employe. At the end of that period Mr. Wynne came to Eastman, where he secured employment in the store of his brother, and remained with him as a clerk for seven years. In the meantime, he had been making many friends among the people of this locality, had interested himself in public affairs, and had shown his energy and fidelity. Accordingly he came to be regarded as good material for public service, and when he became the democratic candidate for the office of clerk of the Superior and County courts of Dodge County, in 1912, he had little trouble in gaining the election. His first term of service convinced the people that they had made no mistake in their choice, and in 1914 he was the recipient of the re-election and is duplicating the efficient and expeditious service that characterized his first term of office. He belongs to the local lodges of the Masons and the Woodmen of the World, and few men in fraternal circles have more friends than "Bob" Wynne. With his family, he attends the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been the architect of his own fortunes, has mapped out his own career intelligently and pursued his activities energetically, and in the attainment of success has held and merited the esteem and regard of those with whom he has been associated.

Mr. Wynne was married October 28, 1896, at Americus, Sumter County, Georgia, to Miss Jessie Littlejohn, daughter of Rev. J. R. Littlejohn, a member of a well-known family of Sumter County, and a sister of Judge Littlejohn of the Superior Court. To this union there have come two children: Robert, Jr., born in 1897, at Americus, Sumter County, who is completing his education with a view to entering business; and Miss Emily, born in 1903, at Damascus, Early County, Georgia, who is now a student at the Eastman High School.

J. H. MILNER. The son and grandson of lawyers who attained eminent positions in their profession, in public life and in the esteem of the people, J. D. Milner, of Eastman, is one of the rising young attorneys of Dodge County, where his entire career has been passed. Although comparatively a newcomer to legal circles, he has already made a favorable impression in his calling, and bids fair to add lustre to a name already honored in Georgia jurisprudence.

J. H. Milner was born July 11, 1887, in Dodge County, Georgia, and is a son of E. B. and Mary Jane (Horn) Milner. His grandfather, the late Hon. James Milner, was a native of Georgia, became a prominent lawyer and was elevated to the bench, serving for some years as judge of the Circuit Court of the Cartersville Circuit. E. B. Milner was born at Cartersville, Bartow County, Georgia, and in young manhood moved to Dodge County, where he met and married Mary Jane Horn, who had been born in Washington County; this state. Inheriting his father's inclination for the law, E. B. Milner early entered that profession, in which he rose to eminence and success at Eastman. He was the representative of large and important interests and was identified with many cases which attracted attention because of the points involved. Mr. Milner was frequently elected to public office by his fellow-townsmen, and was solicitor of the City Court for several years and mayor of Eastman for three terms. His death occurred at Eastman, April 30, 1902, in the midst of what promised to be a most brilliant career, he being at that time only forty years of age. Mrs. Milner, who survives, is still living at Eastman and is fifty years of age.

His parents' only child, J. D. Milner secured his educational training in the public schools of Eastman, being graduated from the high school here. Having decided upon a career in the law, he studied assiduously for that profession at home, and finally, in July, 1912, was admitted to the bar. He at once opened an office and began practice at Eastman, and here he has continued in practice, having enjoyed some business of the best kind that can

come to the young lawyer. He is a member of the Union Loan and Insurance Agency, which he represents as attorney, and has a large general practice, seeming to be equally versed in all branches of his calling. He is serving as clerk of the board of county commissioners, and is a member of the Oconee Circuit Bar Association. Among his fellow-practitioners his standing is high. Mr. Milner is also well and favorably known in fraternal circles, being worshipful master of the Blue Lodge and high priest of the Royal Arch Chapter, in the Masonic fraternity; and a member of the Knights of the Maccabees and the Woodmen of the World. A democrat in his political views, he has taken some part in the success of his party in this section, and in 1914 was a delegate to the state convention.

Mr. Milner was married in June, 1909, at Eastman, to Miss Hattie Harrell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Harrell, of Eastman, and they have two children; Jefferson Herrman, born in 1910; and Eugene McCormack, born in 1912.

MAX L. McRAE. He whose name introduces this article is worthily upholding the prestige of a family name that has been conspicuously and influentially linked with the annals of Georgia history, and it is specially interesting to find him a resident of the City of McRae, which was named in honor of his paternal grandfather and which is the thriving and progressive metropolis and judicial center of Telfair County. Judge McRae achieved unequivocal success in the legal profession and stands as one of its representative members in Southern Georgia, besides which he served with signal ability on the bench of the City Court of McRae and has represented his native county in the Georgia Legislature. His influence has further been extended into the developing of large and important business enterprises, and he stands to-day as one of the prominent and resourceful men of affairs in Telfair County, where he has practically retired from the active work of his profession.

Judge McRae was born in Telfair County on the 4th of October, 1875, and is a son of Maj. Daniel F. and Marian (McRae) McRae, both likewise natives of Georgia. Major McRae was born in Telfair County and his father, Alexander B. McRae, who immigrated from Scotland to America, first settled in North Carolina, whence he came in an early day to Georgia and became a pioneer of Telfair County, where he figured as the founder of the present City of McRae, which, as before stated, was named in his honor. Alexander B. McRae became one of the extensive and successful planters of Telfair County and was a citizen of marked prominence and influence in this section of the state, his character and achievement showing him to be possessed of the sterling attributes that indicate the true son of Scotland. He continued his residence in Telfair County until his death and his name merits high place and enduring honor on the roll of its pioneers and upbuilders.

Maj. Daniel F. McRae was reared and educated in Georgia and as a citizen and business man effectively carried forward the high honors of the family name. He became a prominent merchant at Lumber City, Telfair County, and also conducted large and substantial operations in the domain of agricultural industry. Broad-minded, liberal and public-spirited, he had much to do with the formulating and directing of popular sentiment and action in his native county, and he served with distinction in the Georgia Senate, having been while in the Legislature a contemporary and associate of Hon. Joseph Brown, later governor of the state, and other representative men of Georgia. When the Civil war was precipitated he manifested his inflexible loyalty to the cause of the Confederate states, by enlisting in the Fifty-sixth Georgia Regiment of Infantry, in which he was advanced to the office of major and with which, as a gallant and dashing leader, he participated in many important engagements marking the progress of the great conflict between the states of the North and the South. He was slightly wounded

when taking part in the battle of Griswold, Georgia, but he was not long incapacitated for active service and continued with his command until the close of the war, his interest in his old comrades being manifested in later years by his appreciative affiliation with the United Confederate Veterans. He died at McRae, in 1910, at the venerable age of eighty-eight years, and his memory rests secure in lasting honor uniformly accorded to his name in the county and state which he in turn honored by his character and services. His widow, who still maintains her home at McRae, celebrated her eighty-second birthday anniversary in 1915, and is one of the venerable and revered gentlewomen of Telfair County. Her father, Judge Duncan McRae, likewise became a substantial planter and influential citizen of Southern Georgia, where he served in various positions of public trust, including judicial office.

Concerning the children of Maj. Daniel F. and Marian (McRae) McRae, the following brief record is given: Duncan L. is a resident of the City of Macon, this state; Col. James H. is an officer of the United States Army and at the time of this writing, in 1916, is stationed in the City of Washington, D. C.; Alex E. maintains his residence at Lumber City, Telfair County, and is one of the representative business men of that place; Judge Max L., of this review, was the next in order of birth; and Christian is the widow of Capt. John L. Day, of Lumber City.

After profiting duly by the advantages afforded in the high school at Spring Hill, Judge Max L. McRae pursued a higher course of study in Mercer University, at Macon, and after leaving that institution he read law under effective private preceptorship and thoroughly fortified himself in the science of jurisprudence. He was admitted to the Georgia bar in 1895, and forthwith engaged in the practice of his profession at McRae, where his energy and ability made his novitiate one of brief duration. He continued in successful general practice until 1902, when he was elected to the bench of the City Court, as judge of which municipal tribunal he continued to serve until 1907. He then retired from the practice of law as well as from his judicial office, and thereafter gave the major part of his time and attention to the wholesale grocery business, in which he became interested, at McRae. In 1910 he sold his interest in this enterprise and effected the organization and incorporation of the Telfair Fertilizer Company, the property and business of which were sold in 1912 to the Empire Cotton Oil Company, of which large and important corporation Judge McRae is a stockholder, besides being the general manager of its business operations at McRae. The company is incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,000,000, has plants at various points in Georgia, and in the McRae plant employment is given to a force of about 100 persons.

Judge McRae has never wavered in his allegiance to and strenuous upholding of the cause of the democratic party, and in 1898-9 he represented his native county in the lower house of the Georgia Legislature. At the time of the Spanish-American war he served as first lieutenant in the Third Georgia Volunteer Infantry, but his regiment was not called to the stage of active warfare. In the Masonic fraternity Judge McRae has received the degrees of the lodge, chapter and commandery of the Knights Templar, his maximum affiliation being with the St. Omar Commandery of Knights Templar, Macon, Georgia, besides which he holds membership in the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Improved Order of Red Men. He holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On the 9th of November, 1898, was solemnized the marriage of Judge McRae to Miss Emma Sue Griffith, her parents having been born in Virginia and having established their home in Telfair County upon coming to Georgia. Judge and Mrs. McRae have three children, whose names and respective years of birth are here designated: Parker, 1901; Donald Finlay, 1905; and Sally, 1911. The elder son is a student in the Georgia Military Academy, and the younger son is attending the South Georgia College.

JAMES HABERSHAM. An Englishman of Yorkshire, James Habersham, a merchant, cooperated with Rev. George Whitefield in founding the Orphan House of Bethesda, Georgia. He was the practical manager of it for six years, but in 1844 entered into a partnership with Col. Francis Harris to establish Savannah's first commercial enterprise of importance. Connections were established with the North, London and the West Indies, and Mr. Habersham himself raised and shipped the first cotton from America. He promoted silk culture; was secretary of the Province of Georgia, president of the Upper House of the General Assembly and acting governor. He died at New Brunswick, New Jersey, in August, 1775, while temporarily residing there in quest of health. His remains were buried in the Colonial Cemetery, Savannah.

MAJ. JOHN HABERSHAM, son of James, was born on one of his father's plantations near Savannah. Though the elder Habersham remained loyal to the king, the son joined the cause of the patriots, and was made a prisoner at the capture of Savannah by the British in December, 1778. He had been a major under Colonel Campbell, in command of the American Artillery. When the British evacuated the town in 1782 Major Habersham took charge of its affairs until civil government could be restored. In 1784 he was elected president of the Executive Council; was a member of the Continental Congress in 1785-86; was on the first board of trustees which established the state university, and held the position of collector of the port of Savannah for ten years before his death, which occurred in November, 1799.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM, who was a native of Savannah and a son of James Habersham, was a young business man of that city when the War of the Revolution opened, and gained quite a name in July, 1775, as a leader in the capture of a British ship laden with gunpowder and military supplies which had anchored at the mouth of the Savannah River. Five thousand pounds of the captured powder were sent to Philadelphia to be distributed to the Continental armies. Mr. Habersham was a leading member of the Provincial Congress, major of battalion raised to protect Georgia, was a member of the Council of Safety, participated in the siege of Savannah, at the close of the war served in the General Assembly (twice speaker of the House), and in 1785, 1786 and 1788 was a delegate to the Continental Congress and of the convention which ratified the Federal Constitution. He was mayor of the City of Savannah and served several years as postmaster general of the United States. Afterward he resumed his commercial and financial activities and at the time of his death in November, 1815, was president of the Branch Bank of the United States at Savannah.

H. F. LAWSON. The legal profession of Pulaski County has no more progressive, thorough or energetic member than H. F. Lawson, who since the beginning of his practice, in 1904, has been located at Hawkinsville. Here he is the representative of large and important interests, his connection with which bespeaks the possession of superior talents and abilities, and these gifts he has always used as a good citizen in forwarding movements for the public welfare.

Mr. Lawson was born in Pulaski County, Georgia, October 4, 1879, and is a son of S. B. and Emma (Adams) Lawson, also natives of the Empire State of the South. S. B. Lawson was born in 1841, grew up in Pulaski County, and here enlisted for service in the Confederate army during the war between the states. He fought as a private in Anderson's Battery in the Georgia Light Artillery, and participated in many hard-fought engagements, at all times conducting himself in a brave and valiant manner. When the war was closed he returned to Hawkinsville, where he established himself in business as the proprietor of a cotton warehouse, a business in which he made a decided

success. He died in 1889, when aged only forty-eight years. Mrs. Lawson is still living, and is now fifty-six years of age. There were three children in the family: Frank, who is editor and publisher of the *Courier-Herald*, at Dublin, Laurens County; Mrs. Eva Neil, residing at Thomasville, Georgia; and H. F.

H. F. Lawson attended the public schools of Hawkinsville, following which he entered the academic department of Mercer University, from which he was graduated in 1899. His law studies were prosecuted at home, and in 1904 he successfully passed the state examination and was admitted to practice. He at once opened an office at Hawkinsville, and here has continued ever since in the enjoyment of a professional business that has grown and developed rapidly in size and importance. Mr. Lawson engages in a general practice, being equally familiar with all branches of his calling. He is a careful student of precedents, his mastery of the fine points of jurisprudence giving him a decided advantage over many of his opponents. In a number of important cases he has displayed talents of a high order, which have attracted to him the business of such leading institutions as the Hawkinsville Bank and Trust Company, of which he is the legal representative at this time. He maintains membership in the various organizations of his calling and enjoys an excellent reputation among his fellow-practitioners. While he has never been an officeseeker, he has accepted the responsibilities of citizenship and has served as a member of the town council, while his interest in schools has led him to occupy a place on the Hawkinsville Board of Education. Fraternally he is a Mason, a Pythian, and a member of the college fraternity of Kappa Alpha. With his family Mr. Lawson is a member of the Baptist Church, the movements of which he supports liberally.

On April 19, 1907, Mr. Lawson was married at Thomasville, Georgia, to Miss Rena Brandon, daughter of Dr. W. H. Brandon, both now deceased. To this union there have been born two children: Harriet, born in 1909; and Roger, born in 1913, both at Hawkinsville.

MIRABEAU H. BOYER. For almost two decades Mirabeau H. Boyer has been a member of the Georgia bar, during the entire period being honorably identified with the law in Pulaski County. He was born at Sandersville, Washington County, Georgia, September 4, 1878. His parents were Mirabeau H. and Vivian (Scrine) Boyer, both bearing old and honored names in Georgia history. One of the earliest settlers of Linton, Hancock County, Georgia, was William Boyer, who came from Virginia and was the founder of the family in this state. On the maternal side, the Scrines undoubtedly were very early settlers in the state and many of the name have become conspicuous because of high achievement. The mother of Colonel Boyer, still surviving and residing at Hawkinsville and now in her sixty-fifth year, is a granddaughter of the late Judge Scrine, formerly of the Middle Circuit, and a niece of Judge Scrine of the Augusta bench.

Mirabeau H. Boyer, father of Mirabeau H., was born in Hancock County, Georgia, and for some years was a merchant at Sandersville. During the war between the states he served in the Confederate army as a private in Cappell's battalion, participating in many hard-fought engagements but surviving to return home practically unharmed. His death occurred in March, 1898, at the age of fifty-six years. Of his eleven children, Mirabeau H. was the sixth in order of birth.

Mirabeau H. Boyer secured his early education in the schools of Sandersville and later had advantages at Hawkinsville. Here also he began the study of law in the office of Col. Thomas C. Taylor, where he continued until he completed his course and in June, 1898, was admitted to the bar. He soon proved the possession of a clear, incisive mind and other qualities that well fitted him for public responsibilities, and in 1900 he was appointed by Governor

Candler, county attorney for Pulaski County. For six years he filled that office with such marked efficiency that he was reappointed, by Governor Terrill, but resigned in order to give all his attention to his rapidly growing important private practice. Afterward, for eight years, he served as city attorney of Hawkinsville. He has always been an indefatigable worker and through ability and industry has won an enviable professional reputation.

At Hawkinsville, in 1904, Colonel Boyer was united in marriage with Miss Lena Lovejoy, who is a daughter of Hon. P. H. and Henrietta (McKinzie) Lovejoy. The father of Mrs. Boyer was mayor of Hawkinsville for ten continuous years, finally declining to serve longer. Mr. and Mrs. Boyer have three children, two sons and one daughter: M. H., born in 1905; Henrietta, born in 1907; and Lovejoy, born in 1911, all at Hawkinsville.

In politics Colonel Boyer has always been a consistent democrat and is an important factor in party councils. In 1911 he was a delegate from the Twelfth Congressional District to the Baltimore Democratic Convention in the interest of Congressman Underwood. He is a member of the City Bar Association, and fraternally he is identified with the Masons (Royal Arch), the Elks and the Woodmen of the World. With a wholesome American man's love of outdoor sports, Mr. Boyer may frequently be found enjoying both as spectator and participant healthful recreation of this kind.

THOMAS O. MARSHALL, engaged in the successful practice of law at Americus, county seat of Sumter County, has gained and maintained secure vantage ground at the bar of the Southwestern Circuit of Georgia. He controls a large and important practice, has appeared in connection with a number of noteworthy cases in the courts of this section of the state, and has proved an effective exponent of his chosen profession both as an advocate and counselor.

Born at Cedartown, Polk County, Georgia, April 8, 1889, Thomas Oliver Marshall is a son of Stephen F. and Mattie (Waddell) Marshall. Both parents still reside at Cedartown, and both were born and reared in Polk County, where their respective families were founded in an early day. Stephen F. Marshall is one of the leading agriculturists and real estate dealers of that county, is a resolute progressive citizen who has exercised much influence in connection with civic and industrial affairs in his native county, and is known and honored for his sterling character and his civic loyalty and public spirit. Active as a citizen at Cedartown, he is also a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, while his wife holds membership in the Presbyterian Church, both having held to the religious faith in which they were reared.

In the public schools of his native town Thomas O. Marshall continued his studies until he had completed the curriculum of the high school, where he was graduated in 1906. His higher academic training was gained in Emory College at Oxford, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1909 with the degree Bachelor of Arts. In 1911 Mr. Marshall was graduated from the law department of the University of Georgia, with the degree LL. B. At the same time he was admitted to the bar of his native state, and began practice at Quitman, the county seat of Brooks County. There he was junior member of the law firm of Turner & Marshall. So well did he acquit himself in the early stages of his practice that after eight months he sought a broader field, and thus removed to Americus, Sumter County, where he has maintained his residence and professional headquarters since the spring of 1912. He conducted an individual practice until October, 1915, when he formed a partnership with Stephen Pace, an equally ambitious and vigorous young lawyer. They handled their substantial law business together until the partnership was dissolved when Mr. Pace enlisted in the National Guard in 1916. Since then Mr. Marshall has again been in practice alone.

He has been a zealous worker in behalf of the principles and policies of the democratic party. When in September, 1915, the office of city recorder was created in connection with the municipal government of Americus, he was elected the first incumbent of that position, and has continued to serve there with characteristic loyalty and efficiency. He is a member of the board of stewards of the local Methodist Episcopal Church South, and a popular teacher in its Sunday school. He is identified with the Georgia State Bar Association, and is affiliated with the Chi Phi college fraternity. Mr. Marshall was married November 14, 1916, to Miss Mattie Hunter, a daughter of Dr. T. W. Hunter, of Quitman County.

ISRAEL MANNHEIM. One of the leading men of Hawkinsville, Georgia, is Israel Mannheim, now clerk of the Superior Court of Pulaski County. In the true sense he is a self-made man, having depended on his own efforts from his entrance into business life, despite youth and inexperience making rapid and honorable progress and winning the approbation and confidence of the public thereby. No young man placed as was Mr. Mannheim, could have been elected to so important and responsible an office as clerk of the Superior Court without having proved the possession of sterling character.

Israel Mannheim was born at Hawkinsville, Georgia, August 7, 1883, and is a son of B. and Mattie (Burch) Mannheim, and a grandson on the maternal side of E. A. and Mary (Beard) Burch, the last named belonging to one of the old affluent families of Floyd County, Georgia.

B. Mannheim, father of Israel Mannheim, was born in the City of Berlin, Germany. From that country he came to the United States when a boy of seventeen years and at the time of the outbreak of the war between the states was a resident of the State of New York. There he enlisted in the Federal army and subsequently became a sergeant in General Sickles' brigade, the Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers. His service as a soldier continued for four years but after peace was fully restored he made his way to Georgia, doubtless having become acquainted with its many advantages during his military years. He chose Hawkinsville for a home and for forty years thereafter was engaged in a mercantile business in this city, where his death occurred September 11, 1914, at the age of seventy years. He was a man of solid worth and frequently served in public capacities and for several terms was a member of the city's aldermanic body and a member of the board of education. His marriage took place in Georgia, to Mattie Burch, who died at Hawkinsville in 1905, at the age of fifty years. They were parents of five children: M., who is a business man of this city; J., who is a farmer in Pulaski County; Edward, who is a salesman; Israel; and A., who is in the tailoring business at Hawkinsville.

In boyhood Israel Mannheim attended the public schools of Hawkinsville and was creditably graduated from the high school at the age of seventeen years. From choice he decided upon a business career, becoming a salesman in the clothing line and for twelve years was manager of a well-known house. In an interview with a prominent public man concerning his early business life, he said: "I never made a trade with a man who I had to dodge the next day because of that trade." This remark deserved quoting in this connection because Mr. Mannheim has conducted his business in just this way, honesty being the sound foundation on which he has built.

In politics Mr. Mannheim has always been a democrat. In 1914 he was elected clerk of the Superior Court and in this connection there is an interesting story told. For a period of sixteen years the maternal grandfather of Mr. Mannheim served in the same office continuously, as clerk of the Superior Court of Pulaski County. Following the Civil war many changes came about and one of these was the defeat of Clerk E. A. Burch and the election of J. W. Lancaster as clerk of the Superior Court, in 1883, the year that

Mr. Mannheim was born. Mr. Lancaster continued to hold the office until 1914, when he in turn was defeated by the grandson of his old opponent. In 1916, Mr. Mannheim was elected for four years without opposition.

On April 6, 1908, Mr. Mannheim was united in marriage with Miss Leonora Irene Bemby, who is a daughter of Mrs. Cora Bemby, a well-known family of Pulaski County. Mr. and Mrs. Mannheim have three children: Bernhardt, who was born in 1909; Ruth Louise, who was born in 1913; and an infant son, born in 1916.

Formerly Mr. Mannheim was a member of Company E, Second Georgia State Militia, and was sergeant of the company at the time of its disbanding. He is fraternally identified with the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World.

N. A. JELKS. Among the men who are lending strength and solidity to the banking interests of Hawkinsville, Georgia, one of the foremost is N. A. Jelks, president of the Planters Bank. It is difficult to conceive of a more solid combination for the attainment of financial security than a bank founded upon the prosperity and landed values of such a rich agricultural section as that of this part of Georgia. Mr. Jelks is one of the largest stockholders in the bank and his status as a citizen is typical of the material upon which it rests and which has made the institution of which he is the directing head illustrative of the best type of the bank in a farming community—something founded upon a rock, which the speculations and the panics of the metropolis cannot affect.

Mr. Jelks was born at Hawkinsville, Pulaski County, Georgia, September 21, 1873, and is a son of N. W. and Mary E. (Bozman) Jelks. His father, a native also of Pulaski, was engaged here for some time in the cotton warehouse business, but prior to the Civil war went to Florida, where he took up orange culture. He was only sixteen years of age when he enlisted in the army of the Confederacy, and at the close of that struggle returned to Georgia and lived for some years at Hawkinsville. He again went to Florida subsequently and there died in 1876, aged only twenty-nine years. Mrs. Jelks, who survives, lived at Hawkinsville and is sixty-two years of age. There were two children in the family: Mrs. E. W. Goode, living at Hawkinsville; and N. A.

N. A. Jelks was but three years of age at the time of his father's death, but he was carefully reared by his mother and was given good educational advantages. After completing the course in the Hawkinsville public schools, he entered Moore's Business College, Atlanta, and after his graduation therefrom became connected with the J. O. Jelks Cotton Company, at Hawkinsville, where he received his introduction to business methods. He remained with that company for nine years, and then entered the Planters Bank at Hawkinsville, first as assistant cashier, being subsequently advanced to the office of cashier. With the founding of the Pulaski County Bank, he became its president, and has continued in this capacity to the present time. Aside from his banking connections, Mr. Jelks has been interested in various other enterprises, included among which are the Hawkinsville & Florida Southern Railroad, of which he was treasurer for four years, and the Hawkinsville Compress Company, of which he became treasurer at the time of its inception. Each venture with which he has been connected has been benefited by his energy and ability, and the fact that his name is connected with a concern places upon it a stamp of approval that is recognized and appreciated by the public. His associates rely absolutely upon his judgment, foresight and acumen. Mr. Jelks is a member of the Baptist Church, to which his family also belongs. His political allegiance is given unreservedly to the democratic party, but he has not been a seeker for public favors. However, he is ready at all times to perform the

duties of citizenship, and, being a friend of education, has served efficiently as a member of the school board.

Mr. Jelks was married at Hawkinsville, May 2, 1900, to Miss Lyla Napier, who was born at this place, a member of an old and honored family, and a daughter of Robert F. Napier. To this union there have been born two children, namely: Nathaniel Augustus, Jr., born in 1901, who is in the ninth grade of the public schools; and Freeman, born March 15, 1903, who is in seventh grade.

WILLIAM N. PARSONS. One of the most popular, flourishing and substantial financial institutions of Pulaski County is the First National Bank of Hawkinsville, of which the president is William N. Parsons, a banker of marked executive ability and great practical experience, who possesses those characteristics of energy, industry and integrity whichever combine to secure success. Mr. Parsons belongs to that class of men who owe their prosperity to no outside sources, having started his career in modest circumstances and worked his way to the top through individual effort.

William N. Parsons was born at Marlboro, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, October 30, 1869, and is a son of Benjamin F. and Rebecca (Wright) Parsons. The parents were natives of Massachusetts, where they were reared, educated and married, and came to Georgia during the early '70s, settling at Hawkinsville, where Benjamin F. Parsons continued to be engaged in the insurance business during the remainder of his life. He died in 1908, at the age of eighty-one years, while the mother still survives and makes her home at Hawkinsville, being seventy-seven years of age. There were two children in the family, William N. being the younger.

The public schools of Hawkinsville furnished William N. Parsons with his education, and when he was still a youth he entered upon his career. For a number of years he followed various pursuits, accepting such honorable and profitable employment as came his way and waiting for the opportunity which he was sure would present itself. Merchandising interests found promotion at his capable and energetic hands, in the insurance business he spent a short time, and other ventures of a commercial, industrial and financial nature were engaged in, but it was not until 1905 that he became firmly established among the leading business men of the city. In that year he became the organizer of the First National Bank of Hawkinsville, a concern which has since grown and developed to large and important proportions. This is an institution with a capital of \$50,000, which is justly accounted one of the strong, substantial and conservative banking houses of Pulaski County, its depositors being attracted from all over this part of the state. Mr. Parsons is also director of the Hawkinsville Bank and Trust Company and president of the Boston Mercantile Company, the latter a successful dry goods business of Hawkinsville. In every way he has shown himself possessed of the ability which contributes so greatly in the upbuilding of any live and progressive community, and his standing in business and financial circles is of the best, his associates placing the utmost confidence in his judgment and foresight. In political matters a democrat, Mr. Parsons has frequently represented his party as a candidate, and has just as frequently been chosen by his fellow-citizens for public service. As an alderman of Hawkinsville and in various other capacities he has rendered faithful, conscientious and helpful service, thus further placing the city in his debt. When he can leave his heavy business duties, Mr. Parsons is fond of going on hunting and fishing trips, and rarely returns without some trophy of the field, forest or stream.

Mr. Parsons was married in October, 1895, at Hawkinsville, to Miss Carrie Waterman, daughter of John T. Waterman, of this city, and four children have been born to them: John, born in 1897, who is now attending Emory College; William N., Jr., born in 1900, who is attending the Hawkinsville

public schools; Frank, born in 1903, also a public school student; and Caroline, born in 1909.

COL. SAMUEL HAMMOND, a Virginian, born in Richmond County in 1757, was one of the bravest, and, despite his young manhood, one of the ablest of the patriot officers. His military services, during the Revolution, covered important operations in the North and South. During the later period of the war he was one of General Greene's most trusted subordinates. He was with him at Eutaw Springs, and soon afterward Governor Rutledge appointed him to the command of a regiment of cavalry. Soon after the Revolution he settled at Savannah; was afterward elected to the State Legislature and appointed surveyor-general of the state, and engaged in extensive mercantile transactions which brought him into touch with South American trade and gained him a knowledge of both French and Spanish. In 1802 he was elected to Congress, where he renewed his acquaintance with President Jefferson. In 1804 he was appointed military and civil commander of the District of St. Louis, one of the civil subdivisions of the new Territory of Louisiana, recently acquired from France, and in the spring of that year he set out for that little French village on the western frontier, accompanied by his wife and 200 family servants. For years Governor Hammond's mansion was headquarters for army officers and their families and the social center for the Territory of Missouri, created in 1812. Colonel Hammond was president of the First Territorial Council, or civil governor. In 1816 he organized the first bank in St. Louis, of which he was president. Although caught in the failure of several local banks, he sacrificed most of his personal property to pay his debts and in 1824 returned to the South, locating in South Carolina. That state also honored him by appointment to the surveyor-generalship and election to the Legislature and to the office of secretary of state. He died on September 11, 1842, at his farm on Horse Shoe Creek, three miles below Augusta on the South Carolina side.

JUDSON LARRABEE HAND, of Pelham, Georgia, planter, manufacturer, banker and an extensive dealer in planter's supplies, is a native of the state born on his father's plantation near Perry, Houston County, March 20, 1851. He graduated from the University of Georgia at the age of twenty and first engaged in agriculture and the lumber business at Pelham. His interests grew until at one time he owned more than 30,000 acres of land, much of it wooded. In 1876 he commenced a general merchandise business. Afterward he also dealt largely in naval stores. These enterprises have gradually developed into such corporations as the Hand Trading Company, the Farmer's Bank, the Pelham Oil and Fertilizer Company, the Pelham Manufacturing Company, the Abington Cotton Mills and the Flint River & Northeastern Railroad. Mr. Hand has been mayor of Pelham and a member of both houses of the Legislature.

DR. LAMARTINE GRIFFIN HARDMAN, a leading physician and public man of Commerce, Jackson County, was born in that village in 1856. He received his professional education and training in New York and London, and has been the mentor of not a few successful practitioners of the younger generation himself. In 1892 he founded the North Eastern Banking Company of Commerce, of which he is president; he put in operation the first oil mill of his section and is at the head of the Hardman Oil Mill and Ginnery; is also president of the Hardman Flour Mills, the Harmony Grove Cotton Mills and the Hardman Hardware Company. He has represented Georgia in the Legislature for a number of years, was the author of the state board of health, and in 1907, while serving in the State Senate, was mainly instrumental in framing and incorporating into law the famous prohibition measure known as

the Hardman-Covington-Neel bill. He is a prominent democrat and has been often suggested for the governorship.

J. H. CALDWELL. Among the younger element of financiers in Pulaski County, one who during his comparatively short career has impressed himself favorably upon the people of his community and has reached a position of substantiality and prominence is J. H. Caldwell, cashier of the Hawkinsville Bank and Trust Company. A lifelong resident of this thriving and prosperous city, he is a product of its schools and a representative of its training, as well as being the bearer of a name which for many years has been an honored one in commercial and financial circles.

Mr. Caldwell was born at Hawkinsville, Pulaski County, Georgia, August 27, 1882, and is a son of S. M. and Anna (Henry) Caldwell. S. M. Caldwell was born in Georgia, was reared and educated in this state, and thirty-five years ago entered upon his career as the proprietor of a mercantile establishment. During this long period he has continued to maintain a reputation for integrity and uprightness of character, while as a citizen he has performed every duty thoroughly, conscientiously and well. He still continues in business, in the prime of life at the age of fifty-five years, this fact evidencing a life of sobriety and probity. He was married here to Miss Anna Henry, also a native Georgian, who is now fifty-three years of age, and who, like her husband, has many friends and well wishers. There were five children in the family, J. H. being the first born.

J. H. Caldwell was given good educational advantages, in a family whose belief in the value of a good early training was firmly instilled. After attending the public schools, he took a full course at the Hawkinsville High School, and then entered the Georgia Military College at Milledgeville, where his education was completed. Almost immediately after leaving the latter institution, he became connected with the banking business, securing a position as bookkeeper with the Hawkinsville Bank and Trust Company. He soon displayed ability, energy and faithfulness in such a degree that he was promoted, and in 1910 was made cashier of this strong and popular financial institution, a position which he has retained to the present time. He has not only won the confidence of his associates in the bank, but the esteem and friendship of the patrons, having combined business ability and energy with a genial and courteous manner that has made him many friends. His entire time and attention are given to the business of the bank, which has left him no time for participation in outside affairs. In politics he is a democrat, while his religious connection, and that of his wife, is with the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Caldwell was married July 14, 1910, at Spartanburg, South Carolina, to Miss Anna Tennent, the daughter of S. S. and Marion (Martin) Tennent, of a well-known family of Asheville, North Carolina.

R. A. PATE. In the financial history of Pulaski County, the name of R. A. Pate has an honored and prominent place. A native son of Hawkinsville, his entire career has been passed here, and his record is typical of the accomplishments that men of sturdy and persevering industry have attained without the aid of outside influences. Since his entrance upon the field of finance he has been identified with the Hawkinsville Banking Company, with the growth and development of which institution he has been intimately associated, and at the present time is vice president of this, one of the leading banking concerns of Pulaski County.

Mr. Pate was born at Hawkinsville, Pulaski County, Georgia, January 7, 1869, and is a son of Maj. John H. and Zilpha Anna (Boatwright) Pate. His father, a Georgian boy by birth, was brought up as a farmer, and was so engaged until war was declared between the South and the North, when he offered his services to the Confederacy, was accepted, became a member of

the Fourth Georgia Infantry, and rose to the rank of major. He participated in a number of hard-fought engagements during his four years of service, but escaped wounds or capture, and returned safely to his family when peace was declared. His subsequent activities brought him into the fields of farming, stockraising and merchandising, and he became one of the substantial and influential men of his community, serving one term in the Georgia Legislature and holding a number of minor offices. While he passed through safely many hard-fought battles of wartime, it was his destiny to meet his death while engaged in the pursuits of peace, his career terminating in a railroad wreck in 1888, when he was fifty-seven years of age. Major Pate was married in Washington County, Georgia, to Miss Zilpha Anna Boatwright, also a native of this state, who survives him at the age of eighty-three years. Twelve children were born to them, of whom five survive, R. A. having been the tenth in order of birth.

R. A. Pate attended the public schools of Hawkinsville, following which he entered Professor Moore's Business College, at Atlanta, where he completed his course at the age of eighteen years. At that time he became associated with banking affairs when he secured a position as bookkeeper with the Hawkinsville Banking Company. Through efficiency, energy and faithful service, he won gradual but steady promotion until made cashier of the concern, and in 1911 was elevated to the vice presidency, being the incumbent of that office at the present time. He is one of the best known men in banking circles of Pulaski County, and has the full confidence of his associates and the esteem and regard of the general public. Mr. Pate is a democrat, but has not sought nor desired public office. In fraternal matters he is a Master Mason, while his religious connection is with the Baptist Church, to which the members of his family also belong.

On October 24, 1894, at Perry, Georgia, there occurred the marriage of Mr. Pate with Miss Lila Duncan, daughter of C. C. Duncan, and a member of a well-known family of Duncan, and to this union there have been born children as follows: Clinton Duncan, born in 1895, and now engaged in business at Eastman; John Stetson, born in 1897, residing with his parents; Rolla A., born in 1899, who is a high school student at Hawkinsville; Lyla Pope, born in 1902, and James Pope, born in 1904, both attending the public schools of Hawkinsville; and William B., born in 1910.

STEPHEN PACE. When a practical test of American patriotism was made in the summer of 1916 in the calling of the National Guard into service on the Mexican border, many young men made almost extraordinary sacrifices in order that they might perform their duty to the nation. One of these young men was Stephen Pace, who gave up a promising practice as a lawyer at Americus, and readily accepted the station and the remuneration of the soldier for the purpose of fighting—as his friends all expected—with the hostile faction in Mexico.

Mr. Pace enlisted in the Georgia National Guard in June, 1916, as a private, and four days later was promoted to corporal. He was in the service nearly two months, and in August, 1916, was given an honorable discharge. On returning home he entered the race for the Legislature from his home county, and was elected in the primaries over five opposing candidates. His presence in the next legislative session of Georgia is looked upon as a good omen of the efficiency and progressiveness of that body.

Mr. Stephen Pace was born in Terrell County, Georgia, March 9, 1891, and though only twenty-five years of age has accomplished a great deal, all of which is a promise of still greater achievements in the future. His parents were Olin Stephen Pace, Sr., and Marrianna Hunter (Saville) Pace, both of whom represented old and honored Southern families and both of whom lived in Terrell County until they died. His father was an extensive



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and successful planter and was also prominently identified with the lumber business in Terrell County. He was born in North Carolina, and the Pace family was founded in Virginia in the early colonial era of our national history. The mother was born in Stewart County, Georgia, where her father was a citizen of substantial fortune and much influence.

The public schools of Dawson, Terrell County, were the medium through which Stephen Pace acquired his preliminary education. He continued his studies until graduating from high school with the class of 1908. Later he took the course of the Georgia School of Technology in Atlanta, and finally entered the law department of the University of Georgia, where he applied himself with characteristic diligence and made an excellent record as a student. He was graduated with the class of 1914. Having attained one object of his ambition, the degree Bachelor of Laws, he entered the offices of Hon. James A. Hixon, of Americus, with whom he continued to be associated in practice until he formed a law partnership with Thomas O. Marshall, in the firm of Marshall & Pace. During its brief existence this firm gained a splendid reputation at the bar of the Southwestern Judicial Circuit.

Mr. Pace is a loyal supporter of the cause of the democratic party. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Americus, one of the board of missions of the church, and is affiliated with the Sigma Nu college fraternity, the Masons, and the Woodmen of the World. He is a popular factor in the professional, business and social circles of his adopted city, and his friends are unanimous in predicting for him a great future.

MAURICE A. CAMERON. One of the youngest men to occupy distinctive office in county affairs in Georgia is Maurice A. Cameron, now clerk of the Superior Courts of Telfair County at McRae, the county seat. In his twenty-first year, Mr. Cameron went into his present office several years ago as successor to his father, the late J. W. Cameron, who for many years had been clerk of the Superior Courts of Telfair.

This is one of the prominent old families of this section of Georgia. Maurice A. Cameron was born in Telfair County, March 6, 1892, a son of J. W. and Mary (Paschell) Cameron. His father was born in Telfair County and his mother in Washington County in 1861, and she is now living at McRae. The grandfather was Andrew J. Cameron, a prominent and well-to-do planter. During the war he was active and influential on the Confederate side and had charge of the Confederate gun works at Milledgeville. J. W. Cameron was reared in Telfair County, attended the old field schools, took up planting as his principal business, but became actively identified with county politics and for fifteen years served continuously as clerk of the Superior Court. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and a man whose name stood for the highest respectability and influence in his locality. He and his wife became the parents of eleven children, some of whom died young. The living, all of them in Telfair County, are: W. J., E. D., Max, Joe, Mrs. W. W. Simmons and Mrs. M. A. Burch, Misses Lillie and Josie, and Maurice A.

Maurice A., who was the sixth in point of age, attended the public schools at McRae and the military academy at Atlanta. When still in his teens he became employed by his father as deputy clerk and during the three years spent in that capacity he familiarized himself with all the details of the office and was equipped to a degree better than any other man in the county to become his father's successor at the latter's death in 1912. He was at that time urged to accept the candidacy for clerk, and owing to his high individual standing and the esteem in which his father had been held he was elected by a handsome majority. He was re-elected, and is now serving his second term. He is active in the democratic party, is affiliated with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World, and is also a working member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Cameron is

also a farmer, and has derived both profit and pleasure from the pursuit of his hobby—diversified and intensive agriculture.

PEMBERTON COOLEY is one of the fortunate men of Georgia. He was fortunate in having a good parentage, a good endowment of intellect and feeling, a liberal education, and in attaching himself to one of the learned professions. He is one of the leading young lawyers of Jefferson, where he looks after the interests of a splendid clientage, and has also served with credit in public positions.

Pemberton Cooley was born in White County, Georgia, February 27, 1879, a son of Joseph Dillard and Martha Ann (Dean) Cooley. His grandfather, Joseph Dillard Cooley, came from South Carolina and settled in White County on a farm, while the great-grandfather moved to South Carolina from Virginia. The maternal grandfather, James M. Dean, was also a South Carolina man who located in Georgia, and had a somewhat remarkable career, having seen service as a soldier in the Mexican war, was a planter and farmer, a local preacher, and served as a county judge. Joseph D. Cooley, father of the Jefferson lawyer, was born in South Carolina, and for a number of years has been a prosperous merchant at Leo in White County, and is still in business at the age of sixty-four. His wife, who was born in Georgia, is still living at the age of sixty. Of their nine children the following are still living: Edward Harrison; Mrs. Ione Oakes of Lawrenceville; Pemberton; James Chester; Martin Luther; Joseph Dillard; Miss Bessie; and Mrs. Mary Terrill of Gainesville.

Pemberton Cooley attended the common schools of White County, following which he was a student in the Young, Harris and Piedmont colleges. He studied law at the University of Georgia and was graduated LL. B. in 1901. Admitted to practice, he opened his first office at Commerce, and remained there from August 26, 1901, to May 1, 1906. Since the latter date he has been located at Jefferson, and every year has brought substantial increase to his professional clientage and the substantial honors of citizenship. While living in Commerce he served one term as mayor, and since 1910 has been solicitor of the City Court at Jefferson. He has also served four years as a member of the council, was county attorney from 1911 to the present time, and was one of the county commissioners from 1911 to 1915. He is a high class lawyer and has one of the best law libraries in Jackson County.

Mr. Cooley is a democrat, is a member of the county bar association, and is affiliated with the Masons, the Royal Arch Chapter, the Woodmen of the World, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

On November 19, 1904, he married Miss Martha Grass Crooks of Danville, Kentucky, daughter of William L. Crooks of Danville. Jefferson has been the birthplace of all their six children: Mary Elizabeth, born August 21, 1905, and attending school; Hewitt Gladstone, born in 1907; William Joseph, born in September, 1909; Martha Dean, born in May, 1911; Pemberton, Jr., born in 1913; and Frances Ione, born in February, 1915.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER MITCHELL. For many years a successful merchant and now president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Gainesville, W. A. Mitchell is one of the leaders in business and citizenship in Northern Georgia. That position has been well won. During his youth he encountered more than ordinary difficulties in getting not only a preparation for life but also the means of livelihood, and his career has been marked by hard work and capable judgment all the way.

William Alexander Mitchell was born at Carnesville in Franklin County, Georgia, November 29, 1856, a son of Irvin A. and Mary Ann (Terrell) Mitchell. His mother was a relative of Joseph Terrell, one time distinguished as governor of Georgia. She was born in South Georgia, and was married in

South Carolina just across the line from Georgia. The father, who was born at Carnesville and died at Martin, was in early life well known as a school teacher, later was a merchant near Lyons and finally a Franklin County farmer. During the Civil war he spent six months in the Confederate army, and during the latter part of the war was a mail carrier. His death occurred in 1892 at the age of eighty-one, while his wife passed away in 1893 at the age of seventy-seven.

W. A. Mitchell, who was the fifth in a large family of ten children, as a boy managed to secure some half dozen terms of schooling at Carnesville, and throughout his teens was almost constantly employed in some form of productive and useful work. He finally qualified as a teacher and from his earnings in that occupation paid his way through a commercial college at Lexington, Kentucky. After leaving Lexington in 1881 he located in Martin, in Stephens County, and for one year was clerk with the firm of T. R. Allen & Company. From that time until recently, a period of fully thirty years, Mr. Mitchell was the leading general merchant at Martin, and finally sold his business interests in that town in 1914. He had removed his family to Gainesville in 1909, and in December, 1913, he organized the Farmers and Merchants Bank of that city and has since directed its affairs as president. In 1907 he organized the Bank of Martinsville, and is still president of that institution. While a resident at Martin he was railway agent and express agent, and was a valuable and useful factor in all the business and civic life of that community. For fully thirty years he held the office of justice of the peace at Martin.

Mr. Mitchell has filled the various chairs in his Masonic lodge, has taken the various degrees of that order, is a member of the Mystic Shrine, of the Royal Arcanum, the Woodmen of the World, and has passed all the chairs in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His church is the Baptist.

On Christmas Day of 1884 Mr. Mitchell married Miss Mary L. Randell of Martin, Georgia. Her father was I. D. Randell, and her mother was a Miss Cleveland, a relative of the late Grover Cleveland. One of the Randell ancestors emigrated from England and settled in Stephens, now Franklin County, Georgia, and for several generations the family were prosperous planters. Mrs. Mitchell's father was a soldier of the Confederate army during the war, was seriously wounded in one action, and after the war became a merchant and also held the office of postmaster. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have had ten children born into their home, three of them now deceased. Mrs. Lownie Lucile Day is a widow, and has one child, Theodore Earl Day. Mrs. Bolina Knight resides at Tampa, Florida. Miss Mary is a music teacher and is organist in the Baptist Church at Gainesville. William N. is in the insurance and real estate business at Tampa, Florida, with the Henry Knight Company. Ira Adkinson has recently graduated from the Gainesville public schools. Dorothy is a student in the Gainesville High School, and William Alexander, Jr., is still a schoolboy.

WALTER BARNARD HILL, A. M., LL. D., who was chancellor of the University of Georgia during the last six years of his life, was born in Talbotton, that state, September 9, 1851, and died at Athens, Georgia, December 28, 1905. By many he is considered the broadest and greatest educator which Georgia has produced. He was graduated from the State University in 1870, and, within the following year, completed a course in law and one which earned him the degree of A. M. Almost immediately he entered into partnership with his father in the practice of law at Macon. When the elder Hill was promoted to the bench, in 1873, Walter B. associated himself with his friend and classmate, N. E. Harris, with whom he continued until his election to the chancellorship in July, 1899. While engaged in the practice of the law he became the author of various standard codes and served as president of the State Bar Association. He was also for many years the

central figure in the temperance movement. When he became head of the state university, his wide acquaintance, his deep scholarship and his legal training and experience, made him a power in the development of that institution. During his administration the university received from the Legislature and from private sources over \$300,000, nearly three times the amount which had come into its treasury before his election. He also had a genius in harmonizing conflicting personal elements, so that his administration was successful both financially and from the standpoint of broad educational progress.

REV. HENRY HOLCOMBE, one of the most prominent pioneer Baptists of his day, was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia, September 22, 1762. After having served as a member of the South Carolina convention which approved the national constitution of 1787, he was for twelve years pastor of the Eutaw Church and in 1799 was invited to the pulpit of the Savannah Baptist Church. He founded the Savannah Female Asylum, is considered the father of the Georgia penitentiary system and established the Mount Enon Academy, a Baptist institution of higher learning, of which he was the head until he left the state in 1811. This was the first institution of learning established by Baptists in the Southern states, and, although it did not survive its founder's departure, the idea was revived in the founding of Mercer University.

JOHN HOUSTOUN. That John Hustoun was one of the prominent Georgians of the Revolutionary period and a leader of subsequent years is plainly evident from a mere statement of his record. He was born in the parish of St. George, in 1844, and was a thoroughly educated lawyer of Savannah. At the outset of the Revolution he became a leading patriot and was a member of the committee which forwarded supplies to the closed port of Boston. He was a member of all the Rebel conventions; was a member of the provincial and continental congresses and of the Council of Safety; served as governor of Georgia in 1778 and 1784; was chief justice of the commonwealth in 1786-87; mayor of Savannah in 1790 and afterward judge of the Superior Court of the eastern circuit of the state. His death occurred at his old family home near Savannah on July 20, 1796.

J. L. FRASER, M. D. One of the leading physicians of Fitzgerald is Dr. J. L. Fraser, who has been in active practice there for the past ten years, and is associated with several other local physicians as proprietors of the National Drug Company of Fitzgerald. Doctor Fraser is vice president of the company, with Dr. W. D. Dorminy as president.

Born at High Shoals, Oconee County, Georgia, April 23, 1867, Doctor Fraser is a son of James and Fredonia J. (Johnson) Fraser. His parents were born in Virginia, where they were reared and married, and in 1863 came to Georgia and settled in Oconee County. His father spent a number of years in the lumber industry, and still later located on a farm in Oconee County, where he lived until his death in 1901 at the age of eighty-one. The mother died in Oconee County in 1914, also at the age of eighty-one.

The sixth in a family of ten children, Doctor Fraser has benefited by the services of a private tutor in his home and gained most of his early education in that way. He then entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, where he was graduated M. D. in 1901. His first practice was done at Crawford in Oglethorpe County, where he remained six years, later was located at McRea, and since 1906 his home has been in Fitzgerald, where he now enjoys a place among the successful physicians.

He is a member of the local, the Eleventh District and the state medical societies, is a Mason and Shriner, and also a Knight of Pythias. In politics he is a democrat, and belongs to the Baptist Church.



H. M. McIntosh

On January 14, 1892, at Crawford, Georgia, he married Miss Lizzie Lee Chaney, daughter of N. F. Chaney of Crawford. Mrs. Fraser died in June, 1905, at McRea. Her five children were: John L., Jr., born in 1893 at Crawford, and now attending the University of Louisville; Miss Nelle, born in 1894 at Crawford and a graduate of the Bessie Tift College; James, born in 1898 at McRea and a student in high school; Robert Lee, born in 1901 at McRea and a student in the public schools; and William, born in 1904, at McRea and also in school. In 1914 at Augusta Doctor Fraser married Miss Martha E. Wilkinson, daughter of W. K. Wilkinson of Savannah. To this union has been born one son, Walter W. Fraser, in 1915, at Fitzgerald.

ARTHUR BUNYAN CALDWELL, one of the well known publishers in the South, has lived in Atlanta since 1900, and since 1905 has been in the publishing business for himself. He is best known as publisher of "Men of Mark in Georgia," a handsome seven volume work covering, biographically, the history of Georgia from pre-revolutionary times to the present.

Mr. Caldwell was born at Newton, North Carolina, November 29, 1873, and represents old colonial stock. The Caldwells came into Virginia and his branch of the family moved to North Carolina prior to the Revolution. Some of his ancestors fought as revolutionary patriots, and were present at the battle of King's Mountain. His great-grandfather, John Caldwell, was a pioneer in Western Carolina, and his grandfather was William Caldwell. Levi J. Caldwell, his father, was a North Carolina farmer, fought valiantly on the Southern side in the War between the States and died in 1906. Levi J. Caldwell married Mary Bisaner, who was of German extraction.

Mr. A. B. Caldwell attended the public schools of Catawba County, North Carolina, and Catawba College at Newton. After a boyhood spent on a farm, he qualified as a teacher and for three terms did work in the public schools. Later he removed to Richmond, Virginia, and there secured employment with a textbook publishing house. He became field representative and in that capacity covered nearly all sections of the South. Out of that experience he developed independent ventures as a publisher.

Mr. Caldwell is prominent in the Baptist Church, and has been especially interested in Sunday school work, having served as superintendent of the Sunday school of his home church and has been active in the Georgia Sunday School Association. In matters of politics he is independent.

On October 12, 1905, at Richmond, Virginia, he married Lucile Johnson. Her father, B. F. Johnson, was for years one of the leading publishers in the South. Mrs. Caldwell was educated at Richmond College and in Paris, and for a time taught French in the Richmond High School. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell have two children: Arthur N. and Lee Franklin Caldwell.

HENRY M. MCINTOSH. This standard history of Georgia and its people has been favored and benefited by the position of Hon. Henry Martyn McIntosh as one of its advisory editors. No citizen and native son of the Empire State of the South is more thoroughly qualified to aid effectively in the preparation of such a history, and none has taken a more loyal interest in bringing out the civic and material welfare of the commonwealth.

He has long been one of the foremost newspaper men of Georgia. He is editor of the Albany Herald and president of the publishing company. The Albany Herald under his ownership has become more than a local newspaper, more than a partisan journal, and more than a private business institution. It has sought the good of the state, the good of the community, the upbuilding of the democratic party, the advancement of agriculture and of every worthy cause which finds mention within its columns. The Herald was the first small town paper in Georgia to obtain Associated Press news. Mr. McIntosh was the originator of the "pony reports," which are condensed news and especially available and designed for publication in the smaller country papers.

One of the actuating forces guiding Mr. McIntosh's efforts for years has been an earnest desire to bring his native state up to the maximum of efficiency in its civic, commercial and industrial progress. By those who have kept in close touch with what he has done he has been well called the "father of diversified farming in his section of Georgia." Probably no other citizen has done so much toward the bringing out the principle of diversified farming. For years he offered prizes for the best hay produced in his county, later offered similar prizes for the best corn, and has constantly used arguments and other methods to secure the co-operation of the farmers in a diversified crop production rather than rigid adherence to the old staple crops of the South.

The Second Congressional District has no more powerful leader in the democratic party than Mr. McIntosh. But he has used this influence and the power of his splendid paper not for his personal advantage, but for the advantage of the party as a whole and through the party for the welfare and dignity of the community and state. It is said that Mr. McIntosh could have been nominated and elected for Congress at any time within recent years had he desired such an honor. In fact, after the death of Congressman James M. Griggs in 1910 he was requested to fill out his term, but he declined even this position.

Henry Martyn McIntosh was born in Thomas County, Georgia, January 19, 1852. The tragic incidents of the Civil war fell athwart his boyhood, and he has many recollections of that period. His parents were Roderick and Bathsheba (McMillan) McIntosh, both of old lines of Scotch ancestry. He comes from the great Highland clan of McIntosh, so famous in Scotch history. One branch of this great Scotch clan, headed by John Moor McIntosh, with a hundred of his followers, migrated to America in 1745 and established the colony in Georgia. Mr. McIntosh's individual branch of the family belongs to a later date. It was his grandfather, Daniel McIntosh, that came from Scotland to America, establishing a home in Robeson County, North Carolina. At the opening of the nineteenth century he moved with his family to Southern Alabama, and the next generation came to Thomas County, Georgia.

Mr. McIntosh in the maternal line belongs to the noted McMillan clan, which had close alliances with some of the greatest Scottish families of Southern Scotland.

The father of Mr. McIntosh was a prosperous planter in Thomas County, and died when Henry M. was seven years of age. The widowed mother, a gentle and gracious woman of strong character, then assumed the heavy responsibilities that fell to her portion. Henry M. McIntosh was given every encouragement and support in applying himself diligently to his studies. His early life was spent in the country and for several years he attended the excellent schools of Quitman, county seat of Brooks County. It has long been recognized that no university can impart a more liberal education than a printing shop. Henry McIntosh was sixteen years of age when he began his apprenticeship at the printer's trade. He worked long and diligently in acquiring the mysteries of the art preservative of all arts, and not only learned a useful trade but kept broadening his mental knowledge and fitting himself for greater responsibilities.

He has been more or less constantly active in the newspaper business for forty-five years. In 1871, at the age of nineteen, he became editor of the Quitman Banner. There he soon demonstrated the powers that have since matured and made him a big factor in the domain of Georgia newspaper enterprise. The Centennial year, 1876, found him a member of the editorial staff of the Savannah Morning News. This paper sent him as its representative to Florida to make canvass and report of the activities in that state during the national campaign in which Rutherford B. Hayes and Samuel J. Tilden were the respective candidates of the republican and democratic parties.

Mr. McIntosh established his home at Albany, county seat of Dougherty County, in 1877, becoming editor of the Albany Advertiser. A little later he bought the plant and business, consolidated it with the Albany News, and changed the title to the Albany News and Advertiser. In control of a newspaper vehicle of his own, he quickly brought it up to the highest standards of country journalism. His individuality likewise brought him into personal prominence among the citizens of the county. In 1889 Mr. McIntosh was elected mayor of Albany. In order to give his undivided time and attention to his official duties, he sold his newspaper. Long before the term came into general use he gave Albany a "business like administration," and he inaugurated some reforms and methods which have continued to benefit the city down to the present time.

In 1891, leaving the chair of mayor, like every true apostle of journalism, he reverted in allegiance to the newspaper business. He then founded the Albany Daily Herald. Under his control this paper has reached a position and influence second to none among the newspapers of its class in the State of Georgia. Its influence extends all over the southwestern part of the state, and the records show that its circulation is still increasing after twenty-five years of successful existence. Both the newspaper and job printing plant of the Herald are kept modern in point of equipment and facility, and it is a large and profitable business irrespective of the influence it exercises on the lives of the community.

A clear, sane course has been that followed by Mr. McIntosh throughout all stages of his career. He is a man of mature judgment and well fortified convictions. There is nothing extreme in any of the positions he takes, though he is usually in advance of his times, and as soon as one movement in which he participates has reached the stage of practical fruitage he is already in the midst of another line of advance. He is in no sense a practical politician. However, he is a stanch advocate of the principles of the democratic party, but he realizes as an even more important need of Georgia the demand for loyal and progressive citizens who do their work without regard to partisan advantage. His newspaper service has been especially noteworthy along the line of pure patriotism rather than one tinged with political partisanship. Mr. McIntosh would be the last to claim any special degree of personal infallibility, and in conducting his paper he may at times have made mistakes, but those who know realize most fully that he has at all times been animated by a spirit of utmost loyalty and therefore there has been no wavering in the confidence the people repose in his judgment and character.

In 1882-83 Mr. McIntosh represented Dougherty County in the lower house of the State Legislature. His record there was marked by the same lofty ideals of citizenship that have characterized him in other relations of life. For several years he served as president of the board of education of Dougherty County, and during the greater part of the past thirty-five years he has been chairman of the democratic executive committee of the Second Congressional District.

Mr. McIntosh is genial, wholesouled, considerate and optimistic, and has a host of stanch friends, many of them the most prominent men of the state. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and Knights of Pythias, and one of the most active members of the Albany Board of Trade. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Albany, and he is serving as an elder. Under his management the Georgia Chautauqua at Albany developed as one of the most successful educational enterprises of its kind in Georgia.

In 1873 Mr. McIntosh married Miss Annie White. She was born and reared in Newton County, Georgia, a daughter of John and Martha (Anderson) White, who were residents of Covington, Newton County. Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh have one son, Henry T., who was born June 17, 1874, and is

now associate editor of the Albany Daily Herald, and himself an able newspaper man.

A brief but significant estimate of Mr. McIntosh given by one familiar with his career is as follows: "He is a strong and forceful writer who uses clear and attractive diction and speaks with directness and a cogency of thought in all of his editorial utterances. Through his newspaper he made a remarkable campaign in behalf of what has been effectively designated as 'hog, hominy and hay' and that was not only unique as a contribution to journalism in the state but brought many beneficial results to the agricultural industry and all allied lines of enterprise. He is a staunch believer in and advocate of scientific agricultural education and advanced industrial policies in general, as a normal means for the increasing of civic and material prosperity and incidentally as bearing its measure of moral uplift. His effective work in advancing the industrial interests of his native state has brought him a reputation and influence far beyond his home locality, and this work marks him as one of the really strong and representative men of Georgia."

DAVID BASCOM NICHELSON, JR. One of the leading younger members of the Ben Hill County bar, who is rapidly making a name for himself in his profession is David Bascom Nicholson, Jr., who has been engaged in practice at Fitzgerald since 1914. In this short space of time he has displayed the possession of qualifications which insure him a prominent place among the legists of his county, and which will serve to perpetuate in Georgia law the name and reputation made by his father. Mr. Nicholson was born February 17, 1886, in Sampson County, North Carolina, and is a son of Hon. David Bascom and Katie (Power) Nicholson.

The parents of Mr. Nicholson, natives of North Carolina, came to Georgia in 1895 and settled at Rochelle, Wilcox County. The elder Nicholson, a graduate of Trinity College, has since been known as one of the leading lawyers and jurists of that locality, adding to the reputation which he had previously gained during twelve years of practice at Clinton, North Carolina. In that state, also, he had been prominent in public affairs and had served as a member of the North Carolina Legislature. He has served as judge of the City Court of Wilcox, and as solicitor of the City Court for thirteen years, and is still in active practice, at the age of sixty-three years. Mrs. Nicholson also survives, at the age of fifty-nine years. Of the six children in the family, four survive, as follows: L. P., who is an engineer of Lakeland, Georgia; E. F., an electrician of Americus, Georgia; J. M., a resident of Yatesville, Georgia; and David Bascom, Jr.

David B. Nicholson, Jr., received a good preliminary education in the public schools of Wilcox County, and, having decided upon the law as his life vocation, determined to earn the means wherewith to pay his own way through college. Accordingly, he secured a teacher's certificate and for seven years taught at Morgantown and other places, and in the fall of 1912-13 served as principal of the Fitzgerald High School. In the meantime, in 1910, he had entered Mercer University, from which institution he was graduated in law in 1914, and immediately located at Fitzgerald, where he has since built up an excellent practice. He belongs to the Ben Hill County Bar Association, and is counsel for the First National Bank of Fitzgerald and for other large institutions. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, in which he is chancellor commander; the Masons; and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a Baptist in his religious faith, and an ordained minister of that church. Politically he supports the policies and candidates of the democratic party.

On October 12, 1912, Mr. Nicholson was married to Miss Dixey Jay, daughter of Judge D. B. Jay, a pioneer settler of Ben Hill County who later moved to Irvin County. One child has been born to this union: Mary, born in Febru-

ary, 1914, at Rochelle, Georgia. In addition to his home at Fitzgerald, Mr. Nicholson has extensive farming interests in Ben Hill County.

STEPHEN LOVIC McELROY, M. D. Though one of the younger men of the profession, Doctor McElroy has a practice and standing as a physician and surgeon at Ocilla which makes him easily one of the leaders in the profession in Irwin County.

He belongs to an old Georgia family and was born at Norcross in Gwinnett County, Georgia, March 17, 1876, son of Stephen Tilly and Laura (Lively) McElroy, both of whom were born in DeKalb County, Georgia. Laura Lively was the daughter of Milton Lively, and she died in August, 1883, at the age of thirty-seven in DeKalb County. The father, who was born in August, 1844, and grew up in DeKalb County, moved after the Civil war to Norcross when the Southern Railroad was built through that section and closely identified himself with the business affairs of Norcross from its founding. He became well known as a miller and furniture manufacturer and acquired extensive business interests at Norcross where he is now living retired. After the death of his first wife he married Mrs. Thomas Lowery, widow of Rev. Thomas Lowery, and they have two children, Nantilly and Mina. By the first marriage there were six children: Fanny Nola, wife of M. E. Matthews, of Atlanta; William M., who is postmaster and a merchant at Norcross; Beatrice, wife of John Huddleston of Atlanta; Mina, wife of John N. Cobb of Jacksonville, Florida; Ruby, wife of Dr. William H. Born of McRea, Georgia. The father of these children is active in the Methodist Episcopal Church and is a staunch democrat.

The fifth among his mother's children, Dr. Stephen L. McElroy grew up in Norcross, gained an education in the public schools, also attended the Young Harris Institute, and in 1900 was graduated M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Atlanta. Doctor McElroy has since done post-graduate work in Tulane University at New Orleans. He first began practice at Allapaha, Georgia, where he remained two years, afterwards located at Villa Coocha, and since the spring of 1907 has had his home in Ocilla. Here his standing in the profession is indicated in many ways. He is now serving as president of the Irwin County Medical Society, and also belongs to the state medical organization. He is examining physician for the Prudential, the Pennsylvania, the Mutual, the Equitable, the Masonic Mutual, the Southern State Life and various other insurance companies.

Fraternally he is a Mason, and is liberal in his support of all church and charitable organizations. Doctor McElroy owns and cultivates 200 acres of fine land three miles from Ocilla in Irwin County. Mrs. McElroy is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Ocilla and takes much part in church and social affairs.

On November 27, 1902, at Allapaha, Georgia, Doctor McElroy married Miss Frances Belle McMillen, who was born in Berrien County, Georgia, daughter of N. J. and Julia (Griffin) McMillen. They have one daughter, Julia Addis McElroy, born at Ocilla September 10, 1907.

HENDRICKS JENNINGS QUINCEY. Since 1905 established in practice at Ocilla, county seat of Irwin County, Hendricks Jennings Quincey is a man of strong character, an able lawyer, possesses much literary taste, and has one of the best equipped law libraries and offices in the Apalaka Circuit. His work as a lawyer and citizen has brought him no little distinction in that part of Georgia, and he is just at the age when his powers are maturing and his abilities coming into fruition. He is senior member of the firm of Quincey & Rice, which in many respects is the ablest firm of attorneys in Irwin County. His associate is Howard G. Rice of Elbert County.

Though most of his career has been spent in Georgia he was born in the

State of Florida, at Levyville, on November 6, 1876, a son of Samuel and Sarah J. (Bird) Quincey. His father was born in Cambridgeshire and his mother in Yorkshire, England, in which country they were married, and during the latter '50s they emigrated to the United States. After one year in New York they came south to Florida where Samuel Quincey engaged in farming and stock raising in Hamilton and Levy counties until shortly after his wife's death when he disposed of his interests and moved to Douglas, since which time he has lived retired. There were seven children in the family, and the three that now survive are: Hendricks J.; Lillie, wife of J. H. Collier of Levy County, Florida; and John William, who for more than twenty years has been an active lawyer of the Waycross Circuit and resides at Douglas.

The early education of Hendricks J. Quincey was acquired in the schools of Levyville and in the Jasper Normal Institute of Jasper, Florida. He started out as a teacher, and for several years did some good and conscientious work in the schools of Georgia and Florida. In the meantime he carried on his education in higher branches and graduated in the literary course at Vanderbilt University in Nashville. In 1901 he completed his law course in the Georgia State University, and at once located for practice at Irwinville in Irwin County. There he became associated as junior partner with J. J. McDonald, and the firm continued four years. After its dissolution, Mr. Quincey located permanently at the county seat of Irwin County, Ocilla, in 1905, and at this new location has gained his wider success as a lawyer and man of affairs.

From 1909 to 1914 he served as solicitor of the city courts until the city courts were abolished. Since 1909 he has been general counsel for the Ocilla & Southern Railroad Company, and also represents the legal interests of the Citizens Bank of Ocilla.

In politics he takes a quiet interest in the affairs of the democratic party. His principal recreation is the ownership and cultivation of a farm in Irwin County, and he also makes that a matter of profit as well as recuperation. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On November 30, 1904, at Ocilla, Mr. Quincey married Miss Annie Henderson, daughter of Robert L. and Margaret (Young) Henderson. Both the Young and Henderson families are old and prominent people of Irwin County, and Mrs. Quincey's parents are still living at Ocilla. Of the three children born to their union the first is a native of Irwinville and the other two of Ocilla. Ethel was born September 15, 1905; John on December 23, 1907; and Samuel Robert on August 20, 1912. Mrs. Quincey is an active member of the Baptist Church.

RICHARD HOWLEY, who was born in St. John's parish, Georgia, about 1740, was driven from his home when Savannah was captured by the British. He located in Augusta, and in 1780 was elected governor. On account of the defenseless condition of that city he afterward moved to Heard's Fort (Washington, Georgia), which became Government headquarters as Governor Howley was also Congressman Howley. After the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, Governor Howley returned to his native county of Liberty. He died at Savannah in December, 1784.

WALKER PATTERSON INMAN, one of the leading cotton men, merchants and bankers of Georgia, was born near Huntsville, Alabama, June 18, 1828, and died in Atlanta in 1908. He spent his early manhood in Tennessee and after his marriage there located at Ringgold, Georgia, where he engaged in banking with his brother. In 1859 he located in Atlanta and continued the banking business during the early part of the war. When Atlanta fell he moved to Augusta, where he resided from 1864 to 1869. Returning to Atlanta, he entered the cotton firm of S. M. Inman & Company, which, in a few years,

built up one of the largest cotton houses in the world. He retired from business several years before his death. During this later period of activity he was largely interested in the Fourth National Bank of Atlanta and was president of the Atlanta Journal, with whose development he was closely concerned.

JAMES JACKSON. Twice elected governor of Georgia, twice United States senator, and previously one of the most intrepid officers of the Patriot army, James Jackson was one of the most beloved and honored of Southern men. He was a native of Devonshire, but in his sixteenth year came to Savannah and placed himself in care of one of his father's intimate friends, Samuel Farley. That gentleman educated the youth in the law, and in 1776 the latter was elected clerk of the court. When the British attacked the rice-laden ships in Savannah harbor the young clerk was one of the American volunteers who set fire to the shipping to keep it from falling into the hands of the enemy. Not long after he was made lieutenant and major, escaped from the British at the capture of Savannah, returned to participate in its unsuccessful first siege, was a leader at the Battle of the Cowpens, and afterward served under General Greene, who was in charge of the southern department. Finally when Savannah was evacuated by the British he was the first American soldier to enter the city. After the war he resumed practice, went to the Legislature, was elected governor in 1788 (declining the office because of his age), in 1789 was chosen to the first Congress of the United States, resigned his seat to oppose the Yazoo frauds in Georgia, was made major-general and a member of the constitutional convention of 1798, was again elected governor of Georgia and served from 1798 to 1801, when he was returned to the United States Senate, and was serving as a member of that body at the time of his death March 19, 1806. His remains rest in the Congressional Burying Grounds of Washington, the national capital.

J. B. MURROW. The irrevocable law of destiny concedes to persevering energy and industry a career of successful accomplishment, and in no field of endeavor in which man may engage is there more promising opportunity for these qualifications to be exercised toward a satisfying outcome than in that of the law. The votaries of this profession, to attain a full measure of success, however, must possess also native talent, sterling rectitude of character and singleness of purpose, while close study, careful application and a mastery of broad general principles as well as those of a mere technical character, are desirable concomitants in the attainment of prestige in the domain of the law. J. B. Murrow fully meets all these requirements of his chosen profession, and accordingly stands in the foremost rank of his calling in Tift County.

Mr. Murrow was born in Brown County, Georgia, November 22, 1873, and is a son of Dr. John A. and Emily Louisa (Kennedy) Murrow. His father, a native of North Carolina, was educated for the medical profession, and at the outbreak of the war between the states joined the Confederate army, in which he served as a surgeon until the close of the struggle. Coming to Georgia, he was here married, and prior to the advent of railroads in Bryan County settled at Pembroke, where he continued to be engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery until his death, in September, 1914, when he was eighty-two years of age. He was well known and highly esteemed in his locality, bore an excellent reputation in medical circles, was a valued member of the organizations of his profession, and as a citizen played his part in advancing movements for the public welfare. Mrs. Murrow, a native of Georgia, is still living at Pembroke at the age of seventy-six years. There were eleven children in the family, J. B. being the seventh in order of birth.

J. B. Murrow secured his early education in the public schools of Bryan County, following which he entered Mercer University and spent one year in the literary department. Having decided upon a career in the law, he entered

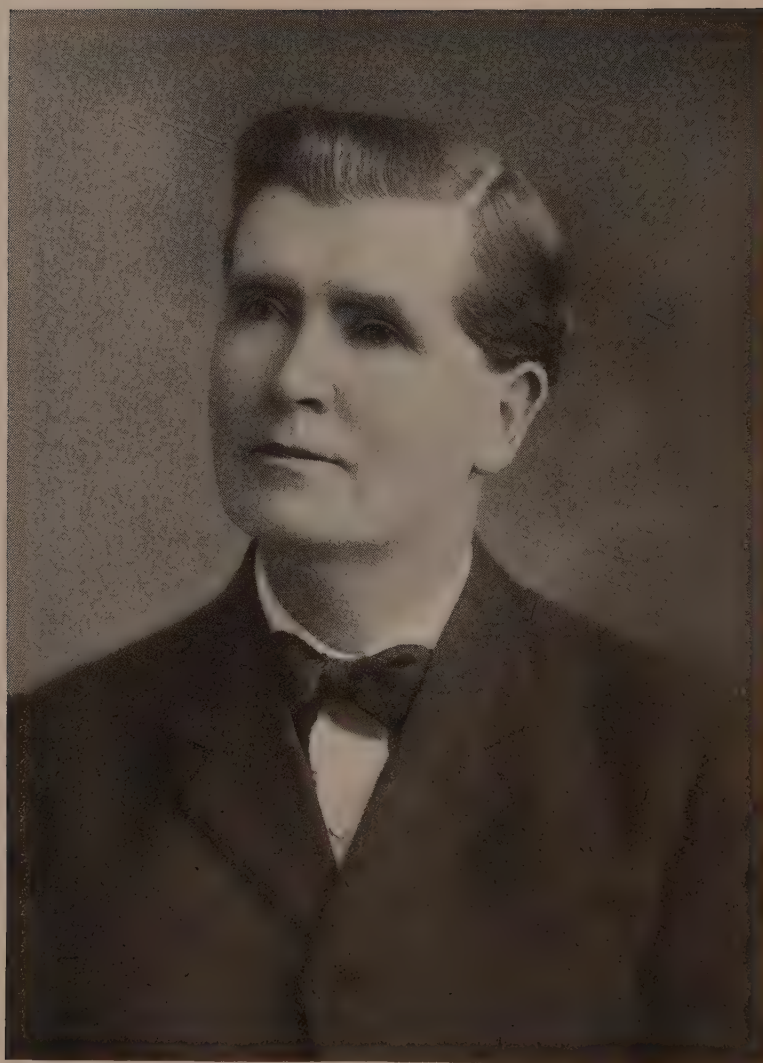
the office of his brother, John Murrow, an attorney of Tifton, in 1893, and continued under his preceptorship for some years. In 1898 he was admitted to the bar after successfully passing an examination before the Supreme Court of Berrien County, and at once opened an office at Tifton, where he has continued to be engaged in the practice of his calling to the present time. Mr. Murrow experienced the usual vicissitudes of the young attorney attempting to gain a foothold in his calling, but finally gained recognition of his abilities from the public, and from that time to the present his career has been one marked by success. He has been the representative of important interests, and his practice, which is general in character, has taken him into all the courts. As a lawyer he is versatile, being familiar with all branches of the law, and the position which he holds in the confidence of his clients is the natural outcome of close study, thorough preparation of cases, keen analysis of the facts, and a logical application of the law that bears upon them. Before a jury or the court he throws himself easily and naturally into an argument, without straining for effect, but with precision and clearness of statement and acuteness and strength of logic. Mr. Murrow is a valued member of the Georgia State Bar Association and has many friends among his fellow-practitioners. He is democratic in his political views, but politics have played only a small part in his career, which has been devoted unreservedly to the duties of his profession. His fraternal affiliation is with the Masons, and his religious connection with the Baptist Church. His interest is always excited by movements promising to advance the community welfare.

Mr. Murrow was married at Eastman, Georgia, in September, 1898, to Miss Lulu Bacon, daughter of the late Dr. Lee H. Bacon. Doctor Bacon, who died in November, 1914, was one of the well known physicians of Eastman, where he was engaged in practice for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Murrow are the parents of one daughter: Miss Bessie, who was born in February, 1899, at Tifton, and now attending a young ladies' college at Forsyth, Georgia. The family home is at Tifton.

OLIVER C. GRINER. A fine type of the successful young lawyer is Oliver C. Griner of Tifton. Mr. Griner has a wide acquaintance with men and affairs in Southern Georgia, has enjoyed a good private practice as a lawyer and has handled an extensive business in real estate and loans, and with this fortunate and secure place in professional and business life, he is still only a little more than thirty-five years of age.

His early career was one in which he faced adversity and found means to help himself. He borrowed money in order to attend several terms of normal school and then by teaching paid his way until he was prepared for the law. He was born at Nashville, Georgia, September 9, 1879, a son of Martin J. and Olive (Nash) Griner. His father was born at Nashville, Georgia, on the old Griner plantation, and spent practically all his career near Nashville, where he was a prosperous farmer. He died August 13, 1914, at the age of seventy-four. During the war between the states he served four years, at first as a private, and then for 3½ years was a member of the drum corps. He followed the great leaders Lee and Jackson in many of the most notable campaigns through Virginia. Though in many engagements, he escaped without wounds. The mother was born in Montgomery County, Georgia, and is still living at the age of fifty-eight. There were ten children, and the eight now living are: Jasper M., Newton, Robert Bruce, Ernest, A. B. Griner, Agnes, Lena and Ida.

Oliver C. Griner attended the public schools of Nashville, Georgia, and later the State Normal School at Athens, where he remained one year. With this preparation he started as a teacher and taught two terms in Lowends and Berrien counties, and in the fall of 1902 entered Mercer University, where he remained until graduating Bachelor of Science in 1906. Then for two



John H. Almand

years he was vice president of the Norman Institute, and in September, 1908, he began the law course at Mercer University, and was graduated LL.B. in 1909. He was soon afterwards admitted to the bar and did his first practice as a lawyer at Moultrie, where he remained until February, 1910. Mr. Griner was then appointed private secretary to S. A. Rodenberry, but in September, 1910, resigned and established his home and office at Texas.

Mr. Griner is now serving as city attorney at Tifton. Along with the law business he has dealt extensively in farm lands and farm loans, and he owns outright about 300 acres of farming land which he operates through tenants. He is an active member of the Tift County Bar Association, is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, is a member of the Baptist Church and in politics a democrat.

On October 18, 1911, at Tifton, he married Miss Edna Sable, who was born at Canton, Illinois, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Sable, who are still living at Canton. Mr. and Mrs. Griner have one child, Oliver Clayton Griner, Jr., born January 27, 1915, at Tifton.

JOHN HENRY ALMAND. As a banker and manufacturer, the little City of Conyers in Rockdale County has no more prominent factor than John Henry Almand. He possesses business faculty in a highly developed form, else it would be impossible to conceive of his advancement from a worker in a blacksmith shop to the dignity and responsibility he carries in directing an important financial institution and one of the leading cotton factories in his section of the state.

John Henry Almand was born January 4, 1846, in Newton County, Georgia, a son of Joseph Hamilton and Catherine A. (Henry) Almand. His grandparents were Thomas and Nancy (David) Almand, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter near Petersburg, Virginia. Thomas Almand was a farmer, and early in the nineteenth century located in Newton County, Georgia. Joseph H. Almand was born in Newton County, November 15, 1818, and was a blacksmith by trade, combining the vocations of blacksmith with farming in Newton County until he retired. His death occurred October 24, 1897, at the age of nearly seventy-nine years. In early life he was an active member of the Baptist Church and later joined the Methodist. During the war he was a member of the Georgia State Troops in the Confederate army, and was a very ardent democrat and a member of the Masonic order. His wife, Catherine A. Henry, was a daughter of Dr. James Henry, of Henry County, Georgia, and of the famous Henry family of Virginia. She was born in Georgia and died in advanced years. Joseph Hamilton Almand was four times married. By his first marriage he had four children, namely: Nancy M.; James Thomas, who served in the Confederate army, in the Thirty-fifth Georgia Regiment, during the Civil war; Sophronia A., and John Henry. There was but one child born of the second marriage, Newton Monroe. By the third marriage of Joseph H. Almand there were four children: Maggie M.; Alpharetta; Gustavus A.; and Luther J. The mother of these children was Mrs. Sarah J. (Chafin) Almand. No children by the fourth marriage to Nancy C. Born.

John Henry Almand spent his boyhood and early youth on the old homestead near Conyers, attending the public schools of that village. He was fifteen years old when the war came on. He served during the year of 1864 and part of 1865 in the Twenty-second Georgia Battalion, Confederate army, and suffered many of the hardships and inconveniences of the war epoch. On leaving school he found plenty of work in his father's blacksmith shop, and developed a high degree of efficiency. About January 1, 1866, he joined his father in establishing a general merchandise store at Conyers, under the name of J. H. Almand & Son. They started with a very modest stock, but their trade soon grew to large and successful proportions. Later Thomas

D. Stewart became a member of the firm, the style of which was then changed to J. H. Almand Son & Company. In a few years this enterprise had taken leading rank among the merchandise stores of Rockdale County. Mr. Almand was in active business as a merchant for more than twenty years.

In September, 1892, he established the first bank at Conyers, a private institution, established more as a convenience to the customers and friends of Mr. Almand than with a view of profit. The bank continued in a flourishing condition, and in 1901 a state charter was taken out, and it has since been known as the Bank of Rockdale. Under the charter it started with a capital of \$25,000, and in 1905 the capital stock was increased from the earnings of the bank to \$50,000, besides a good surplus of undivided profits. The first president was John H. Almand. On the 11th of January, 1916, Mr. Almand retired from the banking business, after over twenty-three years spent in its service.

Probably of still more importance than this bank has been Mr. Almand's enterprise in connection with the Millstead Manufacturing Company of Conyers. He was one of the organizers and is one of the largest stockholders and a director in this company, which was incorporated in 1908 with a capital stock of \$250,000. The capital has since been increased with the rapid growth of the business. The facilities of the company are employed for the manufacture of heavy duck cloth. A splendid modern factory was erected at the outskirts of Conyers, and at the present time its equipment comprises 10,000 spindles and 104 duck looms. The product is heavy duck, in varying widths to six feet or more, and about 1,000 individuals find employment and depend upon this business for their livelihood. The payroll is of vital moment and interest to the little City of Conyers, and the business has more than anything else brought about the industrial prosperity of this community.

Mr. Almand is also largely interested in a financial way in farming and farm lands. Having come up through hard circumstances in his own youth, he has always had a ready sympathy for struggling young men, and has been the direct means of assisting many a young fellow to acquire a homestead of his own. Mr. Almand is one of the stockholders in the Third National Bank of Atlanta. His best service to the public has been through his work as a business man and his helpful co-operations with his fellow citizens and assistance to those not so fortunate as himself. He has never sought any public offices, and yet from time to time has consented to serve at the request of the people. He was elected and for nine years served as a member of the school board, and resigned from that office when elected mayor of Conyers, to which office he gave two terms. During that time he took an active lead in developing the lighting and sewerage system. He is a democrat, a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias, and in earlier life was especially active in the Methodist Church, serving as steward and trustee.

On January 5, 1871, Mr. Almand married Miss Sarah Saleta Stewart, who died April 9, 1911, daughter of Dr. J. A. and Martha (Stansell) Stewart. Doctor Stewart was a prominent man in his day, and besides his work as a physician was a member of the House and Senate of Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Almand have two children: James Clarence Almand, who was born in Conyers, November 20, 1871, is now engaged in the real estate business in Atlanta. Ruth, born March 7, 1878, is the wife of Robert D. Hewlett, a well known merchant of Conyers, and their three children are named Mary Stewart, John H. and Sarah Hewlett. John H. Almand was married the second time to Mrs. Ida (Johnston) McKoy, widow of Dr. J. R. McKoy, of Douglasville, Georgia, on the second day of February, 1916.

JOHN GORDON JARRIEL. Of the follower of any of the important trades, no better recommendation is required than the credit of employment under a reliable management. Since the outset of his career John Gordon Jarriel

has been engaged in work at the machinist trade, and in a number of capacities has shown that he possesses a thorough knowledge of every department of his vocation. Since 1913 he has been manager of the cotton gin at Collins, one of the thriving business enterprises of Tattnall County, in the conduct of which he has continued to give evidence of his mastery of his trade as well as of the possession of good business qualities.

Mr. Jarriel was born June 11, 1874, in Tattnall County, Georgia, and is a son of John L. and Lucinda (Kennedy) Jarriel. His father, also a native of this county where the family has been well and favorably known for several generations, enlisted in young manhood in a Georgia regiment of volunteer infantry, for service during the war between the states, and was in the division of the Confederate leader General Gordon. He saw much active service and took part in a number of engagements, finally losing an arm, when he was honorably discharged because of disability. He then returned to his Tattnall County home and when he had recovered engaged in farming operations, in which he has continued to the present time, and, in spite of his injury, has achieved a very commendable success. About the time of the war he was married to Miss Lucinda Kennedy, who was also born in Tattnall County, and they became the parents of ten children, of whom six still survive, substantial people of their various Georgia communities.

The fifth in order of birth of his parents' children, John Gordon Jarriel began to attend school when he was eight years of age. The school terms were limited to about three months in each year, and during the remainder he assisted his father and brothers in the work of the home farm, thus attaining a fair literary education while strengthening his physique in the healthful work of the homestead. About his eighteenth year Mr. Jarriel gave up his studies and turned his attention to learning the trade of machinist, for which he had shown a predilection, and when he had mastered that vocation began to work as a journeyman. His skill and fertility of resource brought him a generous share of the patronage of his community and he continued independently until 1913 when he accepted the position of manager of the Collins Cotton Gin. This business was founded in 1909 and under Mr. Jarriel's management has grown and developed rapidly, now being one of the substantial enterprises of its kind of this section. Mr. Jarriel is honest and trustworthy in all his relations and has the confidence of his employers and associates. He is the owner of his own home at Collins and is looked up to as a man who has made his own way in the world and who, in so doing, has always dealt honorably with his fellow-men. In politics Mr. Jarriel is a democrat, but public life has never appealed to him and he has found little time to do more than support the men and measures whom he has deemed best for the welfare of his community; with his family, he attends the Baptist Church.

On September 14, 1894, Mr. Jarriel was united in marriage with Miss Mary Evaline Hughes, daughter of John D. and Mattie S. (Sharp) Hughes, farming people of Tattnall County, who still survive and are in comfortable circumstances. Mr. and Mrs. Jarriel were married in Montgomery County, Georgia, and have been the parents of eleven children, as follows: Rosamond Lee, Martha Elizabeth, William Lester, Elisha Pinkney, Duncan LeRoy, Edward, Newton, Gordon, Waldo Emerson who is deceased, Mildred Evaline and an unnamed infant.

JESSE G. RYON. A recent addition to the business element of Hinesville, Jesse G. Ryon brought to this community at the time of his arrival in 1915 a wealth of experience in commercial and mercantile matters, gained during his fifteen years of activity at his former field of endeavor, the Village of Taylors Creek. While he is comparatively a newcomer, he has already

impressed his ability upon his associates in business circles, and has established himself likewise in the confidence of the general public.

Mr. Ryon was born at Taylors Creek, Liberty County, Georgia, August 12, 1881, and is a son of John G. and Janie (Hendrie) Ryon. His father was born in Camden County, Georgia, and as a young man moved to Liberty County, establishing himself in business as a blacksmith at Taylors Creek, where he subsequently entered mercantile lines and became a substantial and well known merchant. In addition to his activities in business affairs he carried on general farming, all of his ventures being prosecuted with the greatest energy and resulting in a satisfying measure of success. He died in 1895, when his community lost a capable and public-spirited citizen. At the outbreak of the Civil war Mr. Ryon enlisted in a volunteer regiment of infantry and served under the flag of the Confederacy until captured shortly before the close of the war. He was confined in a Federal prison for some time, but eventually his exchange was effected. He married Miss Janie Hendrie, who was born at Taylor's Creek, daughter of Abram Hendrie, and they became the parents of thirteen children, of whom eight survive: Mrs. J. J. Martin, Mrs. J. M. Caswell, Miss Fannie Ryon, Mrs. G. R. Lee, J. G., C. A., Mrs. D. J. Martin and Mrs. G. P. Reviere.

Jesse G. Ryon was eight years of age when sent to the public school at Taylors Creek, which he attended for seven or eight years, and then entered the mercantile business at Taylor's Creek. Mr. Ryon had fifteen years of experience at that point and built up an excellent business, establishing himself firmly as an energetic and helpful citizen. In the meantime his brother, the late J. R. Ryon, had come to Hinesville and founded a mercantile establishment. He was one of the best known and most popular business men of the county seat, a charitable, philanthropic and benevolent citizen, and for twenty-three years treasurer of Liberty County. When he died, in January, 1915, Hinesville lost a man who in every way had helped build up the community, fostered its educational and religious movements, and contributed generously to civic enterprises. He had been successful also in a material way, leaving an estate valued at \$50,000. When his brother died, Jesse G. Ryon changed the scene of his activities from Taylors Creek to Hinesville, and here has continued in the enjoyment of the success which characterized his efforts in the former community. He has a large and well-stocked establishment, and caters to the best and most representative trade. Personally, he is popular, while in commercial circles his standing is an enviable one. In addition to managing his business, he superintends the operations on his 142-acre farm, located in Liberty County, a valuable tract which is well cultivated and equipped with the most modern improvements. A democrat in politics, he is more of a business man than a politician, but wields a distinct influence in his party at Hinesville. His public service has included four years as a member of the school board. With his family, he belongs to the Methodist Church, of which he is steward.

In February, 1908, Mr. Ryon was married to Miss Rosalind G. Taylor, daughter of John Taylor, and to their union have been born four daughters: Helen, Olive, Pauline and Miriam.

HON. CLAYTON JONES. In a prominent position on the roster of Dougherty County's able jurists is found the name of Hon. Clayton Jones, judge of the City Court of Albany. The son of a leading lawyer and able jurist, he inherited sterling legal talents, and from his entrance upon professional life in 1902 has been the recipient of merited honors. Judge Jones is a native of Dougherty County, and was born January 15, 1882, a son of Hon. William Thomas and Adela Elizabeth (Davis) Jones.

William Thomas Jones was born in Dougherty County, where he received good educational advantages, and, choosing the law as his life vocation, soon

became well known among the astute and progressive members of the bar. He was the representative of important interests in many cases of litigation, and his worth and integrity qualified him for judicial position, so that he was finally elevated to the county bench, and was serving as judge of the county court at the time of his death, which occurred in 1898. He was also a member for several years of the Georgia Legislature and in each position demonstrated the possession of abilities far beyond the ordinary. He was but forty-seven years of age at the time of his demise, and if his life could have been spared, he would no doubt have advanced to much higher office. As a citizen he was held in the highest esteem, not alone by his professional brethren, but by the general public, who appreciated his services in their behalf. Mrs. Jones, also a native of this county, still survives him and is sixty years of age. There were four children in the family, namely: Paul Harwell, who is a resident of Albany; Mrs. James F. Mullen, whose home is located at Albuquerque, New Mexico; Judge Clayton, of this review; and Mrs. J. C. Keaton, a resident of Albany.

Clayton Jones attended the public schools of Albany in his boyhood, following which he was sent to the Albany Academy, and later to the Technical School of Atlanta. He next took a commercial course at the Southern Business College, of Atlanta, Georgia, and his legal studies were then prosecuted in the University of Georgia, from which he was graduated in December, 1902. Judge Jones immediately began practice at Albany, where he soon attracted attention because of his broad knowledge of the law and the able manner in which he was able to apply it to the case in hand. His practice rapidly assumed large proportions, and after he had served for some time in the capacity of referee in bankruptcy, he was elected, in 1913, to the city bench. Since that time he has been twice re-elected, and continues today as one of the most efficient, faithful, learned and impartial jurists who have ever presided over the City Court of Albany. Judge Jones continues to maintain his membership in the Georgia State Bar Association and the Dougherty County Bar Association, and has many warm and admiring friends among his professional associates. He has unswervingly given his support in a political way to the principles and candidates of the democratic party and wields a broad and strong influence in the ranks of that organization. Fraternally he belongs to the Sigma Alpha Epsilon, which he joined while attending the Technical College; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. With his family he holds membership in the Baptist Church. In every respect he has been a progressive and helpful citizen, giving his moral support and financial aid to measures which promise to contribute to the general welfare and the advancement of good citizenship and education.

Judge Jones was married May 3, 1913, at Albany, to Miss Mattie C. Bush, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Bush, of this city, and member of a family long well known and highly respected here, and they have one son: Clayton, Jr., who was born March 13, 1915.

DR. NOBLE JONES was one of Oglethorpe's friends, who accompanied the original colony to America in 1732. In 1734 he was appointed surveyor of the plantation, and also held the office of constable. He was one of General Oglethorpe's active assistants in the excursions against St. Augustine and in the defense of Georgia against the Spanish incursions. In 1751 he was appointed registrar of the province, and in the following year, when the trustees surrendered the colony to the British government, he was appointed one of the assistants to the president. He held other offices, under royal favor, serving as stated on his tombstone in Bonaventure Cemetery, as "senior judge of the General Court and acting chief justice of the Province of Georgia; for twenty-one years member and sometimes president of His Majesty's Council, and colonel of the First Georgia Regiment." He died November 2, 1775, aged seventy-three.

JOSEPH RUCKER LAMAR. The late Joseph R. Lamar, at the time of his death associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, was of that famous family which has given so many prominent lawyers, judges and statesmen to the South and the country at large. He was born at the home of his maternal grandfather in Elbert County, Georgia, October 14, 1857. He spent his early life in Augusta, where his father was pastor of the Church of the Disciples. After pursuing a course in law at Washington and Lee University of Virginia, he was admitted to the bar at Augusta in April, 1878. He took rank at once, served for several years in the General Assembly, was the author of a number of important legal works, and in 1900 was president of the Georgia Bar Association. He had previously been appointed one of the commissioners to revise the Georgia Code and was the sole reviser of the Civil Code. In January, 1903, Mr. Lamar was appointed by Governor Terrell as associate justice of the State Supreme Court, and upon taking his seat resigned his position as a member of the board of examiners for admission to the bar, which he had held since 1898. At his retirement from the bench in 1905 he was made chairman of the board named, which he held until he ascended the bench of the United States Supreme Court. He was advanced to that honor by President Taft in 1910, and in 1914, while still serving as associate justice of the Supreme Court was appointed by President Wilson as the principal commissioner for the United States in the conference at Niagara Falls on Mexican affairs, in which Argentina, Brazil and Chile were called into council. It is thought that the added burden of his mental labors hastened his death, which had even been foreshadowed during the summer of 1915 by a partial stroke of paralysis. His death occurred at Washington, on January 2, 1916.

JOHN MILLEDGE, who served as governor of Georgia and in both houses of the National Congress, was a native of Savannah, born in 1757. His father was a trusted friend of Oglethorpe. He was studying law at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war and at once identified himself with the patriots' cause. When Savannah fell to the British he escaped to South Carolina with Capt. James Jackson, and after several narrow escapes returned to Georgia to take part in the first unsuccessful attempt of the patriots to recover Savannah and Augusta. In 1780 he was made attorney-general of Georgia; served in the Second Congress from November, 1792, to March, 1793; was elected to the Fourth, Fifth and Seventh congresses, and in 1802 resigned his seat to become governor. That position he held until 1806, when he was elected to the United States Senate, resigning his seat therein to retire to private life. In the meantime he had become the prime agent in founding the University of Georgia. Many years before, the Legislature had passed an act donating some 40,000 acres of land as an endowment for that purpose, but its sale was uncertain and the collection of the fund slow. Had it not been for Governor Milledge's donation of some \$30,000, the founding of the university would have been quite problematic. In 1801 the locating committee decided on a site and in that year the institution went into active operation. It was this site, comprising 633 acres, which the governor bought himself and presented to the university, the tract yielding at least \$30,000 and establishing the university on a safe financial basis. The generous donor and able citizen died at his estate near Augusta on February 9, 1818.

WILLIAM THOMAS DAVIDSON. Among the attorneys practicing in the Ocmulgee Circuit, probably none has greater abilities as an advocate both in civil and criminal cases than William Thomas Davidson of Eatonton. Mr. Davidson has been a member of the bar for twenty years, and gained his entrance to a learned profession by the hardest kind of work and many sacrifices. Though his education was thus delayed, he gained a practical experience and energy which have proved of the highest value and have

brought him some worthy distinctions in the profession. Mr. Davidson represents his home district in the State Legislature, and his name is associated with much of the important work accomplished by the last two sessions.

William Thomas Davidson was born at Milledgeville, Baldwin County, Georgia, August 14, 1866, son of James C. and Louetta (Roby) Davidson, natives of North Carolina, where James was born, but was reared in Jones County, Georgia. James Davidson served in the Confederate army in the Forty-fourth Georgia Regiment for a short time, and was then sent to Milledgeville as enrolling officer. After his death his widow married W. H. Bost, and is now again a widow and living in Putnam County. She was born in 1837, a daughter of William M. and Martha Ann (Rainey) Roby. Her grandmother was a full sister of Gen. John T. Morgan, the great Confederate cavalryman. Her grandfather, Mathew Roby, was a native of Maryland and founded the family in Georgia, settling where the City of Eatonton now stands in 1800. He owned over 200 acres there, and a part of that estate is now included in the courthouse grounds. Capt. William H. Roby, father of Mrs. Davidson, was one of the distinguished citizens of Putnam County. In the early days he served in the Indian wars, and prior to the war between the states practiced law at Monticello. He moved to Putnam County before the war, and his later life was given over to farming. His death occurred in 1894 at the age of eighty-seven. He married a Miss Remy. Capt. William Roby reared nine children; the oldest was Jefferson, who served in the Forty-fourth Georgia Regiment. The second, William Roby, was killed at the battle of Gettysburg. Thomas Roby was also a member of the Georgia Regiment. The other children were: Daniel Morgan Roby; Blanche; Louetta, mother of William T. Davidson; George F., who married Mrs. Pearson and lives in Clayton County, Georgia; Virginia, and Amizon, all of whom except Mrs. Pearson are living in Putnam County, where the Robys have for more than a century been people of great prominence. William T. Davidson has one surviving sister, Savannah L., the wife of E. P. Folds, a farmer in Putnam County.

William Thomas Davidson after the death of his father and the second marriage of his mother grew up in the home of his grandparents, Capt. William Roby and wife. While there he attended the common schools regularly, but at the age of eighteen left school and had to support himself by work on farms and in other occupations. He studied law by himself, and he acquired a great amount of his knowledge of jurisprudence by reading his books under a white oak tree in the Kinderlock District of Putnam County. On March 19, 1895, Mr. Davidson attained the first stage of his ambition when he was admitted to the bar by John C. Hart, Superior judge of the Ocmulgee District. He was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Georgia April 25, 1898; was admitted to the United States District Court at Macon on March 24, 1899; to the Federal Court of Appeals June 14, 1907, and at New Orleans, Louisiana, September 26, 1900, was admitted to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals. Mr. Davidson began practice at Eatonton, and pleaded his first case the day after his admission. He successfully defended a negro woman who was charged with hog stealing. From that time forward his reputation has been steadily growing as a strong advocate, both in criminal and civil cases, and his practice has also brought him frequently before the higher federal and state courts.

In 1912 Mr. Davidson was elected to the Legislature of 1913-14 and during that session became author of the law amending the constitution so as to abolish the office of county treasurer. This was a bill which met with much opposition, but when brought to a vote in the house passed by 156 for and 5 against, while the senate gave it 38 votes and none against. By a popular vote of the people it was ratified in every county. This bill has made it possible to save many thousands of dollars in each county. On the basis of his successful work in the preceding Legislature, Mr. Davidson was re-elected in the fall of

1914. He has reached an influential place in several of the house committees, is chairman of the enrolling committee and the judiciary committee, has done some important work in the penitentiary committee, and is also a member of the public highways committee.

Throughout his career as a lawyer Mr. Davidson has steadfastly declined to serve as an attorney for corporations in which public utilities are concerned, but is attorney for several local mercantile companies. He has always been an active democrat, and is a charter member of Lodge No. 367, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On October 17, 1897, in Putnam County Mr. Davidson married Miss Willie A. Johnson, who was born in Putnam County, February 8, 1871, a daughter of Rev. William G. and Frances L. (Pitts) Johnson. Her mother was born in Russel County, Alabama. Rev. W. G. Johnson, died at his home in Putnam County, April 20, 1905. His father, Dr. Green Johnson, was a prominent physician of Putnam County. Rev. W. G. Johnson was a prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church and besides his work in Putnam County was also identified with the Alabama Conference. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Davidson were born six children, all in Eatonton: William Francis, born April 20, 1899, and died May 30, 1900; Benjamin Hunt, born October 27, 1900; Kathleen, born May 31, 1903; Nodley Maddox, born April 2, 1905; Oneida, born October 24, 1909; and Thomas Pitts, born November 29, 1912.

HON. HOKE SMITH. The distinguished public services of Hon. Hoke Smith, ex-governor of the great State of Georgia, formerly a member of the cabinet of President Cleveland, and now a member of the United States Senate, have brought credit upon the section to which he belongs primarily by birth, education and personal ties, and, additionally, have added to the prestige of the country as a whole because of his wisdom as a statesman, his sagacity as a politician and his innate loyalty as a true American. Senator Smith is of New England ancestry and of Revolutionary stock. He was born at Newton, North Carolina, September 2, 1855, and is a son of H. H. and Mary Brent (Hoke) Smith, and a grandson of William True Smith and of Michael Hoke, both grandfathers being men of intellectual strength, the latter an able lawyer and political leader, and the former a graduate of Dartmouth College, in New Hampshire. The Smiths were among the early settlers in the colony of Massachusetts, and the great-grandfather of Senator Smith served under General Washington during the Revolutionary war with the rank of colonel. On the maternal side the Brents and Hokes belonged to Virginia and North Carolina, the first chief justice of the latter state bearing the name of Hoke and serving as a member of the Continental Congress.

H. H. Smith, father of Senator Smith, was born in New Hampshire and early displaying scholastic tastes entered Bowdoin College, Maine, from which institution he was graduated, with the degree of LL. D. He devoted his entire life to educational work. In 1850 he became a resident of Newton, North Carolina, and for several years was president of Catawba College at that place, subsequently becoming a member of the faculty of the State University of North Carolina. He married Miss Mary Brent Hoke, a lady of charm and great mental endowment, and the fortunate inheritance of their son, who was given the honored maternal family name, was great intellectual strength together with a superb physique.

Until his thirteenth year Hoke Smith pursued his studies at Chapel Hill, but when changes came about in the administration of affairs at the university, his father took over the task of educating his son and the result was satisfactory in the extreme. Developing a taste for the law, in 1872 Mr. Smith began to read law in an office at Atlanta, so assiduously applying himself that

he secured admission to the bar in May, 1873, when but seventeen years old, although, during his period of study he had also engaged in teaching school. He opened a law office at Atlanta and displayed such marked talent that he soon had as large a practice as he could well attend to and the court records show that he was honorably connected with a remarkable number of important cases. In 1887, with Judge George Hillyer, he was appointed by the governor to represent the state in the prosecution of the convict leases, and on account of the thoroughness with which he prepared his arguments and his fundamental knowledge of the law in this connection, his professional ability was still more widely recognized. For so young a man his professional standing and rapidly increasing responsibilities were almost phenomenal.

Mr. Smith's mind was too alert and his outlook too broad, however, for his profession to limit his horizon of usefulness. Public affairs interested him and when only twenty years of age he was made chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Fulton County. Gifted as an orator he very early became a favorite speaker for public interests and in 1877 visited many parts of the state when the question was to be submitted to the voters concerning the removal of the capital from Atlanta. In 1882 he was a member of the gubernatorial convention and for many years thereafter was particularly active in public life, identifying himself with the sound principles of the democracy and giving ardent support to the great leaders of the cause.

In 1888 Mr. Smith, a pronounced tariff reformer, was president of the democratic state convention and lead the campaign for Hon. Grover Cleveland. He steadily fought the domination of the state by corporation interests, and thus, in 1890 championed the cause of Gen. John B. Gordon, who was a candidate for the United States Senate and who was opposed by the railroad interests, his efforts being justified by the triumphant election of General Gordon.

As early as 1887 Mr. Smith had added to his responsibilities and interests by entering the newspaper field, at which time he organized a company and purchased the Atlanta Evening Journal, becoming president of the company and the director of its editorial policy. In the national campaign of 1892, when Mr. Cleveland was bitterly fought by the David B. Hill faction, the Atlanta Journal, which, under Mr. Smith had become one of the most influential newspapers in the South, so proved its power that Georgia sent a Cleveland instead of a Hill delegation to the convention. Following the election of Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Smith was invited to become a member of the cabinet, as Secretary of the Interior, and public records tell of the honest and successful administration of this important department by Mr. Smith. In the presidential campaign of 1896, Secretary Smith engaged in a series of joint debates with Hon. Charles F. Crisp, then speaker of the National House of Representatives, on the money question, Mr. Smith strongly opposing the free coinage of silver. Mr. Smith resigned from Mr. Cleveland's cabinet after the nomination of Hon. William J. Bryan, to whom he gave his vote as a loyal party man although he was entirely opposed to the free coinage ideas of the candidate.

Mr. Smith returned then to Atlanta and resumed his profitable practice of the law and also gave some attention to his newspaper, but, finding the strain too heavy, in 1900 sold his plant and good will to a company of which James R. Gray was the head. For a time Mr. Smith congratulated himself that he was out of politics, thereby finding leisure for the practice of his profession, in which the emoluments were large, and for the furthering of private business enterprises, including the investing of city real estate and country lands, and, additionally for investigations near to his heart concerning the material advancement of the people over the state and particularly their educational progress and opportunities. For a number of years he served as president of the board of education at Atlanta and in his travels throughout the

state, at all times urged the opening up of new educational channels for the people. Much of the recent remarkable progress made in this line undoubtedly may be attributed to Senator Smith.

The time came, however, when Mr. Smith could no longer resist the call of the people back to the public arena. In hearty sympathy with the reformers who had determined to throw off the yoke of the railroads and corporations unjustly limiting the business and personal liberties of the people at large, nevertheless he had no desire for leadership. Already he had public distinction and ample means, his public services had been honorable and the quiet of his professional life congenial, but the unmistakable call that came from the people for help finally touched those deeper feelings to which the name of patriotism is sometimes applied, and he at last gave consent to become a candidate for governor, realizing that probably the greatest political upheaval in Georgia for a half century was ahead. He was not mistaken for the campaign was without precedent for the bitterness of the assaults made upon the candidate who had espoused the cause of the masses in a contest with the corporations. With the same thoroughness that had marked every important activity of his life, Mr. Smith went into this great contest, visiting every portion of the state and explaining personally to the people the issues involved. The result of the election was overwhelming, Mr. Smith receiving almost double the vote of the combined opposition, a mark of confidence and approval unprecedented in the history of Georgia. His inauguration took place June 29, 1907, and was a memorable event. In his inaugural address Governor Smith made a clear and strong presentation of his aims and purposes and then entered upon the duties of office confident that the purity of his motives were understood and cheered by the enthusiasm evinced by the representative people. The Legislature then in session passed three of the most important bills in the history of the state: the bill advocated by Governor Smith for the disfranchisement of the ignorant and vicious blacks; the bill, also advocated by him, enlarging the powers of the railroad commission; and the bill abolishing the convict lease system and placing the convicts upon the public roads.

The substantial progress made by the State of Georgia during the years covering the administration of Governor Smith mark an epoch in the history of this commonwealth. While his public services were of inestimable value, still another field of distinguished effort awaited him, a field in which he is yet exercising ably and honorably his unusual gifts of statesmanship. When the Georgia Legislature met in July, 1911, it elected Hon. Hoke Smith to fill out the unexpired term of the late United States Senator A. S. Clay, and on November 15, 1911, Governor Smith resigned the office of chief executive of the state in order to assume the duties of senator. In 1914 he was elected by popular vote of the people to succeed himself, his first term expiring on March 4, 1915, when his second term of six years begins. With undiminished interest Senator Smith continues a leading force in public affairs in the nation and fortunately so, for surely the country has never before needed in greater degree men at the helm of state who possess the calm judgment, the mental poise, the official experience and the personal unselfishness which are his marked characteristics.

Senator Smith was united in marriage in 1883, at Athens, Georgia, to Miss Birdie Cobb. She is a daughter of the late Gen. Thomas R. R. Cobb, who was a prominent Confederate leader, commander of the famous Cobb Legion at the battle of Fredericksburg, where he gave up his life. Senator and Mrs. Smith have four children, one son and three daughters. The son, Marion Smith, is a graduate of the University of Georgia and succeeded to his father's law practice when the latter entered upon the duties of governor of the state. The three daughters: Mary Brent, Lucy and Callie, with their mother, add charm to the social circles of both Atlanta and Washington and are known



Yours Sincerely
Wm Robinson

as graceful and agreeable hostesses. In so busy a life as that of Senator Smith, there has been not much time for recreation, but, in spite of constant association with world-wide opportunities his tastes have remained singularly simple although his genial personality makes him welcome everywhere.

FRANK M. ROBINSON. A product of superior quality, a name, and a persistent and perhaps unexampled campaign of advertising publicity—these have been the three factors in the growth of the Coca Cola Company, a business in many ways without a parallel. To take an article that retails at a price represented by almost the smallest coin in common circulation and build up a business worth millions of dollars is an achievement that must rank above commercial performances in which the individual article represents value in dollars rather than in cents. Yet in the aggregate of its capital, investment and volume of sales the Coca Cola Company bears favorable comparison with some of the largest of American industries. Frank M. Robinson originated the name Coca Cola and was primarily responsible for the manufacturing and advertising of the product for many years. He was one of the organizers of the company, was its secretary and treasurer from the organization in 1892 until January, 1914, and is still one of the stockholders and directors. While Mr. Robinson's modesty would not permit him to make any such claim, many knowing friends do not hesitate to say that it was Frank M. Robinson who made Coca Cola and gave it its worldwide reputation. Having reached a point in life where he desired freedom from the active responsibilities of business, he retired from his post as secretary and treasurer, but still retains a position on the company's board of directors.

It will be appropriate to give some of the historical facts connected with the origin of this business. In May, 1886, Coca Cola was originated, after numerous experiments, tests, and changes, and was given its name by F. M. Robinson, who was at that time serving as secretary of the Pemberton Chemical Company of Atlanta. The product was first sold at a soda fountain in Jacob's drug store on Marietta Street in Atlanta. During the following summer Coca Cola was sold to local dealers at \$2.00 a gallon, put up in jugs and tin cans, and the total sales for that year amounted to hardly more than twenty-five gallons. About \$25.00 was spent for advertising purposes. For several months in 1887 a traveling salesman was employed, and nearly 1,000 gallons were sold, mostly in cities tributary to Atlanta. The total sales for the year were 1,049 gallons. During this year a small advertisement appeared in papers at Atlanta and in several other southern cities.

In January, 1892, The Coca Cola Company was granted a charter and the company organization was completed on February 22d. Asa G. Chandler was chosen first president; F. M. Robinson, secretary. Thus for more than a quarter of a century this staple drink has been before the American public, and for at least fifteen years it has been dispensed at almost every soda fountain and drug store in the country, and is today undoubtedly the best known proprietary preparation of all so-called "soft drinks."

F. M. Robinson, though a resident of Georgia nearly thirty years, is a New Englander by birth and ancestry and possesses some of the shrewd business genius so freely associated with the people of the northeastern states. He was born in Corinth, Maine, September 14, 1845. His father, John Langdon Robinson, was born at Greenland, New Hampshire, and subsequently became a citizen of Maine. He was a soldier in the Union army and was seriously wounded in the battle of Cold Harbor. John L. Robinson married Sarah Fischer Palmer, a native of Corinth, Maine. In both of these families the ancestry goes back to the early colonial days in New England.

Frank M. Robinson acquired his early education in the public schools of his native state, and in young manhood went West to Iowa. He soon acquired position and influence, and in 1872 was elected county auditor of Osceola

County. He came from the North to Atlanta in 1886, and in the same year became identified with the business whose phenomenal success has been briefly described. Mr. Robinson has always been a republican in national politics, but is democratic in state and purely local matters. He is an active churchman, has been a member of the official board of the First Christian Church, and for a number of years taught a large Bible class. It is said that during that time fully 1,000 young women had been members of his class.

Mr. Robinson owns and occupies an attractive home at 7 Briar Cliff Road, Druid Hills. He was married in Iowa to Miss Laura Clapp, of Fairfield, that state. Their one daughter, Miss Goldie Robinson, is the wife of Dr. Cecil C. Stockard, an Atlanta physician.

After many years of service as secretary and treasurer of The Coca Cola Company Mr. Robinson retired from active business life and devoted his time and attention to the building and beautifying of a country home on the banks of the Chattahoochee River in Cobb County, about seven miles from the center of Atlanta. There he bought some forty acres of beautiful hills and dales, with 2,000 feet of river frontage and a very attractive lake stocked with ducks, geese and fish. He has accorded himself the privilege of improving and adapting this country estate according to his own plans and ideas and tastes. Instead of putting up one large house as a home, he has four commodious and very attractive bungalow cottages, each furnished with all the modern city conveniences and arranged for the use and enjoyment of his family and friends. One of these cottages, called Pine Lodge, is pleasantly situated in a pine grove, commanding a beautiful view of the river. This house is well furnished and is devoted exclusively to the entertainment of friends who may wish to spend a few days or weeks in a quiet retreat, away from the noise, bustle and confusion of the city. The tennis court which furnishes means of recreation to the guests and family has a specially unique and interesting situation. It was built in the center of what was originally a fortification, used more than fifty years ago by the southern army in defending the Western & Atlantic Railroad bridge from destruction by Sherman's advancing hosts. The great banks thrown up at that time have never been disturbed, and the openings for running out the cannons are just as they were then.

At his personal expense Mr. Robinson has built a beautiful automobile road thirty feet wide and about a mile in length, and running in almost a circle around his place and through the grounds. This road leads directly in front of each residence, and by the 3-story springhouse, the large concrete swimming pool, the water reservoir with its complete electrical machinery for forcing water to the houses and other buildings and grounds; then, passing farther on, it leads to the boathouse at the lake, the tennis court, the croquet grounds, the poultry buildings and chicken runs, the buildings for animal pets and the pigeon house, and thus practically every conspicuous feature of this estate is directly accessible from the automobile highway.

Mr. Robinson has fitted up for his own use a neat office. This contains numerous relics of the war, including cannon balls, shells and many rifle bullets, all discovered on the grounds. Peace, prosperity and pleasure now prevail on the grounds where fifty years ago there was arrayed brother against brother in bitter strife and the lives of good, true, noble men of the North and the South were sacrificed in the cruel war that was raging over the beautiful banks of the Chattahoochee River. A very unusual distinction enjoyed by Mr. Robinson, and reflecting indeed his generous hospitality, is that he owns six good residences, well furnished and all occupied by his family and friends and others in whom he is especially interested, and in no case is any rental charged or received directly or indirectly from these residences.

HENRY JACKSON BREWTON. Probably Henry J. Brewton is most widely known in Tattnall County as clerk of the Superior and City courts of Reidsville. However, his home has been in that county nearly all his life, his is one of the old and honored family names there, and his career has been successfully identified with merchandising and other lines of activity.

Born in Tattnall County September 25, 1874, he is a son of the late Jonathan B. Brewton, who was born in Tattnall County January 8, 1827, and died November 27, 1897. It was within the boundaries of Tattnall County that Jonathan B. Brewton spent nearly all the years of his life, and chiefly as a farmer and merchant. He also represented the county two terms in the State Legislature and was clerk of the Superior Court for one term. During the war between the states he served fourteen months in the Confederate army, and while away in the army was elected clerk of court and came home to fill that civil position. He married Miss Margaret Everett of Bulloch County, where she was born October 30, 1830. To this marriage were born eleven children, and the names of those still living are: Mrs. Joshua Collins of Evans County, Georgia; Mrs. S. T. Collins of Tattnall County; Mrs. Maggie Olliff of Bulloch County; J. C. Brewton, who is founder of the Brewton Parker Institute at Eiley in Montgomery County, and is at the head of that well known and flourishing preparatory school which prepares its scholars for admission to any of the schools and universities of highest rank in the country; J. B. Brewton of Claxton, Evans County; and Henry J. Brewton.

Henry J. Brewton when six years of age started to gain an education in the country schools. His schooling was continued over a period of about ten years, but only three months of each year were devoted to actual school attendance. On leaving the country schools he spent the year 1895-96 in Mercer College, and then took a business course in the Poughkeepsie Eastman's Business College, New York.

Returning to Georgia, he engaged in merchandising in Tattnall County with his father, and was an active assistant of the latter for about nine months until his father's death. Later he became associated with his brother in business at Manassas in Tattnall County, but their store was destroyed by fire, and Mr. Brewton then resumed his occupation as a farmer. He still manages his farming interests, though for the last five or six years he has given much of his time and attention to his duties as clerk of the Superior and City courts. He has held this office for three successive terms of two years each, and his third term expires December 31, 1916.

Mr. Brewton is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and is a deacon in the Missionary Baptist Church. On November 23, 1898, he married Miss Nannie Kate Covin of Troup County, Georgia. She was the daughter of William and Lucinda (Hines) Covin of Alabama. To their marriage were born six children: Ben Hines Brewton, aged fifteen; Maggie Low Brewton, aged thirteen; Bernice Brewton, aged eleven; Henry Jackson, Jr., aged eight; Jeannette, five years of age; and William Covin, now about two years old.

D. H. REDFEARN. Among the younger members of the Albany bar, one who has within the period of six years attained a due share of prominence is D. H. Redfearn. In 1910 he came to Albany, direct from academic halls, and here his knowledge of the law, combined with a pleasing personality and a wealth of energy, has enabled him to speedily pass through the period of inactivity that young attorneys are called upon to experience, his success being of a nature well calculated to encourage others who must rely upon their own efforts to gain a foothold upon the difficult ladder of legal preferment.

D. H. Redfearn was born in Thomas County, and is a true son of Georgia. His birth occurred May 4, 1884, on his father's farm, his parents being R. H. and Mary (McDonald) Redfearn. R. H. Redfearn was a native of the Old North State, and there was educated and reared as a farmer's son, being still

a youth at the outbreak of the Civil war, in which he enlisted as a private in a North Carolina infantry regiment in the service of the Confederacy. He proved a good and faithful soldier, and learned well the lessons of discipline and faithfulness, and when he returned to the ranks of peace was well fitted to fight the battles of civilian life. Not long after the war Mr. Redfearn came to Georgia and settled in Thomas County, where he soon established a home by his marriage with Miss Mary McDonald, who was born in this state. For many years he carried on agricultural pursuits in that county and through industry and capable management succeeded in the accumulation of a valuable property, his improvement of which placed him among the real builders of his section. There he died in 1896, aged seventy-one years. As a citizen Mr. Redfearn played his part in assisting his locality to better conditions, and while he was not a seeker for personal preferment was always active in his support of good measures. Mrs. Redfearn, who like her husband was honored and respected by all her acquaintances, survived him until 1913, being sixty-nine years, six months of age at the time of her demise. They were the parents of three children, namely: Dr. J. A., who is engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Albany; Mrs. R. I. Stite, of Wichita Falls, Louisiana; and D. F.

The early education of D. H. Redfearn was secured in the country schools of the vicinity of his father's plantation, on which he worked during vacations during his youth. Given the choice of a vocation, he turned his attention to professional lines and decided upon the law as the calling in which to make his life success. In making this choice Mr. Redfearn only followed his natural inclinations. He cherished no false notions as to the preparation necessary for such a career, but felt that the law was his natural element and that in it he could achieve more than in any other line of endeavor. Accordingly, he entered the state normal school, at Athens, from which he was duly graduated, and subsequently enrolled as a student in the University of Georgia, where he completed his law course in 1909. Feeling the need of still further preparation, he continued at the state university for another year, thus completing an academic course, and in 1910 graduated and was shortly afterward admitted to the bar.

When he entered upon his professional labors, Mr. Redfearn chose Albany, the county seat of Dougherty County, and a live and prosperous community, as the center of his activities. Here he established his home and opened an office, and was not long in impressing the people with his fitness and capacity to handle their legal business. After successfully appearing in a number of cases his reputation as an astute and learned legist was established, and from that time to the present his professional business has steadily grown in scope and importance. Among his fellow-members in the Georgia State Law Association, Colonel Redfearn is accounted a formidable, but absolutely fair and strictly courteous opponent, who recognizes the highest ethics of the profession and upholds its best traditions. As a fraternalist, he belongs to the Masons, in which he is master of his lodge, and the Woodmen of the World. He and Mrs. Redfearn are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and well known and popular in religious and social circles.

Colonel Redfearn was married November 20, 1913, to Miss Susan Ellis Fort, of Mount Airy, Georgia, daughter of Col. John R. Fort, a retired attorney of that place and the head of one of the distinguished families of Mount Airy.

JAMES TIFT MANN. For ten years city attorney of Albany, and at various times the incumbent of other important public positions, Hon. James Tift Mann is one of the most forceful members of the Dougherty County bar, and for years has been credited with standing in the front rank of jury lawyers. His keen faculties of perception and analysis, his mastery of the principles of

the common law and the elasticity of his mind have made him a remarkably striking and successful advocate, and if there is a close legal point involved in any issue his examination of authorities bearing upon it is exhaustive. He has developed to quite a remarkable degree the necessary talent of the modern court lawyer, to think and act both quickly and powerfully in the midst of a case, and, quick to perceive and guard the weak phases of his own side, is equally active and courageous in assaulting his adversary at the point where his armor is defective.

James Tift Mann was born at Albany, Dougherty County, Georgia, March 24, 1880, and is a son of Walter B. and Irene (Tift) Mann. On the maternal side he is a descendant of Nelson Tift, one of the earliest pioneers of this part of the state, who owned the land on which the Town of Albany was built, and who laid out the first village plans. Walter B. Mann was born in Virginia and was there reared and educated. He was only fifteen years of age when he enlisted in the Confederate army for service during the Civil war, joining the Signal Service, in which he learned the telegrapher's trade. He served until the close of that struggle, establishing an excellent record for bravery and faithful service, and shortly after the war closed came to Baker County, Georgia, with W. B. Gentry, who is now president of the Southern Bell Telephone Company. Both young men were telegraphers by vocation and came here to follow their calling, but Mr. Mann subsequently gave up that occupation to turn his attention to the real estate business, as private secretary for his father, William Henry Mann, who had large interests in Georgia. Later Mr. Mann entered the same line of business on his own account, and for many years was known as one of the leading operators in real estate in various portions of the state, building up a large and profitable business and having many influential connections. He was a real builder in the various communities in which he lived, and when his death occurred, January 17, 1915, in his sixty-eighth year, Albany lost one of its best citizens. Mrs. Mann, who was born in Georgia and a member of one of Dougherty County's old and honored families, died in 1886, when but twenty-eight years of age. There were two children in the family: Mrs. Washington Dorsey Gibbs, wife of the son of United States Senator Gibbs, of Mississippi; and James Tift.

James Tift Mann secured his early education in the graded schools of Albany, following which he enrolled as a student at the Albany High School and was duly graduated therefrom. By natural inclination he had decided upon the law as his life work, and his academic course was pursued at Suwanee Academy and the University of the South. After his graduation from the latter he began his law studies at the University of Georgia, where he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws as a member of the graduating class of 1900, and in the following year he returned to Albany and entered professional life.

Since beginning his legal career Mr. Mann has not only become one of the leading attorneys of this section, but has been the recipient of numerous gratifying and important honors. A stalwart democrat, he was sent by his fellow-voters in that party to the House of Representatives in 1905 and 1906, and held a number of positions in that body, being chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs and a member of various other committees. In party affairs he has served as chairman of the Dougherty County Democratic Executive Committee and wields a wide influence in the ranks of democracy in this part of the state. He has been police commissioner of Albany, and ten years ago was elected city attorney, a position which he retains at the present time. Mr. Mann's military experience has included membership in the Georgia National Guard, in which he enlisted as a private and was subsequently promoted regimental sergeant, second lieutenant and captain, and service as adjutant-general of the state, an office to which he was appointed in 1905 by Governor Terrell, and from which position he later resigned. Fraternally, Mr. Mann is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and

the college fraternity of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. With his family, he holds membership in the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Mann was married January 12, 1911, at Savannah, Georgia, to Miss Mary Royal Stilwell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Stilwell, well known people of Savannah and members of old families of that city. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mann: Miss Mary, born December 25, 1911; James Tift, Jr., born June 30, 1914; and William Stilwell, born January 2, 1916, all at Albany.

GEN. JAMES SCREVEN was of an old South Carolina family and moved into the Province of Georgia about 1769. In 1775 he was a member from St. John's Parish of the Provincial Congress and in the following year served on the Council of Safety. He was first captain of a company of rangers, was promoted to the command of the Third Regiment of Continental troops at Savannah and by 1778 had reached the grade of brigadier-general. He held that position when killed in the service during 1778, his remains being interred in Midway burial ground. When Screven County was laid out in 1793 it was named in his honor.

ABRAHAM BALDWIN. The acknowledged father of the educational system of Georgia, Abraham Baldwin must necessarily have been a strong character. He was born in Connecticut in 1754, was a graduate of Yale College in which he taught, was admitted to the ministry and served as chaplain in the Continental army, also mastered the law and in 1784 moved to Savannah to practice it. Three months afterward he was elected to the Georgia Legislature, and while a member of that body drew up a charter for a complete system of state education, supported by general taxation and having the state university as its apex and the common schools as its base. By successive acts of legislation the system, as outlined by him in 1784, has virtually been developed. In 1785 Mr. Baldwin was sent to the Continental Congress, was an active member of the convention of 1787 which framed the Constitution of the United States, and at his death at the national capital on the 4th of March, 1807, was serving his second term in the Upper House of Congress.

OLIVER BOWEN, the only Georgian to rise to the rank of commodore in the United States navy, was captain of a Georgia battalion of land troops, as well as commander of an armed schooner, during the Revolutionary war. He it was who captured the British schooner laden with powder and other war munitions in the harbor of Savannah and afterward directed the party which fired the British ship Inverness and other enemy vessels. He brought in numerous British prizes along the Georgia coast, and his services brought him the rank of commodore. He died July 11, 1800, and was buried in St. Paul's churchyard, Augusta.

HON. MAURICE W. TIFT. Known as a business man who has attained high position through the exercise of superior native talent, acumen and energy, Hon. Maurice W. Tift also has the record and reputation of being one of the most progressive and satisfactory mayors who ever presided over the affairs of Albany. A native son of this thriving community and a member of a family which has been prominent here since the inception of the town, his entire interests have been centered in his native locality and he has contributed in no small way to its advancement and progress along commercial, civic and educational lines. His career is one which reflects credit upon himself and upon the family from which he comes, no less than upon the section in which the name of Tift has ever been an honored one.

Maurice W. Tift was born at Albany, Dougherty County, Georgia, December 13, 1869, and is a son of Nelson F. and Susan (Hall) Tift. His grandfather

was N. A. Tift, who came to what is now Dougherty County at an early date in the history of Georgia, secured land, laid out the Town of Albany, and here built the first house. He subsequently became a man of broad influence in the community, took an active part in the early development of the place, and was elected mayor of the city, an honor which he held for several years. When he passed away, in advanced years, he left behind him a record of things accomplished. Nelson F. Tift was born at Albany, in 1849, and was here reared and educated. He was still a lad in his early 'teens when he enlisted for service in the Confederate army during the war between the North and the South, becoming a member of Nelson's Rangers, an organization which formed a part of the famous brigade commanded by the intrepid Forrest. He served during the last two years of the war and participated in numerous engagements, but escaped wounds or capture, and when the struggle was closed returned to his home better qualified to grapple with life. Not long after the war he went to Oglethorpe County, Georgia, where he established a home by marrying Miss Susan Hall, a native of that county. For some time he was engaged in the sawmill business at Tifton, but subsequently returned to Albany, where he connected himself with mercantile ventures. At the time of his father's death he took charge of the interests of N. A. Tift & Company, and these demanded his attention during the remainder of his active career. He is still living, hale and hearty, at the age of sixty-seven years, but has retired from active pursuits and is living quietly in his comfortable home at Albany. Like his father and his son, he has served as mayor of Albany, and has always been a man who has wielded an influence for good. Mrs. Tift, a lady of refinement and many social graces, was educated at Montpelier College, Georgia, and at a young ladies' school in Pennsylvania, and still survives at the age of sixty-five years. There are five children still living, and of these Maurice W. was the first in order of birth.

Maurice W. Tift attended the public schools of Albany as a lad, following which he entered upon an academic course at the University of Georgia. However, he was anxious to enter business life, for which he had an inherent predilection, and gave up college when in his junior year to become cashier for the firm of N. A. Tift & Company, which position he held for a number of years, and in which he gained much valuable experience. Later he went upon the road for a wholesale grocery house as a traveling salesman, and as a knight of the grip secured an insight into the methods of that industry that led him to decide to adopt it on his own account. Accordingly, he returned to Albany, where he became the founder of the firm of Tift & Peed, which, during its fifteen years of existence has grown and developed into one of the leading concerns of Albany. Mr. Tift is an energetic, progressive man of business, who is thoroughly familiar with every detail of the enterprise of which he is the head. His associates unhesitatingly place in him their utmost confidence, and in business circles he has a reputation exceeded by few for integrity and straightforward dealing. In public life Mr. Tift has upheld the family reputation for helpful participation in community affairs. After holding several minor offices, he was elected to the Albany City Council, in which he served capably for three years, and in 1914 was sent to the mayoralty chair, which he still occupies. He has not only faithfully lived up to his pre-election promises, but has given his city a clean, business-like administration that has been a decided factor in advancing its prosperity. Mayor Tift is a member of the Country Club and he and the members of his family are prominently connected in social circles of the city. They belong to the Episcopal Church.

Mayor Tift was married at Albany, Georgia, December 3, 1890, to Miss Lulu Wooten, daughter of Col. C. B. and Mrs. Wooten, both of whom are now deceased. Colonel Wooten was a colonel in the Confederate army during the war between the states, and subsequently became a well known and prom-

inent attorney of Albany. Mr. and Mrs. Tift have had three children: Maurice W., Jr., who died at the age of fifteen months in 1893; Asa F., born 1896, a graduate of Albany High School and now connected with the Albany National Bank; and William Wooten, born in 1902, and now attending the Albany High School. They also have an adopted child, David Mercer Sherman, who was born in Blakeley, Georgia, in 1906, and who is now attending the graded schools of Albany.

THOMAS H. MILNER. Among the most reliable and successful practitioners at the bar of Albany, Thomas H. Milner is also one of the prominent and capable business men of the city. He is a man of settled purpose and firm convictions, who is practical in his aims whether as a man or as an attorney, and who, therefore, has advanced steadily to a high and substantial professional reputation, having been effective also in the realization of those projects which are advanced by citizens of modern tendencies. During the more than ten years in which he has been engaged in practice at Albany, Colonel Milner has represented important interests in litigation which has attracted some attention and involved questions demanding the keenest legal acumen and skill, and his success in these has been of a nature to give him a reputation that has extended beyond the immediate confines of his home community.

Mr. Milner was born in Bartow County, Georgia, April 9, 1875, and is a son of Hon. Thomas W. and Annie (Harris) Milner, natives of this state. Mr. Milner comes naturally by his legal skill and predilection, for his father was one of the leading lawyers of Bartow County, a familiar figure in the courts in connection with important cases, and finally was elevated to the Superior bench, on which he served with dignity and ability for many years. Judge Milner in social life was a man of scholarly tastes and broad general information, arising from his wide acquaintance with men and the best literature. A man of fine qualities, he was social, tolerant, generous and genial, and his friends, both in and out of professional life, were legion. His death occurred in January, 1915, when he was sixty-eight years of age. Judge Milner was a student at the Georgia Military Academy when the war between the states came on, and during the latter part of the war was a member of the brave lads known as the Georgia Cadets, who, with boyish bravery, marched to the front to repel the invaders from the North. Mrs. Milner, who was also born in Bartow County, still survives, at the age of sixty-three years, making her home at Albany. Of the six children in the family, Thomas II. was the second in order of birth.

Thomas H. Milner attended the public schools of Bartow County, and grew up in an atmosphere calculated to inspire in his youthful mind a desire to enter the profession of law. His studies were further prosecuted at Emory College, from which he was duly graduated, with a creditable record, and he then entered the office of Judge Harris, under whose preceptorship he mastered the many difficulties and perplexities of the law. Admitted to the bar in 1896, he at once began practice at Catersville, Georgia, but after about ten years there came to Albany, in 1905, and here has continued in an active general practice. Mr. Milner is familiar with all branches of his profession, and does not make a specialty of any department, and his knowledge of the law and the earnest, concise, logical and forceful manner in which he applies it, accounts in large measure for the high and substantial nature of his professional standing. He is a valued member of the Georgia State Bar Association and of the Dougherty County Bar Association, and both in professional and social circles has many friends. In political matters a democrat, his profession has so absorbed the bulk of his time and his mental strength, that he has not had the inclination to enter politics. As a widely-read and thoughtful man, however, he has always had first convictions on all questions of public policy, and has endeavored by his influence to aid measures and men



GEORGE F. GOBER

who promise to benefit the general community. He has various business connections, among which are directorships in the Citizens First National Bank of Albany and the Albany Trust Company. He belongs also to the Kappa Alpha college fraternity, to the Masons, in which he is past master of his lodge, and to the Country Club of Albany, and with the members of his family holds membership in the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Milner was married December 19, 1911, at Albany, to Miss Dora Belle Gibbert, daughter of W. H. and Belle Gibbert, one of the old and distinguished families of Albany. To this union there have come two children: Chloe, born in 1913, and Thomas H., Jr., born in 1915, both at Albany. Both Mr. and Mrs. Milner are exceedingly fond of automobiling and take many trips through this part of the state when Mr. Milner is able to put aside his professional cares and responsibilities.

HON. GEORGE F. GOBER. Few men are better known to the bench and bar of Georgia than is Judge George F. Gober of Atlanta and Marietta, who has been signally honored on many occasions and has worn the judicial ermine with dignity and distinction.

Judge Gober was born in Cobb County, Georgia, in 1856, and is a son of Capt. Thomas A. and Athalene (Mayes) Gober, the latter of whom was born in Franklin County, Georgia, and died in 1885. The father of Judge Gober was born in DeKalb County, Georgia, and prior to the war between the states owned large plantations. He served with the rank of captain in the Confederate army. His death occurred in 1901, at the age of eighty years. His ancestors came from England, and one of the founders of Jamestown bore his name and doubtless was the progenitor of the present branch. There was also a Scottish strain, and an aunt of Captain Gober bore the name of Elizabeth Burns and was a descendant of Robert Burns.

George F. Gober passed his boyhood on his father's plantation in Cobb County, but his education was not neglected and he was graduated from the University of Georgia in 1875. Having made choice of the law for a career, he became a law student under Gen. Alexander R. Lawton of Savannah, and was admitted to the bar there in 1877. His reputation as a close student had been already made, and during his university course he was the leader of his class, in his sophomore year winning a gold medal for proficiency over his class of forty-two members.

Mr. Gober entered into practice at Marietta, Georgia, in 1877, and continued there until 1889, and served eight years of this time as solicitor-general of the Blue Ridge Circuit. In 1889 he was elected judge of the Blue Ridge Circuit, and served on the bench until 1909, nearly twenty years, maintaining his home, as he still does, at Marietta.

By unassuming and obvious merit Judge Gober had risen so high by that time in public esteem that when Governor Allen D. Candler appointed him to a position in the Supreme Court of the state, satisfaction was expressed on every side, but Judge Gober declined the honor. Twice had he been elected solicitor-general by the State Legislature, and three times was elected judge without opposition. The records of the court show the great ability and the patient, conscientious thoroughness with which he administered office, and he enjoys, as he deserves, the esteem in which he is held. The Legislature of 1916 passed a bill adopting "Gober's Georgia Formbook on Procedure," and every justice of the peace and court official will obtain a copy. Judge Gober also has under way of publication "Gober's Georgia Pleadings and Practice."

On June 21, 1881, Judge Gober was married to Miss Alice Blackwell, who was born in Cobb County, Georgia, and they have three children: George F., who was graduated from the University of Georgia at the age of nineteen years; and Eileen and Sadie, both of whom are highly educated young ladies, graduates of the Agnes Scott College. They, with their mother, dispense hos-

pitality to a large circle in their old family home at Marietta. Since 1911 Judge Gober has maintained a law office at Atlanta.

The University of Georgia, his alma mater, has always been close to Judge Gober's heart, and he has continued to promote its interests in every laudable way. In 1899 he was appointed one of its board of trustees, and has served continuously until the present, and he is also a trustee of the Georgia School of Technology. From 1877 until 1880 he served as county school commissioner of Cobb County, and for eleven years was president of the Board of Education of Marietta. He has a wide range of general culture, and selects his friends and associates from among those whose standards of living are equally high.

HON. ROBERT COCHRAN ELLIS, a leading member of the bar of Southern Georgia, now in practice at Tifton in Tift County, is a former member of the Georgia State Legislature, and has found and utilized many opportunities to serve the public welfare.

He was born in Quitman County, Georgia, December 15, 1872, a son of Thomas J. and Rebecca (Gay) Ellis. His father was born in Houston County, Georgia, in 1831, but his parents soon thereafter moved to the neighborhood of Union Church in then Lee, later Randolph and now Quitman County, Georgia. He was educated there and was engaged in farming when the war broke out. Offering his services to the Confederacy, he was soon taken out of the ranks and sent to Savannah where he was made a military conductor on the Central Railway with the rank of lieutenant and brevet colonel. His run extended from Savannah to Macon, Georgia, a time, and then from Macon to Georgetown. At the close of the war he resumed farming in Quitman County and for many years was a prominent and prosperous planter of that locality. He had a keen interest in the public welfare, was active in politics, and for many years held the office of tax collector of Quitman County. He gained and held the complete confidence of all people with whom he associated. When he died in Quitman County in 1912, he was eighty-one years of age. His wife passed away in 1871 at the age of thirty-six, leaving nine children, of whom Robert was sixth. The other children now living are: James L. Ellis, M. D., Dothan, Alabama; George R. Ellis, attorney at law, Americus, Georgia; Rev. Thomas D. Ellis, D. D., now presiding elder Americus District, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Mrs. William M. Bryan, Thomasville, Georgia.

Robert Cochran Ellis gained his early training in the country schools of Quitman County, and developed a good constitution by assisting his father on the home farm. He attended Emory College, from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1897. After two years of school teaching, having decided to become a lawyer, he entered the office of his brother, Col. George R. Ellis, of Americus in Sumter County, with whom he remained two years as a student. Admitted to the bar in 1901 he began practice at Americus, but in the same year removed to Tifton, where he has built up his practice and local reputation as a member of the bar. In the meantime other connections have been formed with the business and civic life of his state. He is a director of the National Bank of Tifton, is vice president of the Empire Loan and Trust Company of Americus, and he has some extensive farming property in Tift County.

His service in the Legislature of Georgia ran from 1911 to 1914. He was not a candidate for re-election in 1914, but has recently been elected again and is a member of the Legislature for 1917-18. During his earlier terms he was a member of the General Judiciary, Ways and Means, Agricultural and other committees. In 1914 he fathered the important measure known as the Public Health Bill, which is now the law of the state and represents some of the most advanced thought and standards of the public health movement. Mr. Ellis is a member of the Georgia State Bar Association, the Tift County Bar Associa-

tion, belongs to the Alpha Tau Omega college fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is unmarried.

J. G. FUSSEL, M. D. His present position as a leader in the medical profession at Fitzgerald, Doctor Fussel has won on his merit. He has been in active practice for more than twenty years, and has combined natural qualifications with conscientious care and unflagging industry in behalf of his professional work.

He was born in Telfair County, Georgia, October 12, 1867, a son of T. O. and Sarah Jane (Fletcher) Fussel. His father was born in North Carolina January 4, 1830, and served during the war in the Confederate army, coming out without wounds. As a young man he settled in Telfair County, Georgia, and married a native of that county. He spent about forty years as a merchant and farmer, and died April 23, 1906. His widow is still living at Cordele at the age of eighty-four. Their living children are: T. F. Fussel of Telfair County; J. W. Fussel of Atlanta; B. O. Fussel of Atlanta; Doctor Fussel; and C. W. Fussel of Atlanta.

Doctor Fussel as a boy attended the country schools of Telfair County and largely through his own efforts acquired the money needed to advance him to the rank of a professional man. He attended the medical department of the State University at Augusta, where he was graduated M. D. in 1894. He is also a graduate pharmacist, having obtained his degree in that profession in 1906. His first three years of practice were spent in Seville, Georgia, and since 1906 has been in active practice at Fitzgerald.

Doctor Fussel is a member of the County and State and the Eleventh District Medical societies and the American Medical Association. He is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, a democrat, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In May, 1890, at Abbeville, Georgia, he married Miss Lelia Little, daughter of J. H. Little of Abbeville. To their union have been born five children: George E., born at Abbeville in 1893 and now attending a dental college; Joseph F., born at Seville in 1895 and a practical young farmer; Ethelyn, born at Fitzgerald in 1897 and now attending the State Normal at Athens, Georgia; Edward G., born in 1901 at Fitzgerald; and Fletcher L., born in 1903.

COL. W. A. CHARTERS. One of Georgia's best known lawyers is Colonel Charters of Gainesville. His studious disposition and ambition led him to take up the law early in life, and he came to Georgia and was admitted to the bar before reaching his legal majority. His career of more than thirty years has brought him the successes of the true lawyer, numerous social and civic honors and a great host of friends and acquaintances in all parts of the state.

W. A. Charters was born in Richmond, Virginia, January 11, 1863, a son of William A. and Cornelia (Thompson) Charters. His father was a native of New York State, but his parents removed to Virginia when he was two years of age and he grew up in the old commonwealth. He became identified with the insurance business in Richmond, and was also chief of the fire department of that city. He was killed in the accident when the State Capitol fell at Richmond in 1870, being at that time thirty-six years of age. During the war he had enlisted in the Confederate army, and was captain of the company known as the "Young Guard of Richmond." His wife, a native of Virginia, died at Richmond at the age of thirty-six.

Colonel Charters was the fourth of six children, all now deceased except himself and one sister. As a boy he attended the public schools of Richmond and then entered the law department of the Washington and Lee University, graduating in 1883. He was at that time twenty years of age, and coming

to Georgia was admitted to the bar and opened his office in Dahlonega, where he remained in successful practice until 1907. Since the latter year he has looked after his large business as a lawyer at Gainesville.

Colonel Charters during his residence at Dahlonega held the office of mayor during 1886, also served with credit in the Georgia Legislature for two terms, in 1892-93, and again in 1896-97. On January 1, 1899, he took up his duties as solicitor general for the Northeastern Circuit, and spent twelve years, or three terms, in the efficient administration of the duties connected with that office.

Colonel Charters is a member of the Georgia State Bar Association, is a director in the Gainesville National Bank, is a Lodge and Chapter Mason and also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His church is the Baptist. On June 3, 1886, at Dahlonega, Georgia, he married Miss Belle Price, daughter of Hon. W. P. Price. Her father was one of the best known Georgians of his time, served both in the State Legislature and as a member of Congress, and has especial distinction as the founder of the North Georgia Agricultural College. Of the three children born to their union, one, Cornelia, is now deceased. George Price Charters, who was born in Dahlonega, graduated from the University of Virginia in 1909, was admitted to the Georgia bar in 1910, and is now associated with his father in the general practice of law at Gainesville. Miss Isabelle Charters, also a native of Dahlonega, is a graduate of Brenau College at Gainesville and is the wife of S. O. Smith, of Gainesville.

SAMUEL ELBERT, who was born in South Carolina in 1740, was captain of a company of royal British grenadiers when the Revolutionary war commenced, but at once joined the home cause and became a member of the Council of Safety from Savannah. He was a delegate to the Provincial Congress of 1775, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of a battalion of Georgia troops and was active in all the clashes between the British and Continental forces which centered around Savannah. In the retreat of the American forces up the Savannah he was taken prisoner and held until after the fall of Charleston. He then went North and was identified with Washington and La Fayette at Yorktown and other points. In the Continental army he reached the rank of brevet brigadier-general and Georgia conferred upon him the grade of major-general. At the close of the war he resumed his commercial pursuits at Savannah, served a term as governor, commencing 1785, and at the time of his death in November, 1788, was sheriff of Chatham County.

HUGH MCCALL, who has been designated Georgia's first historian, was of a South Carolina family, members of which early settled in the Calhoun District. His father was an active officer in the War of the Revolution and rose to the rank of colonel. Hugh was born in 1765 and for many years was connected with the United States army. By 1812 he had been promoted to the rank of brevet major and was mustered out of the service in 1815. In 1818 he became military storekeeper at Savannah and served in the same capacity at Charleston, South Carolina. From 1806 to 1823 he was the jailer of Savannah and it was during that period that he wrote his two volumes of the "History of Georgia." The first was published in 1811 and the second in 1816. It is not considered a finished work, although much of the material is valuable. After a lingering illness and years of physical suffering, Major McCall died at Savannah June 10, 1824.

HENRY PARKER. The above mentioned, second president of the colony of Georgia, was of English birth and as early as 1734 held the honorable office of bailiff in Savannah. In 1741 he became assistant to the president of Savannah County, and years afterward became president of the entire Georgia

colony when it had been returned to the royal domain. Through his efforts a colonial assembly was finally elected, and his administration of the affairs of the colony until his death in 1754 seems to have been acceptable to the people.

WILLIAM A. HUFF was born on the first day of March, 1832, about ten miles from Macon, in Walden District, Bibb County, Georgia, and is a son of Travis and Candis (Maund) Huff. His father, Travis Huff, was a Virginian, born in January, 1801, and was brought by his parents to Hancock County, Georgia, where they settled in 1804. In 1831, Travis Huff was married to Miss Candis Maund, the eldest daughter and child of Daniel C. Maund of Talbot County.

Travis Huff came with his young wife to Bibb County in 1831, and located on a little farm near Liberty Chapel Church, where their son William Arnold, the subject of this sketch, was born, he being the eldest of nine children.

Arnold Huff remained with his parents on the farm in Bibb County until the day he was twenty-one years old, at which time he came to Macon with \$100 and a suit of homespun clothes presented to him by his father and mother. The great active, working, energetic and moving example of his father, and noble Christian pride and ambitious hopes of his devoted mother were not lost upon him, as subsequent events have shown.

He felt the importance of an education keenly, and made a determined effort to secure it. He entered the young men's academy, then kept by Rev. Geo. Hancock, and applied himself closely to his studies for three months, when he found his funds were exhausted and that he must go to work. He found employment at the little grocery house then kept by Allen & Dunlap, on Cherry Street. He left this employment at the end of three months. It was while in the employment of this firm that he made the acquaintance of the distinguished banker and well known railroad president, Isaac Scott. On learning that young Huff was out of business, Mr. Scott wrote him a note offering him a position as conductor on the Macon & Western Railroad. The position was gratefully accepted, and filled for five years, the last two of which he ran both the day and night trains of the road, doing two men's work and receiving two men's pay, and for two years had only five hours' sleep out of the twenty-four.

In 1858 he went into the grain and provision business in Macon. He continued successfully in this business, amassing a good fortune for that period and time. However, the financial panic of the '70s caused reverses which determined his discontinuing the business which had formerly proven so successful.

Referring to the career of Mr. Huff, the Atlanta Sun, October 25, 1870, in part had this to say: "We are safe in presenting him as an example for young men. His history shows what may be accomplished by intelligence, energy, perseverance, integrity, sobriety and probity. This was the capital upon which he commenced life. It has made his fortune and at the same time has made for him the confidence and esteem of all who know him."

In the spring of 1862 Colonel Huff volunteered in the Confederate service, and was assigned to the Commissary Department at Macon. His duties never carried him into active service with the Confederate armies.

It was during his marked business career, in December, 1870, that he was sworn in as mayor of Macon, in which office he served for a continuous period of ten years. His administration was characterized by vigorous and progressive attainments. He was largely instrumental in establishing the Georgia State Fair, which was first held in Macon in 1871, and again in 1873, he having the management of both of these exhibitions. Under his direction, Central City Park, of 125 acres, was laid out. It was in the fall of 1871, during the holding of the annual Georgia State Fair, at Macon, the correspondent of the New York Express, in a letter to his paper, after speaking of

the completion of the Fair Grounds, and the beauty of Central City Park, thus alludes to Mr. Huff:

"And all this great work is due to the untiring energy and indomitable perseverance of one man. Six months ago, nearly all this beauty spot was a comparative wilderness. When it was determined to hold the State Fair here, a single man resolved that it should have princely accommodations. At first, with the aid and approval of his fellow-citizens, he set to work, finally, when they thought he was too lavish, and frowned on his efforts, he continued as it were on his own account; and on his own resources he has presented his city with the finest fair grounds and buildings in the whole country, thus spreading its fame far and wide, and giving it an eclat which must add immensely to its prosperity; that man is William A. Huff, Mayor of the City of Macon—one of the executive men of the day, and of the times." His successful management, and that of others, of subsequent fairs, has no doubt benefited and advertised Macon more than any one enterprise.

During the greater part of the time from 1881 to 1884 he was actively engaged in the hotel business in Atlanta, operating the Markham House, also a summer hotel at New Holland Springs, Georgia.

Returning to Macon, the family resided in Vineville, the beautiful suburb of Macon. Later, in 1886, Colonel Huff was elected representative of Bibb County in the lower house of the State Legislature. He was twice re-elected. As a legislator he was direct, prudent and far-sighted, and his influence was always beneficent in the work on the floor of the House of Representatives and in the deliberations of the committees to which he was assigned. During his last session he was chairman of the Committee on Finance. He was one of the men who assisted greatly in establishing the Georgia School of Technology at Atlanta, strongly advocated the betterment of county roads, and fought against the Convict Lease System then prevailing in Georgia.

During the latter part of 1900 he was made manager, and later elected librarian of the Macon Public Library and Historical Society, serving as a member of the Board of Trustees of this institution, and librarian up to the time of his death.

Colonel Huff was a strong advocate of municipal ownership of public utilities, whenever conditions warranted, and some years prior to the time the people of Macon finally voted to take over the waterworks system, he favored the measure. It was in 1911 that the city purchased the waterworks plant and Colonel Huff was then elected a member of the Board of Water Commissioners. He was re-elected at the expiration of his first term, and subsequently made chairman of the board, which position he filled until his death. It was due to his ceaseless efforts that there was made an adjustment of water rates, and the placing of the plant on a sound financial basis.

In May, 1860, Colonel Huff was united in marriage to Miss Martha E. Virgin of Macon, and she remained his devoted helpmeet for thirty years, her death occurring in November, 1891. Of the eight children, the second eldest, Albert, died when only a few months old. Seven children survive their parents, namely: William A., Jr., Walter, Daisy (Mrs. D. H. Sparks), Prentice, Travis, Mattie (Mrs. W. B. Jennings), and Edison F.

A venerable and distinguished citizen of Macon, Colonel Huff maintained his home here for more than sixty years, and none has been more influential in connection with civic and business affairs in the city. He went out into the world alone and unaided, believing there was a fortune in it for him, and his course was ever forward. Of untiring energy and indomitable will, he was noted for his directness of purpose and determination to carry to a finish all measures he advocated. During his entire life he was in natural sympathy with the poor, and at all times denounced monopolies, intrigues and hypocrisy with the same boldness and dash that he came forward in defense of and with a hand of assistance for the weak. He was a hard worker, a close thinker,

and a great believer in printer's ink. His fearlessness and the forcefulness of his pen were exemplified in his bold and uncompromising attack in 1912, on the then presiding judge of the United States District Court of the Southern District of Georgia, which brought forth a federal investigation.

His greatly lamented death occurred April 24, 1916.

THOMAS F. FLEMING. Engaged in the successful practice of his profession at Sparta, the judicial center of Hancock County, Mr. Fleming has gained precedence as one of the most resourceful and most thoroughly representative members of the bar of this section of the state and his practice has grown to very appreciable and important proportions. He is a scion, in both paternal and maternal lines, of sterling pioneer families of Georgia and is himself a native of the fine old City of Augusta, Richmond County, where he was born on the 6th of February, 1885. He is a son of Thomas F. and Julia (Baker) Fleming, both of whom were born and reared in Georgia, and he was a child of but three years at the time of his father's death, in 1888, at the age of forty-nine years, his widowed mother being now a resident of Sparta, where she is the popular incumbent in the office of postmistress of this thriving little city. Thomas F. Fleming, Sr., was a resident of Augusta during the major part of his life and there his death occurred. He was one of the prominent and honored business men of the city, where he was engaged in the drug trade, and where he was known as a loyal and public-spirited citizen. During the critical period of the Civil war he gave effective service to the Confederacy through his connection with the surgical department of the armies in the field. Of the four children the subject of this review is the youngest; Henry B. is a soldier in the United States Army and is now stationed on the Mexican border; and Carl and Julia remain with their widowed mother in the pleasant home at Sparta.

Thomas F. Fleming, the immediate subject of this sketch, acquired his earlier educational discipline in the public schools and then entered Emory College, at Oxford, in which institution he was graduated in 1905, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Thereafter he attended the law school of the University of Georgia for one term and then entered the law department of Mercer University, in which admirable Georgia institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1908 and from which he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was duly admitted to the bar and forthwith engaged in the active work of his profession at Sparta, where his ability, close application and sterling character soon enabled him to make splendid advancement, with the result that within a comparatively short interval he has become known as one of the essentially successful and representative lawyers of this section of the state. He is associated in practice with W. H. Burwell, under the firm name of Burwell & Fleming, and they control a large and important law business which extends into the various State and Federal courts of Georgia.

Mr. Fleming is a stalwart and effective advocate of the cause of the democratic party and is influential in its Georgia ranks, as shown by the fact that from 1910 to 1912 he served as a valued member of the state executive committee of the party. He is a member of the Georgia State Bar Association and is affiliated with the Chi Phi Fraternity of the University of Georgia.

On the 6th of November, 1912, Mr. Fleming wedded Miss Ava Butler West, of Thomson, McDuffie County, she being a daughter of John T. and Laura (Hawes) West, who still reside at Thomson, where the father is one of the foremost members of the bar of McDuffie County. Mr. and Mrs. Fleming have one son, Thomas Farrar Fleming, Jr.

JAMES FREDERICK KELLY. A lawyer of high standing in Rome, James Frederick Kelly is now serving as judge of the Police Court of that city, and is a young man who when a boy determined that his career should be

in the law and concentrated all his efforts to that end, economized and worked for his education, and has thus advanced himself to his present excellent standing in the local bar.

James Frederick Kelly was born in Bartow County, Georgia, April 1, 1880, son of William M. and Minerva (Awtry) Kelly. His father was a native of South Carolina, and his mother, of German ancestry, was a native of Georgia. William M. Kelly was a millwright by trade and also for many years a successful contractor and builder in Bartow County. For several years before his death he lived retired, and passed away at Rome, October 13, 1909, at the age of seventy-three. He had come to Rome in 1903. During his active career he constructed many buildings, mills, factories, etc., at Cartersville, Canton, Danville and other localities. During the war he was a drummer with the Fortieth Georgia Regiment, serving with that campaign from the beginning to the end. Of the eight children in the family one is now deceased, the others being as follows: Fanny, wife of E. M. Paris of Cave Springs, Floyd County; Charles W., who is in the granite and marble business at Ballground, Cherokee County, Georgia; Susan, wife of J. D. Ryan of Floyd County; William T., a farmer and merchant at Marietta; James F.; Lillie, a teacher in the public schools of Rome; and Alma, also a resident of Rome.

James Frederick Kelly attained his early education in the public schools of Bartow County, and in the class of 1903 was graduated A. B. from Reinhardt College at Waleska. He studied law under such preceptors as Col. F. W. Copeland, Mr. Seaborn and Benjamin Wright of Rome. Admitted to the bar in 1909, he at once began practice, and in March, 1912, the city council appointed him judge of the Police Court. He has the reputation of being a skillful and forceful lawyer, and an excellent judge. An active democrat, he has taken part in several campaigns and did some work on the stump in behalf of Hoke Smith.

Mr. Kelly is affiliated with Cherokee Lodge No. 66, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is a member of the Methodist Church. October 30, 1912, at Atlanta, he married Miss Julia Guy Thompson, who was born at Rome, daughter of William A. and Cherokee (Thompson) Thompson, both of whom now live at Atlanta. They have one child, Helen Elizabeth Kelly, born at Rome.

B. R. OLLIFF. Among the educators of Eastern Georgia, in whose hands have been placed grave responsibilities and the welfare in an educational way of the youth of the state, there is none in recent years who has accomplished more than B. R. Olliff, superintendent of schools of Bulloch County. A man of rare talents, enthusiasm and energy, he has labored zealously in this office since 1911, and through his progressive spirit has advanced a long way toward the accomplishment of his aim, "to make every school in Bulloch County as good as the best school in Bulloch county."

Professor Olliff was born in Emanuel County, Georgia, August 15, 1880, and is a son of Benjamin and Missouri (Canady) Olliff, natives of Georgia. His father, a well known farmer of Emanuel and Bulloch counties, died in the latter in 1907, at the age of fifty-seven years, while the mother also passed away in that year, when aged fifty-five. They were the parents of ten children, of whom B. R. was the fifth in order of birth. As a boy he attended the public schools of the country districts of Emanuel and Bulloch counties, and later the graded schools at Statesboro. He next took a special course at the University of Georgia, and with this preparation entered the educator's profession, in which he has been engaged since 1899. After displaying his ability in a number of sections, in 1911 Mr. Olliff was elected county superintendent of schools of Bulloch County, and through the gaining of excellent results has held this office to the present time. Under his charge there are ninety-three public institutions of learning, with an attendance of approxi-

mately 8,000 children. Superintendent Olliff is a democrat in his political views, is a Mason and a Pythian, and belongs to the Baptist Church. When he can put aside his arduous duties for a time he delights to interest himself in farming, and at this time has some valuable agricultural holdings.

Mr. Olliff was married in Bulloch County, Georgia, in November, 1904, to Miss Pearl Riggs, daughter of James Riggs, of Bulloch County, and she died in 1909, at Statesboro, leaving two children: Froneta, born in 1905; and James, born in 1907, both now attending school. In 1910, at Statesboro, Mr. Olliff was married to Miss Julia Dekle, daughter of the late W. M. Dekle, and to this union there have been born three children: Pearl, born in 1910; Ellene, born in 1912; and Eva, born in 1915. As giving an idea of the aims, work and character of Superintendent Olliff, we quote the following from a pamphlet recently issued, in which he writes, in part: "Bulloch has well earned the reputation of being one of the largest, richest, most progressive and most resourceful of the southeast Georgia counties. Until the recent cuts from its territory for the formation of three new counties, it was one of the largest in the state, and still covers a very large and rich territory. It has for some years stood in the foremost rank of Georgia counties in the matter of progressive agriculture, yet only about one-third of its land is under cultivation. There still stand untouched large tracts of original south Georgia yellow pine that will long be a memory of the past in the state. If every acre of arable land was under cultivation, and all as intelligently tilled as the best now are, Bulloch county could feed the state. However, it would be unfortunate, indeed, if its material resources should be rapidly developed at the expense or neglect of the educational. Bulloch county has built many miles of fine public roads, over which I traveled to inspect the ninety-three public schools of the county. Notwithstanding these good roads, and with the constant use of an automobile, it required seven full weeks' work to complete a hurried personal inspection of each one of these schools. Very little help or supervision was attempted for the limited time and the large number of schools hardly allowed more than a hurried inspection. This experience was convincing proof that no one man, however industrious, could satisfactorily superintend and effectively supervise so large a system of rural schools. Such close and efficient supervision as the needs of Bulloch county schools indicate, or the teachers and children of Bulloch county deserve, would require at least one supervisor working constantly with and under the direction of the superintendent. And, next to a more liberal and businesslike plan of maintenance, this is now probably the most immediate need of the county school system. To limit his work for the schools of the county to the 'letter of the law,' and merely 'visit each school at least once in every sixty days,' would occupy all of one man's time. But the interests of the cause and the spirit of the law demand far more than this. There are good titles to nearly all of the school lots in the county, and generally they are vested in the county board of education. Furthermore, the areas are above the average, generally from two to four acres. They have not generally, as yet, been improved for educational purposes. There are some notable exceptions where the grounds are being beautified and school gardens planned. Very few have given very much attention to playgrounds, and none to providing play appliances and apparatus. Very many good and some expensive schoolhouses have been built, generally by the patrons, aided by appropriations from the board of education. With few exceptions, however, these have not been well planned. Some of the best ones are fine auditoriums, but unsuited for class rooms, neither properly shaped nor sufficiently lighted. This is generally the case in every county in proportion as the units of administration are increased. It is evidence of commendable zeal and a lamentable lack of knowledge as to school architecture. So in the painting of schoolhouses in this and most counties, it is noticeable that due consideration is not generally given to a

harmony of colors of their scientific selection with reference to proper lighting of the buildings. There is, however, a decided tendency towards improvement in these matters in the more recent buildings. All are heated by small wood stoves, and no jacketed stove was found anywhere.

"In Bulloch county, as elsewhere in the state, there is a lamentable lack of adequate school equipment, and this is a serious hindrance. Such equipment and teachers' helps as are provided for the most progressive and successful up-to-date schools would greatly facilitate the education of the children and enhance the work of the teachers. Money wisely spent on equipment in any business always proves profitable and makes for true economy.

"Always the health of the children should be the first and foremost concern. The most serious matters of sanitation that demand attention are the drinking water and the school toilets. Practically all of the schools in the county are provided with shallow wells or pumps on the school lots, varying in depth from 20 to 30 feet, but the water standing quite near the top in the wet seasons. At best this is a difficult problem in south Georgia, but nevertheless a serious one. Some of these wells were found in bad, and a few in filthy, condition. Responsible parties should be charged with the duty of constantly looking after them, and at least keeping them cleaned out. Where the lives of the children are involved, it would be well to have the water examined and its purity certified by the State Board of Health.

"While one of the most important subjects connected with county school administration, consolidation is one of the most difficult. Since it is almost impossible for a one-teacher school with all the common-school grades to be an efficient school, the matter of consolidation deserves serious consideration. There are a few places in Bulloch county where the consolidation of several schools could be effected without inconvenience and to the very great advantage of all concerned. It would only require the surrendering of a few prejudices, but the greater interests of the children demand it. This is notably true in the neighborhood of the schools at Clito, Ivanhoe and, perhaps, others.

"No school does its best work for the community when its efforts are limited to the prescribed academic course of study. If the efficiency of any school is to be measured by its reaction upon the interests and activities of the community, then its course of study should be vitalized by these community activities, such as literary clubs, civic-health clubs, debating clubs, school gardens, corn and canning clubs, and the like. Some of the schools of the county are experiencing rich results from one or more of these life-activities introduced into the school life, but others are suffering from the lack of any vitalizing agencies. The corn and canning club work and the several debating clubs are doing excellent work."

EDWARD BURTON CLAXTON, M. D. Thoroughly devoted to his profession, a man of pleasing personality, and with a thorough training and experience in one of the most exalted of human professions, Doctor Claxton after practicing for several years in his native County of Johnson, moved to a field of larger opportunity more commensurate with his growing reputation, and is now recognized as one of the best physicians and surgeons of Dublin.

Born in Johnson County, Georgia, December 2, 1883, he is a son of Lorenzo B. and Isabelle (Allen) Claxton, both of whom were born in Johnson County, Georgia. Of this same family, in another branch, is Professor L. L. Claxton, who is now serving as United States commissioner of education. The founder of the family was Doctor Claxton's great-grandfather, who was born in Ireland, and settled in South Carolina about 1830, afterwards gave active service to his adopted country as a soldier in the Mexican war, and for many years followed farming. He died at the age of eighty-nine. One of his sons, Zacharias Claxton, Jr., who was named for his father, came to Johnson County, Georgia, at the age of twenty, and married there Miss Tempy Powell, who

was born in Johnson County. He settled on a farm, and when the war came on he joined the Confederate army and at a later time became actively interested in local politics. At one time he was identified with the populist cause, but finally returned to the democratic party. He and his wife were both active in the Baptist Church, and reared a large family to honor and practice the Christian virtues. Zacharias, Jr., died January 21, 1914, at the age of seventy-nine, while his wife passed away in 1907 at the age of sixty-five. A brief mention of their children, all of them honored and respected in their different communities is as follows: Charles Claxton, who is a prominent lumber man in Mississippi; Mozell, who first married Dr. Manning Anderson of Bartow, Georgia, and is now the widow of R. A. Powell of Johnson County; Molly is the wife of Joseph Atkins of Soperton, Georgia; Charles is a resident of Mississippi; Bennett is a farmer at Kite, Georgia; Lorenzo; Susan is the wife of H. A. Garrett of Alamo, Georgia; Tarchy is the wife of Robert Waller of Emanuel County and state representative from that district; Ocilla is the wife of E. D. Smith of Soperton.

Sixth in order of age among these children is Lorenzo Claxton, who was born in Johnson County in 1861, had a common school education, and through all his active career has devoted his energies to farming. He has stood high in local politics in Johnson County, served two terms or eight years in the office of county treasurer, and is still one of the most prosperous farmer citizens in that county. He is a deacon in the Baptist Church and is affiliated with the Masonic order. He married Miss Isabelle Allen, who was born in Johnson County of an old family there. They became the parents of these children: Rev. James L. Claxton is a Baptist minister at Quitman, Georgia; the next in age is Dr. Edward B.; Minnie, wife of G. W. Crawford of Sandersville, died in May, 1910, at the age of twenty-six; Manning Zack is a druggist at Dublin; Leslie E. is a bookkeeper in Dublin; Ethel is the wife of Ernest Price of Harrison, Georgia; and Arlie, Nolie and Nellie Mary are younger children and still being educated.

While Edward Burton Claxton spent much of his youth in the rural districts of Georgia, he early aspired to a broad sphere of usefulness and directed his energies to getting a substantial and liberal education. He attended the public schools in Johnson County, the high school at Wrightsville, and after one year in the medical department of the University of Georgia at Augusta entered the Maryland Medical College of Baltimore, where he was graduated M. D. in 1905. Following that came six months as an interne at the Franklin Square Hospital of Baltimore, and he then returned to Georgia to begin private practice at Kite in Johnson County. Three years later, in 1909, he returned to Baltimore and pursued graduate studies in Johns Hopkins University, after which he again resumed his work in Kite. In 1912 Doctor Claxton came to Dublin, and at the present time has unquestioned rank with the best physicians and surgeons of that section of Central Georgia. In 1914 he again interrupted his private practice to take three months of post-graduate training in the New York City Medical School Hospital.

In 1914 he served as president of the County Medical Society, has been vice president of the District Medical Society, and is a member of the State Medical Society and American Medical Association. He has been county physician since 1914, is a director and charter member of Dublin Sanitarium, and is a director of the Southern Exchange Bank. Fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias and Odd Fellow, a member of the Blue Lodge of Masons at Dublin, and a member of the First Baptist Church at Dublin.

On December 27, 1905, Doctor Claxton was married at Baltimore, Maryland, to Miss Irene Robertson of Baltimore, daughter of Professor J. L. Robertson. Mrs. Claxton has four brothers: R. Wert Robertson, of Salisbury, Maryland; two dentists, Drs. H. C. Robertson and L. J. Robertson of Baltimore, and L. M. Robertson of Baltimore; also two sisters, Mrs. George North

of Baltimore and Mrs. A. Pitt Turner of Salisbury. Doctor and Mrs. Claxton have had three children: Edward Burton, the youngest, died in infancy. Charlotte Iris was born at Kite, Georgia, August 4, 1908, and Helen Isabelle was born at Kite March 7, 1910. Mrs. Claxton is active in church and club circles at Dublin.

SAMUEL HALE SIBLEY. For almost a century the name Sibley has had numerous distinguished associations in Georgia, and particularly at Augusta, from which city the Sibleys directed their enterprise as merchants, manufacturers, bankers, and in the upbuilding and betterment of many of the most important resources and affairs of the state at large. For generations before the first Sibley came to Georgia the family were prominent in New England, where it was established within a few years after the first settlement on Plymouth Rock.

Of the great Georgians of the name the first and most conspicuous was the late Josiah Sibley, who was born April 1, 1808, at Uxbridge, Massachusetts, and died at Augusta, Georgia, December 7, 1888. He was seventh in the line of descent from John Sibley, who came over from England in the Winthrop fleet in 1629 and settled at the Town of Salem, Massachusetts. He died at Manchester in 1661. He took the freeman's oath May 6, 1635, had previously joined the church at Charlestown, and served as a selectman of the Town of Salem and went to the General Court at Boston. His wife's name was Rachel. They had nine children, five daughters and four sons. The line of descent was continued through his son Joseph, who was born at Salem in 1655. His wife's name was Susanna Follet, and one of their children was named John, born at Salem, September 18, 1677. He married, April 20, 1694, Zeruah Gould. They had five children—John, Ebenezer, Stephen, Bethial and Timothy. The fourth generation was represented by John Sibley, who was born at Salem, November 13, 1714, and married Abigail Towne. Their children were named Stephen, Hannah, Lydia, Peter and Mary.

Stephen Sibley, in the fifth generation, was born at Sutton, Massachusetts, July 12, 1741, and died August 25, 1828, in Grafton, Massachusetts. About 1792 he went to Rutland and bought the farm owned by Gen. Rufus Putnam. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and the official records state that he was a private in Capt. March Chase's company, Col. Jonathan Holman's regiment, marched September 26, 1777, was in service to October 26, 1777, and went with his company from Sutton to Saratoga to reinforce the northern army during the Burgoyne campaign of 1777. Stephen Sibley married Thankful Sibley, and their children were named Lydia, Joel and Hannah.

Joel Sibley was born at Grafton, Massachusetts, April 25, 1766, and died there April 10, 1839. He married Lois Wood, who was born June 24, 1767, daughter of Ezekiel Wood, also a Revolutionary soldier, and she died November 21, 1832. Their children were named Amory, Royal, Elmira, Abigail and Nancy (twins), Mary L., Martha, Josiah and George.

One of these last named children was Josiah Sibley, who played so long and prominent a part in Georgia business affairs. His early childhood was spent in the home of his parents at Uxbridge, Massachusetts, and while there he attended a district school. In 1821, at the age of thirteen, he came south to join his brothers Amory and Royal, who had previously located at Augusta. He found employment as clerk in his brother's store, his wages being board and clothes, and all his extra earnings coming from the sale of fishing tackle and pocket knives. He was also permitted to deal for his own profit in oranges. That was the humble beginning to the career of one of Georgia's greatest merchants. Augusta in 1821 had only 6,000 inhabitants, but was an important center of trade both up and down the coast and to all the settlements in the sparsely settled district to the rear. After the death of his brother Royal in 1822, Josiah continued with his brother Amory until 1828, and was

then admitted to partnership and the firm of A. & J. Sibley was established with its principal headquarters across the river from Augusta at Hamburg, South Carolina. In about a year Josiah Sibley bought his brother's interest. He conducted a wholesale and retail merchandising house, handling cotton business also, and had his store and warehouses in Hamburg, then the terminus of the South Carolina Railroad. From about 1855, when Hamburg began to decline, he removed the business to Augusta, but in the meantime had changed the firm to J. Sibley & Son, his oldest son, William C., having been taken into partnership. In 1857 his son Samuel H. was admitted, and the firm became Josiah Sibley & Sons. They transacted a large and profitable cotton business, and no mercantile house in Augusta enjoyed a better reputation. The commercial integrity of Josiah Sibley was well tested during the period of the Civil war. Prior to the war he took a position alongside many other noted Georgians in opposition to secession, voted against that measure in 1861, but when the decision was made he gave the Confederacy his best moral and financial support. He was a director of the Mechanics Bank of Augusta, which became a Confederate States depository, and he had to redeem, after the close of the war, \$90,000 of bank bills for the \$30,000 stock he owned in the bank. Although foreseeing the downfall of the Confederacy, he encouraged his five sons to volunteer in the army, and these sons made conspicuous records of gallant and efficient service. The one redeeming feature of his financial transactions during the war period also proved his remarkable foresight. He sent 1,200 bales of cotton to England at the outbreak of the war, and instructed his British agents to hold an accounting of the shipment until the close of the war.

Josiah Sibley was identified with many of the larger business operations in the South. He became a director in 1864 in the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, was one of the earliest directors of the Port Royal & Augusta Railroad, and for many years a director of the Georgia Railroad & Banking Company. The Sibley Manufacturing Company at Augusta was organized in May, 1880, and erected one of the largest and handsomest cotton mills in the South. His son William became president of the company. Josiah Sibley was one of the promoters of the Langley Manufacturing Company in South Carolina, and was a director of the Iron Steamboat Company. It is said that he was one of the few men in Augusta during the months immediately following the close of the Civil war who could sell his check at par on New York for sums as high as \$100,000. In 1865, when the City of Augusta was in need of financial assistance, Josiah Sibley, under authority from the city council, went to New York and borrowed \$100,000 for the city at a reasonable rate of interest. From 1874 until his death in December, 1888, he gave his personal attention to the management of his large estate. He owned many large tracts of land, including 44,000 acres in Georgia, 6,000 acres in Ohio, and real estate in a number of towns and cities.

In all his varied relations through a long life he exhibited a strength and beauty of character which will always be cherished by his descendants. A distinguished friend said of him: "In his domestic relations, in his intercourse with his fellowmen, in his business transactions, and in his associations with church and the community, Mr. Sibley's conduct was marked by purity, probity, liberality, public spirit and Christian integrity. He was emphatically a just, an honest, an influential and God-fearing man." He was a leader in the religious and charitable organizations of Augusta, and from 1859 was an earnest member of the Presbyterian Church, subsequently becoming one of the most active supporters and members of the Second Presbyterian Church. He gave liberally to these churches, served as an elder in the organization, and he made his entire business success a source of benefit to hundreds of people and numerous organizations outside his immediate circle of family and friends. One of his chief aims in life seemed to have been making

those around him happy. He gave his family every advantage, and in 1879 was accompanied by his wife and five children in an extensive tour through Europe. The fine old family homestead at the corner of Bay and Elbert streets in Augusta was a center for many notable homecomings of children and other relatives, and as long as he lived was the center of the social festivities which marked such days.

On July 25, 1831, Josiah Sibley married Miss Sarah Ann Crapon, daughter of William and Hannah Crapon. Her father was a merchant at Providence, Rhode Island. The eleven children born to their marriage were: William Crapon, born May 3, 1832, died April 17, 1902; Henry Josiah, born November 19, 1833, died July 25, 1864; Samuel Hale, mentioned in following paragraphs; Sophia Matilda, born October 16, 1837, died in 1897; George Royal, born July 19, 1839, died July, 1887; Fannie Maria, born October 13, 1841, died December 20, 1842; Mary Lois, born September 3, 1843, died July, 1865; Robert Pendleton, born February 17, 1848; Amory Walter, born June 19, 1852, died July 28, 1899; and Caroline Crapon, born February 21, 1850, and died November 16, 1858. After the death of his first wife Josiah Sibley married Miss Emma Eve Longstreet, daughter of Gilbert Longstreet of Richmond County. They were married August 4, 1860, and the names of their four children are John Adams, James Longstreet, Mary Bones and Emma Josephine.

Samuel Hale Sibley, who was the third son of Josiah Sibley, was born at Augusta, September 9, 1835. His education, begun in private schools, was finished at Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1856, and in 1857 he went into his father's business under the firm name of Josiah Sibley & Son. Only a few years later he followed his older brothers into the service of the Confederacy. March 4, 1862, he enlisted in the Georgia Life Guards of Augusta, under Capt. Joshua K. Evans, known as Company C, Forty-eight Georgia Infantry. He fought at Malvern Hill, and with some others of his company was cut off from his command, subsisting for days upon roots and barks, and drinking water through his handkerchief from a wallow from which he had driven an old sow. Returning home in broken health, he put in a substitute in the army, but after learning that this substitute had been killed in the battle of Sharpsburg he bought a horse at Augusta and rode all the way to Richmond, where he joined Cobb's legion of cavalry in Hampton's division under Gen. Stonewall Jackson. He was at Chancellorsville and the seven days' fighting around Richmond, including the battle of Seven Pines. One time he went ten days without taking off his boots. He was wounded in the side while in one of those battles, and was ill of wounds at home at the time of General Lee's surrender.

The original association of Josiah Sibley with his sons was dissolved in 1865 and the new firm J. Sibley & Sons constituted, comprising Josiah and his sons Samuel H. and George R. They did a wholesale grocery business and the cotton business, and the firm was rated as the wealthiest at that time in Augusta. Samuel H. Sibley continued a forceful factor in Augusta business affairs until his death in December, 1883. He was a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, and gave much time and means to the promotion of civic improvements and practical charity.

On November 15, 1865, Samuel Hale Sibley married Sarah Virginia Hart (Jennie Hart) the ceremony being performed by Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.

MRS. JENNIE HART SIBLEY. By her marriage to the late Samuel Hale Sibley, and through her father, the late James B. Hart, Mrs. Jennie Hart Sibley is closely related to two of the most cultured and distinguished families in the South. Her father, James B. Hart, who was born February 5, 1817, was in his time one of Augusta's foremost merchants, and equally distinguished



MRS. JENNIE HART SIBLEY

for his splendid citizenship and his almost unexampled generosity. He was lavish in his charity and gave to everyone who needed his kindness and his help. He was loyal and unselfish in what he did, not infrequently wronging himself in order to confer benefit upon another. He was never known to refuse aid when asked, and would take his coat from his own back and the shoes from his feet in order to give them to an unfortunate person whose need he believed to be greater than his own. One time a negro with the small-pox was cast adrift near his home, and though it involved danger of spreading the infection, Mr. Hart, out of his deep love for humanity, accompanied the poor darkey to a dwelling on the outskirts of the town, carried food to him daily in his illness and also provided him with medical attention; all this in spite of an active opposition from his neighbors. He was a neighbor and friend of Alexander H. Stephens, the great Georgia statesman, and was in harmony with the views of Stephens on the questions which were finally decided during the early '60s.

After Georgia went out of the Union, Mr. Hart supported the state in its struggle and personally established a Soldiers' Wayside Home at Union Point, at that time the place of his residence. More than two million meals were served to the soldiers of both the Blue and the Gray during the war, and 'twas through the untiring efforts of Mr. Hart, aided by the co-operation and generosity of the surrounding counties, that this Soldiers' Home was maintained. At the close of the war, Mr. Hart presented the most faithful of his freed negroes with homes surrounded by small plats of ground and encouraged them in their efforts to make a livelihood under the changed conditions. He had great influence among all people who knew him and was a counselor and guide, a mediator who frequently poured oil upon the troubled waters of domestic and neighborly discord. Being of an unusually progressive and public spirit, his desire was to have his native county, Greene, rank among the best in the state in its development. Exposure incurred in his efforts to achieve this end resulted in pneumonia, which disease terminated this unselfish and useful life in November, 1879. After his death, in response to urgent requests, his body was allowed to lie in state for several days and many of the notable men of Georgia paid their respects to his memory, while the scene at the grave was especially impressive. After the usual rites had been performed, a crowd of former slaves who had assembled in the cemetery begged permission to take charge of the concluding ceremonies, and while they marched around casting sprays of evergreen into the open sepulchre, they sang with an emotion, such as only the negro race can express, that old Southern darkey folk song "Massa's in the Cold, Cold, Ground." The old Hart homestead, "Oak Grove," still stands in a good state of preservation three miles from Union Point.

In Mrs. Sibley's maternal ancestry are many of the most distinguished personages of South Carolina and Virginia. Her mother was Maria Virginia (Collier) Hart, and through her she is descended from Sir Francis Wyatt, who was famous in English history and served as colonial governor of Virginia from 1627 to 1643. Her maternal grandfather, Dr. William Collier, rode from South Carolina to Philadelphia in his gig and entered Doctor Rush's medical college, where he was graduated as a member of its first class. Her mother, Mrs. Hart, was a remarkably beautiful woman, honored and loved by all who knew her, and of her might have been said with peculiar emphasis that "none knew her but to love her, none named her but to praise." It was Mrs. James B. Hart whose efforts secured for Augusta the establishment of the Orphans' Home. She also organized the first Sunday School in Greene County in 1841, and personally conducted it for a number of years. She was like an angel of kindness to her slaves, whom she ruled by love, not by force, and in return they held her in the deepest veneration.

With such ancestors, and particularly with the example and influence of

1786 became governor of Georgia. Governor Telfair was a leader in the state convention of 1789 which ratified the Constitution of the United States, and in that year was again made chief executive of the state. When he retired from the governorship in 1793 he returned to Savannah and spent the remainder of his life, which ended September 19, 1807, in the management of his extensive private business, in works of charity and in the counsels of public bodies on important occasions.

CHARLES SPALDING THOMAS, of Denver, Colorado, who has been serving as United States senator from that state since January, 1913, is a native of Darien, Georgia, born in 1849. In his boyhood he went to Michigan and in 1871 graduated from the law school of its state university. He has practiced law both at Leadville and Denver, and has been prominent as a democrat since 1884. He served as governor of Colorado in 1899-1901.

JOHN OLIVER NEWELL. It has frequently been said of Mr. Newell that he is a born lawyer. His early inclinations and manifestations of talent pointed to that profession and with a liberal training he has developed his powers so as to justify all the expectations of success with which he was favored at the outset of his career. He is one of the leading attorneys at Carrollton and the Coweta Circuit, is an alert and public spirited leader, and has found hosts of friends in all the walks of life and commands respect from all his associates.

John Oliver Newell was born in Carroll County, Georgia, May 8, 1879, a son of William L. and Fannie E. (Teal) Newell. His mother died in 1913. She was the daughter of William and Emma (Bowdon) Teal. The Teal family came from South Carolina in 1840 and settled in Pike County, Georgia, whence a few years later William Teal went to the Mexican war, and was for many years a prominent farmer. He died at the age of sixty-five. His wife, Emma Bowdon, was of a prominent family in whose honor the Village of Bowdon is named. Mr. Newell's mother was born in Pike County, Georgia.

Alfred Newell, grandfather of the Carrollton lawyer, was a native of Virginia, but in early manhood settled in South Carolina and in 1847 came to Georgia, his first home being in Carroll County and subsequently removing to Douglas County. He died at the extreme age of one hundred and five years in Douglas County, where he had for many years been a farmer. Mr. Newell comes of long-lived stock and his maternal grandparents both lived to be ninety years old. Alfred Newell had four children. Robert Newell, the oldest, was a soldier in the Confederate army and is a Baptist preacher and farmer. Benjamin Newell, who became a Confederate soldier at the age of fifteen, was taken prisoner soon after he enlisted, was confined for some time in a Michigan prison, and has since been a farmer. George Newell is also a farmer. William L. Newell, the youngest of these four children, was born in August, 1850, and was reared and educated in Carroll and Douglas counties. His active years were devoted to farming, at which he gained considerable success, and he is now living retired. One of the strongest principles of his life and action and practice was a fundamental belief in education, and he did all he could to train his children for worthy citizenship. He and his wife were the parents of eight sons, two of whom died in infancy. Herschell, the oldest, died at the age of twelve years; the second was John O.; Lovett L. is now in the automobile business at Albany, Georgia; Carl V. is in the same business at Cordele; Robert E. D. is general manager and superintendent of a large ranch in Arkansas; Eula O. is a student at Dahlonga College.

John Oliver Newell grew up on a farm, attended the public schools, graduated from the Villa Rita High School, and in 1903 took his degree in law at the University of Georgia. For the past twelve years he has given himself without reserve to the practice of his profession in Carrollton. While well

known for his abilities as a pleader before court and jury, he is likewise considered one of the closest students of law in Carroll County. He has formed some important connections, and is attorney for the Georgia Railway & Power Company, attorney for the First National Bank of Carrollton, and attorney for the Mandeville Mills of Carrollton. He has also served as city attorney.

Mr. Newell is a deacon in the Presbyterian Church, an active democrat, has taken the principal degrees in Masonry and is affiliated with the Mystic Shrine, and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On October 28, 1908, at Carrollton, Mr. Newell married Miss Camilla Maud Mandeville, a daughter of Leroy Clifton and Emily Caroline (Richardson) Mandeville. Her father is one of the leading business men and financiers of Carroll County, organized and is president of the First National Bank of Carrollton, the oldest and strongest institution of the kind in the county, and is also president and incorporator of the Mandeville Cotton & Oil Mills. Mr. and Mrs. Newell have two children, both of whom were born in Carrollton. Marian was born September 28, 1909, and Richardson was born November 29, 1910.

WARREN AKIN CANDLER. During those decades that have peculiarly marked the movement of the new South in Georgia one of the families that have conferred greatest distinction of service upon the state is that of Candler. This service has covered several fields. Warren A. Candler since 1898 has been a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. His brother, Asa G., is probably Atlanta's foremost capitalist and business builder. John S. Candler, another brother, has long been distinguished as a lawyer and man of affairs, and is a former member of the Georgia Supreme Court. There were several others of the name whose lives were not without significance in this state.

Bishop Candler was born in Carroll County, Georgia, August 23, 1857, a son of Samuel Charles and Martha Beall Candler. The original Canders came from England and settled near Lynchburg, Virginia. Bishop Candler's grandfather, William Candler, was a colonel in the Revolutionary war, while his maternal grandfather, William Beall, was a general in the Indian wars. Samuel C. Candler at one time represented his home county in the State Legislature and was a state senator.

In a home characterized by industry, honesty, intelligence and piety, Bishop Candler spent his early youth. His father was a merchant and planter and was able to give his children more than the average advantages. As a boy Bishop Candler's natural vigor and health were developed by the work and sports incident to life on a Georgia farm. He was early distinguished for his intellectual inclinations. After the country schools he prepared for college at Villa Rica, and in January, 1873, entered the sophomore class of Emory College, where he was graduated A. B. in 1875. That institution gave him the degree Doctor of Divinity in 1888 and in 1897 gave him the scholastic distinction of LL. D. In college he was a leading spirit in all its activities and especially noted for his diligent habits of study, his power to turn off work with thoroughness and rapidity, his prodigious memory and his originality of thought. It was while still in college that he determined to turn aside from other inviting lines of activity to become an itinerant Methodist preacher.

Immediately after graduation he entered the North Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and took charge of the church in Sparta, the home of Bishop George F. Pierce. An attachment sprung up between the young preacher, then eighteen years of age, and the venerable bishop, which continued with increasing strength until the death of Bishop Pierce. As an itinerant Mr. Candler served on circuits, stations and as presiding elder until 1886. His appointment as presiding elder came before he

was twenty-three years of age, and he did service of especially great value among the people of the mountains of North Georgia.

At the age of twenty-eight he was appointed pastor of St. John's Church, Augusta, one of the strongest and most influential in the state. In 1886 he was called from his charge to become one of the editors of the *Christian Advocate*, the general organ of his church, published in Nashville. His associate was Dr. O. P. Fitzgerald, later a bishop. As one of the editors of the *Christian Advocate* his influence and reputation as a writer and preacher had a scope that was limited only by the influence of the church itself. In June, 1888, he was elected president of Emory College and at once removed to Oxford and took up the duties of that office. The college prospered greatly under his administration, the faculty was strengthened and the patronage increased. By his personal efforts the sum of \$100,000 was added to the endowment and the marble library building known as "Candler Hall" was erected. He continued to serve as president of Emory College until 1898.

Bishop Candler was elected from the North Georgia Annual Conference as its representative in every session of the General Conference from 1886 to 1898. He was a delegate to the Ecumenical Conference in 1891 and in 1911. At the General Conference of 1898, held at Baltimore, he was elected one of the bishops of his church. His firm hand and wise counsel, high purpose and indomitable energy began at once to be felt in the administration of the affairs of the church.

Bishop Candler, having become interested in the work of Protestant missions in Cuba, first visited the island in the fall of 1898, after the American army had completed their work. From that time forward he had charge of the missionary work of his church in Cuba, and made frequent personal visits to the island, traveling, preaching, locating mission stations, organizing churches and holding conferences of the missionaries. Though practically nothing had been accomplished in 1898, Bishop Candler has so wisely administered that mission field that it is now one of the most flourishing under the jurisdiction of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In order to facilitate the work and increase his own influence in that field, Bishop Candler studied the Spanish language and became able to transact the business of the church with the natives in their own tongue.

Since 1899 Bishop Candler's home has been in Atlanta, and he has been identified with every moral and religious movement in the city. Largely due to his leadership and influence the Wesley Memorial Church and Hospital have been established. Of his work as a minister, preacher and platform speaker it has been well said that Bishop Candler takes rank with the greatest orators Georgia has produced. "With a mastery of facts, a logical arrangement of thought, a majestic sweep of the imagination, with sparkling wit and withering sarcasm, and with a wealth of tenderness and pathos, he holds the attention of his audience and moves them before him as before a blast of a cyclone. With all his active and strenuous work, he has been an indefatigable student, gathering about him a great library of books with whose contents he is familiar. He is a ready writer on most lines, and the columns of the secular and religious press are often furnished with his strong and luminous contributions." Bishop Candler is author of "History of Sunday Schools," 1880; "Georgia's Educational Work," 1893; *Christus Auctor*, 1899; and "High Living and High Lives," 1901; "Great Revivals and the Great Republic," 1904; "Practical Studies in the Fourth Gospel," 1912.

Bishop Candler is a member of the Kappa Alpha (Southern) College Fraternity, and the Victoria Institute, the philosophical society of Great Britain. His great interest in his native state is best expressed in his own words: "My chief desire for Georgia is that her people may be pious and enlightened. To this end I have toiled thus far." Not yet sixty years of age, Bishop Candler



Robt. Lee Avery

is in the prime of life, with the wisdom of a philosopher, the experience of a statesman, the enthusiasm of a philanthropist, the devotion of a Christian.

In 1887 he married Miss Antoinette Curtright of La Grange. Their three surviving children are: Mrs. Andrew Sledd, wife of Dr. Andrew Sledd, professor of New Testament Greek in the theological department of Emory University; John C.; and Samuel Charles Candler.

ROBERT LEE AVARY. For twenty-five years Robert Lee Avary has practiced law at Atlanta. He is one of the comparatively few men whose mental and social attainments are broader than his profession. During his active career Mr. Avary has gained many of the better distinctions that go with professional life and has done much to serve the public and to support beneficent and vital institutions in his city and state.

Much might have been expected of Mr. Avary from his ancestry. He is descended from a lieutenant-colonel, James Avary, who emigrated from England to America in 1621. His great-grandfather was the Revolutionary soldier John Avary, to whom was granted a large tract of land January 11, 1798, in Columbia County, on the Savannah River, and part of this land is still owned by the Avary family.

Judge Archer Avary, the paternal grandfather, was distinguished in the public life of Georgia in the first half of the last century. He served as judge of the Court of Columbia County, was that county's representative in the General Assembly of Georgia from 1815 to 1822, was senator from Columbia County from 1831 to 1837 consecutively, and at the time of his death in 1841 was senator-elect from Columbia County. He occasionally presided over the joint sessions of the General Assembly. By his father's will he was made one of the executors and this appears of record in the office of the ordinary of Columbia County. Later Columbia County honored his son, Ambrose J. Avary, by electing him representative and senator, and for a number of years the county's representative was Major Moody Burt, a son-in-law of Judge Archer Avary.

R. L. Avary's father was Dr. James Corbin Avary, who, when quite young, represented Columbia County in the Legislature, doubtless being led to try politics for a season by the example of his father. Doctor Avary was a distinguished physician of his time, practicing medicine from the time of his graduation in 1843, from what is now the Medical Department of the University of Georgia, until his death. Soon after his graduation he became a member of the Georgia Medical Association. He was a devoted Christian and was a steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Although always a busy physician he also was engaged in planting, owning a plantation of 1,300 acres in DeKalb County, Georgia, where Robert Lee Avary was born. Colonel Avary has three brothers living in Atlanta, Georgia, Dr. Archer Avary, Dr. James Corbin Avary, Moody Burt Avary, Ph. G., and one brother, Dr. Thomas Dabney Carr Avary of the State of Washington, and one sister, Mrs. Hansford Dade Duncan Sams of Decatur, Georgia. His sister, Mrs. Clement A. Evans, died several years ago in Atlanta, Georgia.

Col. R. L. Avary's mother was Miss Susan Frances Carr, daughter of Col. Thomas Dabney Carr and Ann Watkins Carr, and is a lineal descendant of William Carr of Spottsylvania County, Virginia. Ann Watkins' brother, John Watkins, and Col. Thomas Dabney Carr served in the War of 1812 under Ignatius A. Few, a brother-in-law of Col. Thomas Dabney Carr. Col. Thomas Dabney Carr was for a number of years a member of the General Assembly from Columbia County, Georgia, and his father, Col. Thomas Carr, who was a lawyer of extended practice and a major in the Revolutionary war, also served as a member of the General Assembly from Columbia County, in 1808, and was a senator from Columbia County, Georgia. He died October 5, 1820. Among his ancestors were Mathew Hobson of Augusta, Georgia,

John Garland of Virginia and John Bacon of Virginia. John Garland was the emigrant and the Bacon family is the same as that of which Bacon the Rebel, who fought Governor Berkeley of Virginia, is a member. Mathew Hobson was the Revolutionary patriot at whose home the Council of Safety held their meetings in Augusta, and his daughter, Agnes Hobson, swam the Savannah River to carry important papers to the American troops. This Revolutionary soldier, Thomas Carr, had two sons-in-law who won some recognition in Georgia, one being the first president of Emory College, Ignatius A. Few, and the other, Col. Nicholas Ware, being for many years a member of the United States Senate from Georgia. Ware County, Georgia, is named for him. In 1824 United States Congress granted to Col. Thomas Carr's heirs 5,000 acres of land in Alabama for services rendered by the committee, Andrew Jackson, John Donaldson and Thomas Carr, in settling the boundary disputes between the State of Georgia and the State of Tennessee.

Robert Lee Avary was liberally educated, attending the Decatur Academy and Neel's Military Academy, where Charles M. Neel and Lyman Hall awarded him the first honor scholarship to Emory College. He graduated from Emory College with the degree of A. B. and took a two-year law course at the Atlanta Law School. He graduated in 1890 with the degree of LL. B. at the University of Georgia.

Mr. Avary has been identified with the Atlanta bar since 1890, and his offices are in the Atlanta National Bank Building. His standing as a lawyer is one of ability, and he has been identified with the handling of a share of the litigation tried in the courts of the city and state. Outside of the law his name has its widest appreciation as an orator. He distinguished himself in college days for his eloquence and keen ability in debate, and that has been a striking factor in his subsequent career. His interests and avocations are not confined to one sphere, and he is a student of a wide range of subjects and his services have been in demand as a public speaker on scientific, literary and patriotic occasions.

Mr. Avary has taken a prominent part in the Emory College Alumni Association, in 1905 was made vice president and trustee and is now president of the association. In 1908-10 he was president of the Alumni Chapter of the Kappa Alpha Greek Letter Society. He has been secretary since 1897 of the Board of Stewards of the First Methodist Episcopal Church South, and is now president of the Atlanta Stewards' Association. He is trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal Church South of Atlanta.

His home is at 18 Howard Street. On December 19, 1900, he married Miss Janie Stephens, daughter of Col. John Alexander Stephens and Mary Emma (Simpson) Stephens. Their two children are named Robert Lee Avary, Jr., and Stephens Archer Avary.

HON. H. A. HASKINS. The personal influence and financial stability of Hon. H. A. Haskins are the result of patient application to farming, prudent investment and conscientious discharge of life's responsibilities. After a life of probity and industry, in October, 1913, he was elected to the office of ordinary of Pulaski County, a position in which he has displayed marked judicial capacity and high ideals of public service. Judge Haskins was born in Pulaski County, Georgia, December 9, 1848, and is a son of Ottawa and Elizabeth (Burkholt) Haskins. His father, a native of North Carolina, came to Pulaski County as a child, was here educated, reared and married, reared a family, and passed his active life in farming operations, in which he was engaged up to the time of his death, in 1857. Mrs. Haskins survived her husband for some years, passing away in 1870, and both were buried in Pulaski County. They were the parents of four children, of whom two now survive, and Judge Haskins was the third in order of birth.

H. A. Haskins was given the benefits of a country school education in

Pulaski County and grew up on his father's farm. He was not sixteen years of age when he left home and joined the army of the Confederacy during the struggle between the forces of the South and the North, becoming a member of Anderson's battery, in the Georgia Light Artillery. He is said to have been one of the youngest artillerymen in the army of the wearers of the gray, and saw some of the heaviest fighting of the war, being in the siege of Savannah and in numerous engagements in North and South Carolina. When his duties as a soldier were honorably, bravely and faithfully discharged, the future judge returned to his home in Pulaski County and took up farming, a vocation which occupied his energies unreservedly until 1895. In that year he was elected tax collector for Pulaski County, a position which he held without intermission until 1908, when he again took up civilian pursuits on his well-developed property, which by this time had grown to large proportions and which necessitated his resignation from office. In October, 1913, he was again prevailed upon to enter public life by his many friends, and was at that time elected ordinary, an office in which he has since become one of the most popular officials of Pulaski County. Judge Haskins has always given his political support to the democratic party. He has long been a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to both Blue Lodge and Chapter, and has many friends in that order. Although nearing his sixty-seventh year, he is hale and hearty, fond of outdoor life, energetic in body and active in his mental faculties, facts which show that he has led a life of probity and clean living. In matters of public import the judge has always been in favor of movements which make for progress and advancement, and few men have lent more helpful support to the enterprises resulting in an elevation of the standards of education, morality and good citizenship.

Judge Haskins was married in Pulaski County, October 29, 1868, to Miss Nancy J. Flemming, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Flemming, pioneers of this county, and to this union eleven children were born, of whom only one is deceased: William Bunyon, who is married, resides in Pulaski County, and has five children; Miss Inez, who is unmarried and resides with her parents; Mrs. Leah Holmes, who resides in Florida and has four children; Mrs. Frankie Turner, who lives in Pulaski County and has four children; Lawrence, of this county, the father of three children; Mrs. Katie Trice, who resides in Pulaski County, Georgia; Mrs. Bianca Dykes, a resident of Alabama; Mrs. Bertie Lawson, of this county; H. A., Jr., who resides in Pulaski County; and Mrs. H. A. Knight.

JOHN JULIAN STONE, M. D. It not infrequently happens that the men in a family will display a predilection for a certain profession or particular line of business, their success in which results in the family name being associated with that calling for many years. In this connection it is not inappropriate to mention the career of Dr. John Julian Stone, the son and grandson of physicians and himself a skilled and thorough practitioner. He has been located at Hawkinsville since 1903 and during this time has advanced steadily to a position of prestige, heredity, preference, fitness and training all having combined to accomplish his success.

Doctor Stone was born September 3, 1874, at Linton, Hancock County, Georgia, and is a son of R. G. and Buena Vista (Malpas) Stone. His paternal grandfather, Dr. John Stone, was born at Rochester, Vermont, and twenty years prior to the outbreak of the war between the states came to Georgia after graduation from the College of Vermont and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Philadelphia. He practiced his profession in Washington County for many years, was a widely known and highly influential citizen, and died, honored and respected, in 1881, aged seventy years. Doctor Stone married Miss Ann Glenn of Washington County, who died when sixty-five years of age, in 1879. The maternal grandfather of Doctor Stone was Kenyon Malpas, a well known farmer, who married a Miss Cheeley of Sparta, Georgia.

Dr. R. G. Stone was born at Linton, Washington County, Georgia, and there spent the seventy-two years of his life. He received his early education in the public schools, and in young manhood enlisted in the Eighteenth Regiment, Georgia Volunteer Infantry, as a private of Company K, for service in the war between the South and the North. With an excellent record he returned to the pursuits of civil life, resuming his medical studies and being eventually graduated from Charleston Medical College. From that time until his death he continued to be engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Linton, winning an excellent reputation, gaining a high position, and enjoying the emoluments which go with such prestige. He married Miss Buena Vista Malpas, who still survives him at the age of sixty-five years, and they became the parents of five children, as follows: Addie Stone, deceased, who was the wife of A. M. Duggan of Hancock County, Georgia; Mrs. Mary Glenn Swint, the wife of a physician of Milledgeville; John Julian; Dr. Robert Glenn, who is associated with his brother in the practice of medicine at Hawkinsville; and Miss Ruth, whose home is at Milledgeville.

As a boy John Julian Stone attended the public schools at Linton. He early showed in which direction his inclinations ran as to a life vocation, and after taking the junior course at Mercer University entered upon his medical studies under the preceptorship of his father. Subsequently he became a student in the medical department of the University of Georgia, at Augusta, and was duly graduated in the class of 1898, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Doctor Stone began practice at Milledgeville in 1900 and remained at that point until 1903, at which time he took up his residence and opened an office at Hawkinsville. In this thriving community he has since built up a large and important professional business, his clientele including the representative families of this section. At the present time he is serving as county physician of Pulaski County. He keeps fully abreast of the advancement being made in the profession, and holds membership in the Georgia Medical Society, the Ocmulgee Medical Society and the Southern Medical Society, while his fraternal connection is with the Red Men. He is a democrat, but not a politician. With his family, he belongs to the Baptist Church. Personally, he is a genial and approachable gentleman, sympathetic in nature and disposed to look upon the humanitarian as well as the scientific side of his profession.

On June 11, 1911, Doctor Stone was married at Hawkinsville to Miss Hazel Coleman, daughter of John and Mary (Wilcox) Coleman, and a descendant of the early Georgia settler, her maternal grandfather, in whose honor Wilcox County was named. Doctor and Mrs. Stone have one child: John Julian, Jr., who was born at Hawkinsville, in 1912.

CHARLES BOYD, M.D. A physician and surgeon of almost forty years' experience, Dr. Charles Boyd of Macon is one of the ablest representatives of the medical profession in Georgia. He has practiced in many different localities both in his native state and elsewhere, and was appointed United States army surgeon June 29, 1898.

In recent years Dr. Charles Boyd has discovered a specific cure for treatment of the alarming disease of pellagra.

In the City of Fitzgerald Doctor Boyd has treated successfully a large number of cases, many of them showing the most virulent forms of the disease, and his success has been such as to constitute him a notable authority on this question. One special evidence of his standing among medical men came in 1914 when he appeared before the United States Board of Health at Washington, District of Columbia, and explained the efficacy of his formula in such a conclusive manner as to win many commendations from the eminent authorities before whom he appeared. In his office at Macon Doctor Boyd has a file of testimonials from former patients and from physicians who have investi-

gated the results of his formula in the treatment of pellagra. He is not only a physician of ability but is a citizen of the highest standing, and as such is held in high regard in Georgia.

Dr. Charles Boyd was born in Cobb County, Marietta, Georgia, June 26, 1855, a son of the late Col. William Wade and Harriett Adeline (Brem) Boyd. Col. W. W. Boyd was a native of Scotland. One of the most prominent men in the South was his father, the late Colonel Boyd, who came as a boy to the United States, locating at Spartansburg, South Carolina, and some years later moving to Marietta, Georgia, where he had charge of the military institute. At the outbreak of the war he mustered in the Nineteenth Georgia Regiment at Big Shanty. He was wounded in one engagement in the Shenandoah Valley, being rescued by one of his men, James McGee, and brought back home to Marietta. After the war Colonel Boyd became a man of great prominence in business affairs, not only in his home state, but throughout the South. He built a home for Masonic orphans in Atlanta, an institution formerly located on the present site of the Grant Building. From Georgia he afterwards moved to Mobile, Alabama, and took charge of the affairs of the Alabama Mutual Aid Association and managed the affairs of that extensive concern for the entire state. After leaving Mobile he returned to Atlanta and lived retired in the fine old mansion which during the Civil war had been used alternately by the Confederate and Federal officers and was badly damaged by cannon balls. There is a fine portrait of Colonel Boyd by the Artist Mackey hanging in the Commandery Hall at Atlanta. Colonel Boyd died in Atlanta in 1880. His wife is also deceased, and of their seven children only one is now living, Doctor Boyd. Louise was the wife of Capt. J. W. Williams, a Confederate officer. Wallace W. Boyd died at Los Angeles, California, in 1912. Gus A. Boyd was a genius in mechanical affairs and for many years was a locomotive engineer, and in 1876 he lost his life at Macomb City, Mississippi, dying a hero during the yellow fever epidemic. Fannie first married Patrick Berry of Atlanta and afterwards James Haupt, and they died in Mobile. Emma C. Boyd died at Atlanta in 1900 as the wife of William C. Sparks. Robert E. Boyd, who died suddenly on Cumberland Island, was a notable character as city marshal of Atlanta during the Grant administration.

Dr. Charles Boyd attended the Richards and Moore Private School at Atlanta, and in 1877 graduated M. D. from the Atlanta Medical College. He practiced in Atlanta four years, then moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was a leader in his profession for ten years, this being followed by three years spent at Waco, Texas. Returning to Atlanta, he practiced three years in that city, then six years in St. Louis, and two years in Chicago. Next going to Baltimore, Maryland, he was appointed by Doctor Sternberg, chief surgeon of the United States army, as one of the army surgeons.

Doctor Boyd numbers among his personal friends many of the noted men of the South, including Senator Hoke Smith, former Governor Joseph M. Brown, William Healy, Charles Heintz, H. C. Peebles and many others.

He is an active member of the Georgia State and Southern Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and is active in Masonry, his father, Colonel Boyd, having attained the thirty-third and supreme degree in the Scottish Rite. Doctor Boyd and wife are members of the United Brethren Church. On March 5, 1881, in Atlanta, he married Miss Fannie E. Gaulding, daughter of A. A. Gaulding, who was at one time a justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia. Judge Gaulding married a Miss Horton, and both were natives of Virginia, while Mrs. Boyd was born in Griffin, Georgia.

JOHN TWIGGS. Twiggs County, Georgia, is named for one of the bravest soldiers of the Revolution, Gen. John Twiggs, who passed most of his life in Richmond County, Georgia. He was a brother-in-law of Governor David Emanuel. He early enlisted with the patriot forces, and in 1779, after the

fall of Savannah, did good service in surprising and routing various British detachments. In 1781 he had attained the rank of major-general and was one of General Greene's trusted commanders. He was also prominent in negotiating treaties with the Creek Indians by which the state obtained so much new territory. General Twiggs passed away about the close of the eighteenth century.

LOGAN EDWIN BLECKLEY was born in Rabun County, Georgia, on July 3, 1827, and in 1846 was admitted to the bar. To accumulate a small working capital he obtained a clerical position with the State Railroad of Atlanta and subsequently secured the appointment of secretary to the governor. In 1851 he opened an office for practice in Atlanta; served as reporter of the Supreme Court in 1864-67; in 1875 was appointed one of the judges of the State Supreme Court and served as chief justice of that body in 1887-94. Whether as a practitioner or a judge he stood in the front ranks. Judge Bleckley died at Clarkesville, Georgia, on March 6, 1907.

ALLEN DANIEL CANDLER, governor of Georgia from 1898 to 1902, was born in Auraria, Lumpkin County, that state, on November 4, 1834. He was graduated from Mercer University in 1859, and taught at Jonesboro until 1861, when he joined a Georgia company of the Confederacy. Before the war was over he was colonel of the Fourth Georgia Reserves. At the conclusion of hostilities he resumed teaching at Jonesboro and in 1866 was elected mayor of the town. In 1870 he located at Gainesville and became a leading contractor and railroad builder. He was elected mayor of Gainesville in 1872; served in the Georgia House of Representatives in 1872-77 and in the Senate in 1879-80. In 1882 he was elected to Congress and served four successive terms; was appointed secretary of state for Georgia in 1894, elected a second time by the people and served in that office until his resignation in 1898 to become a candidate for governor. He was elected in that year and reelected in 1900. Soon after the expiration of his second term as governor he was commissioned by the state to compile the Colonial, Revolutionary and Confederate Records of Georgia, and was for several years president of the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Association. He died October 26, 1910. Three years later, June 3, 1913, a handsome monument was unveiled to his memory in Alta Vista Cemetery at Gainesville, Georgia. The shaft was erected in the main by public officials of the state, who had been appointed to office by Governor Candler while holding the office of chief-executive of the State of Georgia.

On this occasion, Judge Hamilton McWhorter, of Athens, made an address presenting the monument to the family, to the City of Gainesville, and to the State of Georgia. Judge John S. Candler, of Atlanta, accepted the monument on behalf of the family, and Mayor Robertson on behalf of Gainesville, while Lucian Lamar Knight, compiler of records, also delivered an address on this occasion, accepting the monument on behalf of the State of Georgia.

In 1915, a new county was created in Georgia, to which was given the name Candler in honor of the distinguished subject of this sketch. Governor Candler's last public service to the state was perhaps his best, rendered in the office of compiler of state records. It consisted in the preservation of many documents of priceless value to the State of Georgia. He became compiler of records upon retiring from the office of governor, and to the close of his life, he devoted himself without stint to the great labor of compiling Georgia's records as noted.

EDGAR E. POMEROY. In the prime and vigor of an intellectual manhood, Col. Edgar E. Pomeroy, junior member of the law firm of Moore & Pomeroy, is claimed as one of the representative citizens of Atlanta. Since boyhood he

has been a resident of Georgia, but is not a native of this favored state, his birth having taken place at Holyoke, Massachusetts, January 17, 1878. His parents were Edgar J. and Emma J. (Loomis) Pomeroy.

On both sides of the family Colonel Pomeroy can trace a notable ancestry. His father, the late Edgar J. Pomeroy, was born in Massachusetts, where his family took part in public affairs prior to the Revolutionary war. The date of 1066 is not unfamiliar to students of history, for it was in that year that William the Conqueror invaded England, accompanied by his French officers, one of whom was a Pomeroy. His descendants subsequently came to the American colonies and in the revolutionary struggle Gen. Seth Pomeroy was among those who distinguished themselves at the battle of Bunker Hill. In 1861 Edgar J. Pomeroy enlisted for service in the war between the states, entering the Fifty-second Massachusetts Infantry, with rank of orderly sergeant, but during the greater part of his term of enlistment was in command of Company G of that regiment. In 1887 he removed with his family to Marietta, Georgia, where he died January 2, 1891. In New England he married Emma J. Loomis, who was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, and died at Blackshear, Georgia, in 1911. She was a descendant of revolutionary ancestors and was a member of the Daughters of the Revolution.

About nine years old when he accompanied his parents to Georgia, Edgar E. Pomeroy continued his public school education at Marietta until he was graduated from the high school in 1894, shortly afterward entering the University of Georgia, where he was graduated in 1898, with the degree of B. S. In the meanwhile he had made such substantial advance in the law department of the university that one year later, 1899, saw his completion of the course and his graduation and admission to the bar. He entered into practice at Atlanta and in 1902 formed his present partnership with Hudson Moore, under the style of Moore & Pomeroy. This firm name has become one of importance and is entered in the court annals as representing some of the best known clients that have appealed to the law in this city and section during the past decade. Mr. Pomeroy is well equipped for every branch of practice, but as a matter of preference specializes in the line of commercial, corporation and bankruptcy practice. He is a member of the Georgia State Bar Association and of the Atlanta Bar Association and has been vice president of the latter.

Mr. Pomeroy was married September 9, 1903, to Miss Lucia Henry Williams, who was born in Harris County, Georgia, and is a daughter of Judge J. F. C. Williams, who has been ordinary of Harris County continuously since 1868. During the war between the states he was captain of the Thirty-first Georgia Infantry.

There are few intellectual men who do not have definite ideas concerning public affairs and the responsibilities of citizenship, and Mr. Pomeroy is an example of the earnest, energetic, public spirited man who understands the things civic betterment means. Elected on the democratic ticket, he served faithfully for a term of five years as a member of the Atlanta City Council and for two years was mayor pro-tem. In 1909 he consented to the use of his name as candidate for mayor, but withdrew before election and is now serving in the office of county attorney.

Mr. Pomeroy has made his energetic influence felt as a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and belongs to the Capital City, the Atlanta Athletic and the Druid Hills Golf clubs. He is a trustee of the Continental Trust Company of Atlanta. Among his many interests he values his fraternal relationships with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias, and formerly, prior to the increasing demands of his profession, he was deeply concerned in local military affairs and for seven years was colonel of the Fifth Georgia State Troops, to which he belonged for twenty years. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

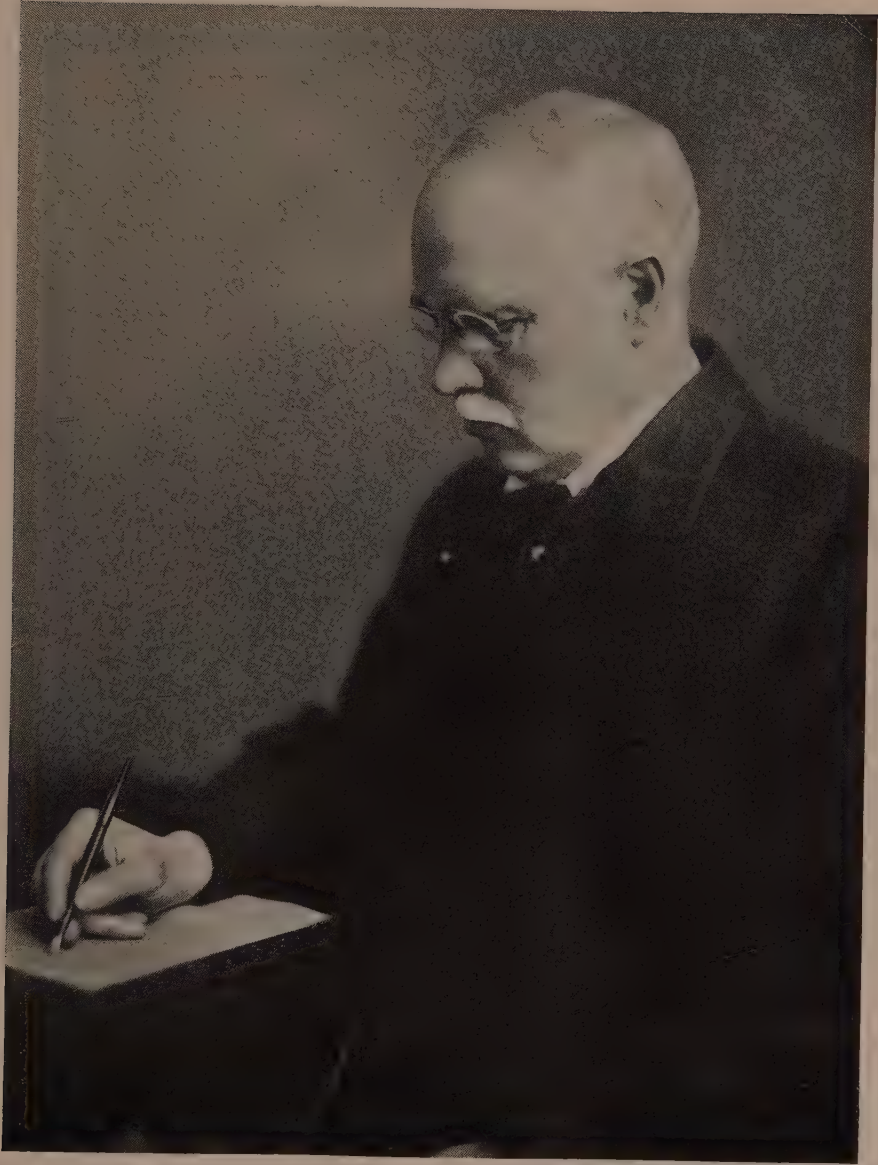
JUDGE R. M. BRYSON. With twenty years of experience as a lawyer, Judge Bryson has spent the last ten in Ocilla, and during that time has also served as judge of the County Court. He comes of a substantial family of farming people, but his own youth was of somewhat limited advantages, and he depended upon himself to lift his career above an ordinary plane and by his own earnings he paid all his expenses while in college. He taught school for a time before attending college and for two terms afterwards. Thus the accomplishments of his career are a testimonial to his individual enterprise and ambition.

He was born near Auraria in Lumpkin County, Georgia, May 29, 1871, a son of John H. and Caroline (Nix) Bryson. His paternal grandfather, William Thomas Bryson, was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and came to this country at the age of sixteen, locating near Dahlonega, Georgia, where he subsequently became a well-to-do merchant. The maternal grandfather was of Irish extraction, and the maternal grandmother, whose maiden name was Nancy Weaver, lived to a good old age. Judge Bryson's father was born in Lumpkin and his mother in Dawson County, Georgia, and the former followed a career as a farmer and is now living at the age of seventy-four in Forsyth County. During the war he and three brothers served as soldiers in the Confederate army, and though in many engagements he was never wounded, but toward the close of the war was captured and was kept in Camp Douglas in Chicago for some months. He served in Company I of the Fifty-fifth Georgia Regiment. The mother died in 1888 at the age of forty. Of their six children two are now deceased, and Judge Bryson was the second in order of birth. His brother, Charles L. Bryson, also a lawyer, lives at Jefferson, in Jackson County; another brother, Dr. L. R. Bryson, is in practice at Oakwood, in Hall County, and a third brother, W. F. Bryson, lives at Gainesville, in Hall County.

R. M. Bryson spent most of his boyhood on a farm in Dawson County, where he attended the public schools, and afterwards secured means sufficient to pay his way through the North Georgia Agricultural College at Dahlonega. After studying law he began practice at Dawsonville, in Dawson County, but after a few months removed to Dahlonega, where he enjoyed a successful practice until 1905. In that year he established his home at Ocilla, and while looking after his private practice has also served as recorder of the town and was judge of the County Court of Irwin County for one term.

Judge Bryson is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, a member of the Baptist Church and in politics is a democrat. On December 23, 1896, at Dahlonega, he married Miss Lillie F. Gurley, whose parents were residents of Union County. Judge and Mrs. Bryson have one adopted daughter, Miss Nellie May, who was born in January, 1908. In addition to his law practice Judge Bryson takes much interest in farming and particularly in the intensive cultivation of the soil.

AGNES SCOTT COLLEGE—REV. FRANK HENRY GAINES, D. D., LL. D. Though little more than a quarter of a century old, Agnes Scott College at Decatur stands admittedly at the forefront of American schools for the higher education of women, and its prestige in this respect is recognized by the nation's most distinguished educators. Its progress for the past twenty years has been steadily guided under the presidency of Frank Henry Gaines, and probably no one individual deserves greater credit for the usefulness and influence of this institution than he. In fact, Doctor Gaines has skillfully and wisely directed its affairs since the organization of the college. His was not only the far-sighted wisdom which, in the beginning, grasped the possibilities of such a school, but his were the splendid powers of organization which have brought the college into its present high vantage ground of success, shaped its policies, fixed its standards, molded its ideals and made it



H. H. Gaines.

in fact a great nursery of thought. The work which he has done for this school is basic, fundamental, far-reaching. Its effects will be increasingly felt in the years to come.

While his name is chiefly associated with educational work, Mr. Gaines has been active in the Presbyterian ministry for nearly forty years. He was born at Tellico Plains, Monroe County, Tennessee, July 25, 1852, and was the son of John Rhea and Sarah (Rice) Gaines, both of whom were cast in sturdy religious molds. On his father's side he came of a family distinguished in the annals of Virginia. It gave to independence that noted patriot and jurist of the Revolution, Edmund Pendleton, and also flowered at a later period in that gallant officer of the War of 1812, Gen. Edmund Pendleton Gaines, known as the hero of Fort Erie. On the maternal side of the house he comes of a family renowned for its contributions to the Presbyterian pulpit and for its long line of educators, not a few of whom were men of distinction. The name Rice is of French Huguenot derivation and was originally spelled "Royce." The Rices and the Rheas were both fine old families, eminent in the social, religious and professional life of Tennessee, while the Gaines, Strothers and the Pendletons were all noted families of the Old Dominion.

Entering Cumberland University, Frank Henry Gaines received his A. B. degree from that institution in 1870, and six years later obtained his B. D. degree from Union Theological Seminary, then located at Hampden-Sidney, Virginia. He was formally ordained to the gospel ministry in 1876, the centennial year of American independence; and his first ministrations as pastor were given to two churches in Kentucky, Clintonville and Hopewell, where he labored zealously for two years and where his ministry was fruitful of good results. While occupying this field he was united in marriage on May 17, 1877, to Miss Mary Louise Lewis of Augusta County, Virginia, daughter of Dr. William Wellington and Mary (McFarland) Lewis, and granddaughter of Rev. Francis McFarland, D. D., a trustee of Washington and Lee University and one of the most learned and distinguished ministers of Virginia. Her pioneer ancestor, John Lewis, founded the Town of Staunton, afterwards celebrated as the birthplace of President Woodrow Wilson. Another ancestor of Mrs. Gaines was Gen. Andrew Lewis of Revolutionary fame, the hero of Point Pleasant. At the time of his death he was the owner of 30,000 acres of land, most of which was located in the far-famed Valley of Virginia. Mrs. Gaines, a lady of culture, has been in the truest sense of the word a companion and a helpmeet to her husband in all his work, and amid her varied duties has found time for writing many exquisite little poems and sketches. To Mr. and Mrs. Gaines was born one son, Lewis McFarland Gaines, a successful physician of Atlanta.

From 1878 to 1884, Doctor Gaines served Hebron Church in Augusta County, Virginia, not far distant from his wife's old home. In 1884 he accepted a call to Falling Spring Church, Rockbridge County, where he remained five years. At the conclusion of his labors in this field, the scene of his activities was shifted to Georgia, where a wider sphere of usefulness awaited him. He was now to become a leader of the great hosts of education.

Doctor Gaines arrived in Decatur December 23, 1888, to assume the pastorate of the Decatur Presbyterian Church. He found here a flock of 238 members, a fine body of people with an unusually able session, including Col. George W. Scott, Hon. Milton A. Candler, Gen. John B. Gordon and J. W. Kirkpatrick. At that time the population of Decatur was not over 1,500 and the town was connected with Atlanta only by means of the Georgia Railroad. By midsummer the pastor had become convinced of two things: (1) That the Presbyterian congregation under the leadership of its able session was willing to undertake any Christian work which might commend itself to them; and (2) that there was a great and recognized need of a school here.

For many years Doctor Gaines had been impressed with the importance of Christian education, especially for girls. He began discussing privately with leading men the need and the possibility of establishing a Christian school of this character. The suggestion met with instant favor, and on July 17, 1889, when he had been in his new pastorate about six months, a meeting was held in the pastor's study, at the manse in Decatur, to consider the matter. The following is the official minute of the meeting:

"According to a previous understanding, several members of the Presbyterian church of Decatur met this evening at the manse. Present, Rev. F. H. Gaines, George W. Scott, Milton A. Candler, Sr., Dr. Robert C. Word, James W. Kirkpatrick, J. A. Mason, John B. Swanton, George A. Ramspeck, B. S. Crane and H. J. Williams. Rev. F. H. Gaines was called to the chair and Dr. R. C. Word was appointed secretary. The chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to advise as to the need and feasibility of establishing in Decatur a school for young ladies and girls, to be of a high order, and under Presbyterian control and influence. After discussion Colonel George W. Scott offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, to wit: 'Resolved that we determine to establish at once a school of high character.'"

As soon as a charter was secured, incorporating the institution under the name Decatur Female Seminary, Doctor Gaines was appointed to visit Virginia to secure teachers. On this mission, after diligent search and inquiry, he engaged Miss Nanette Hopkins as principal and Miss Mattie E. Cook as assistant. A subscription of \$5,000 was soon raised, a building rented, a canvass of the town made for pupils, and in September, 1889, school was opened. Under its charter the pastor of the Presbyterian Church was, ex-officio, chairman of the board and in general charge of the school until April 28, 1897, at which time Col. George W. Scott was elected chairman of the board and Rev. F. H. Gaines secretary. In the meantime Colonel Scott had made his great gift to the institution of a site, together with a magnificent building and equipment, at a total cost value of \$112,500. The name of the institution had been changed from Decatur Female Seminary to Agnes Scott Institute, in memory of Colonel Scott's mother. Doctor Gaines had, in 1895, resigned his pastorate of the local church and accepted the presidency of Agnes Scott Institute.

The institute continued to develop its educational work by cutting off the lower grades and adding higher until in 1905 it became a college. It then secured an amendment to its charter authorizing another change of name from Agnes Scott Institute to Agnes Scott College. At this time the college work was completely separated from the preparatory work. The latter was continued for several years under the name Agnes Scott Academy. This was discontinued in 1912 and the college stood alone, a full-fledged college, with no preparatory department nor sub-freshman class.

Very early in the history of the institution Doctor Gaines realized that his school must have a great aim, likewise an ideal adapted to accomplish that aim; and he there wrote in 1893 "The Agnes Scott Ideal." The supreme aim of the institution was declared to be the glory of God; and the plan as outlined by him in this little booklet embraced the following specifications, seven in number: (1) A liberal curriculum, fully abreast of the best institutions of the land; (2) a sound curriculum, with text books along all lines in harmony with the Bible; (3) the Bible a text book; the Bible course necessary to graduation; (4) thoroughly qualified and consecrated teachers; (5) a high standard of scholarship; (6) the institute a model Christian home; (7) all the influences in the school to be made conducive to the formation and development of Christian character.

Time has abundantly vindicated the administrative wisdom of Doctor Gaines. The success which has come to Agnes Scott College is due to the

undeviating consistency with which he has adhered to the Agnes Scott ideal, refusing to compromise an ultimate goal to secure a temporary patronage or to achieve an immediate success. This ideal was printed as a booklet and widely distributed. It was also reproduced for years in the catalogue, and was kept constantly before students and teachers. Its influence in forming the character of the college has unquestionably been great.

The college has passed through many crises and overcome many great difficulties. In meeting these and in developing the scope of the institution, Doctor Gaines has been the recognized leader. His unfaltering courage and his sound judgment have met every test. These have been pregnant in every crisis and have never failed him once. He has employed nearly all the teachers, has assumed the responsibility for the various changes in its upward growth, and has presided over its fortunes since the beginning. The college now has a faculty of twenty-eight, and a staff, including faculty and officers, of thirty-four. It has a campus of eighteen acres, twelve buildings, including three elegant brick dormitories, Science Hall and Carnegie Library, both of brick. Its total assets are estimated to be worth \$650,000. It is a member of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States. It is one of three colleges for women in the South placed in Group I by the specialist in higher education of the United States Bureau of Education. Its graduates are admitted without examination to such graduate schools as Columbia University as candidates for the master's degree. It draws students from all the Southern states and from the East and West.

Burdened with the weight of great responsibilities, Doctor Gaines has not enjoyed the leisure requisite for sustained literary work; but his sermons are characterized by a rare charm of diction and by a vigor of original thought. He has also published in three volumes an outline course of study in the Bible, with copious, rich and illuminating notes. Before entering upon his educational work Doctor Gaines was a successful pastor. In his two Virginia charges and in the church at Decatur his success was pronounced. He was and still is a preacher of compelling force and attractiveness. Davidson College of North Carolina has conferred upon him both the D. D. and LL. D. degrees, the latter—to quote the exact language of its president—for eminent service rendered by him to the cause of education.

The following appreciation of Doctor Gaines is from the pen of Hon. Murphrey Candler, chairman of the State Railroad Commission of Georgia, an elder in the church at Decatur and a trustee of Agnes Scott College: "Agnes Scott College is and will continue to be a monument to three men—Dr. Gaines, Colonel George W. Scott and Mr. Samuel M. Inman. Its character as a Christian college of recognized high standing is testimony of Dr. Gaines' great part in its conception, development and upbuilding. For twenty-five years its growth and work have been in his heart and hands. His great part in the great work of organizing and developing a great college has emphasized these distinctive traits of character, to wit: vision, resourcefulness, the ability to make and execute great plans, consecration, singleness of purpose, faith.

"Dr. Gaines, as much as any man I have ever known, lives in his work; he never generalizes in his efforts; he settles upon one thing at a time and upon its accomplishment he puts all of heart and mind and physical strength, with unquestioning trust and faith that God will bring it to pass, should the work be for His glory. He is a man of positive faith, of humble trust, of undaunted courage, of great singleness of purpose, of whole consecration. I have known him intimately as pastor and educator. His marked success in each work has been, I am sure, largely due under divine favor to these distinguishing traits of character."

AGNEW H. HILSMAN, M. D. As taken aside from the distinctive success and prestige which mark Doctor Hilsman as one of the able and representative

physicians and surgeons of Southwestern Georgia, special interest in his career as an exponent of his exacting profession is further signified by the fact that he is a member of a sterling pioneer family of Georgia and has followed in the course of both his father and paternal grandfather in adopting a vocation in life. He is thus a scion of the third generation of the family to have represented the medical profession in this section of the state, and he is dignifying and honoring the profession of his choice, even as did his father and grandfather before him. He controls a large and important general practice, with residence and professional headquarters in the thriving little City of Albany, judicial center of Dougherty County, and it is not only consistent but also specially gratifying to enter in this history a brief review of his family record and personal career.

Dr. Jeremiah Hilsman, grandfather of him whose name initiates this article, was one of the pioneer physicians and honored and influential citizens of Southwestern Georgia, where he labored with much of ability and unselfish devotion in the alleviation of human suffering and where he was guide, counselor and friend in the community. He aided much in the furtherance of civic and material progress in this section of the state, and here engaged in active practice long before the present Town of Albany was laid out or found representation on the map of the state and when the largest definite village settlement in the locality was the Town of Palmyra, in what is now Lee County, said county having at that time been still a part of Dooly County. He maintained his home at Palmyra many years and finally became one of the early settlers at Albany, where he continued in the practice of his profession and where he passed the residue of his long and useful life. He was graduated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and when his son Palæmon H. manifested a desire to enter the medical profession he gave to him the most earnest encouragement and instruction, besides providing for him the best advantages for completing a technical education.

Dr. Palæmon H. Hilsman, father of the subject of this review, gained his early discipline in the study of medicine under the effective preceptorship of his honored father, and finally he entered the latter's alma mater, the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, in which he was duly graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then returned to Albany, where he engaged in the practice of his profession and where he soon gained leadership as one of the admirably equipped and successful physicians and surgeons of this part of his native state. When the Civil war was precipitated on the nation Doctor Hilsman promptly signalized his loyalty to the cause of the Confederacy by enlisting, at the age of eighteen, in a volunteer company that was formed in his part of the state. He went to the City of Atlanta, but there he was rejected for military service owing to his slight physique, his weight at the time having been only eighty-five pounds, though his spirit of loyalty and zeal was in inverse ratio to his physical stature. At this time he was in charge of a drug store, but was next a doctor of medicine. He resumed his work at Albany and did all in his power as a civilian to uphold the cause of the fair Southland in its period of struggle and devastation. Revered by all who knew him, Doctor Hilsman gave of the best of his ability and sympathy to the alleviation of suffering and distress until he was called from the stage of life's mortal endeavors, in 1909, at which time he was sixty-two years of age. His widow celebrated her sixty-fourth birthday anniversary in 1916 and still maintains her home at Albany. Her maiden name was Ella G. Rust, and she was reared and educated in Albany, Georgia, where her marriage was solemnized. Her father, Capt. Yowel Rust was captain of an Albany guard (frontier). Camp Rust, which was named in his honor, is the name of the local camp of Sons of Civil War Veterans, and it constitutes an enduring memorial to him as a soldier and as a man of noble character. Dr. Palæmon L. and Ella G. (Rust) Hilsman became the parents of four children, all of

whom still reside at Albany—Dr. Agnew H., Lawrence, Yowel, and Mrs. John A. Davis.

Dr. Agnew H. Hilsman was born at Albany, Georgia, on the 22d of June, 1876, and was the second in order of birth of the four children. After duly availing himself of the advantages of the schools of his native place he entered the academic or literary department of the University of Georgia, in which he continued his studies until he partially finished the work of the junior year. He then returned to Albany, where for the ensuing two years he gave his attention to the drug business. He then followed the course of his ambition and well formulated plans by entering Cornell University Medical School at New York City, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1899 and from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was fortunate thereafter in being able to fortify himself further for his exacting profession by associating himself with the celebrated Bellevue Hospital, in New York City, in which great institution he served two years as house physician and gained most varied and valuable clinical experience. In 1901 the doctor returned to his native place, and at Albany he has since maintained his home, the while he has built up a large and representative practice and gained vantage-ground as one of the most ambitious, zealous and studious physicians and surgeons of this part of the state, with attendant success that best attests his high professional attainments and his unequivocal personal popularity. He has permitted nothing to prevent his keeping closely in touch with the advances made in medical and surgical science, and not only does he have recourse to the best in standard and periodical literature pertaining to his profession, but in 1909 he also took an effective post-graduate course in the New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine, besides which each successive summer has found him availing himself of similar advantages of the best order, in which connection it may be noted that he has taken post-graduate work in leading institutions in the City of Chicago, where it was his privilege to receive instruction at the hands of the distinguished surgeon, Dr. John B. Murphy. The doctor maintains active affiliation with the American Medical Association, the Georgia State Medical Society, the District Medical Society, the Dougherty County, Seaboard and Georgia Central railroads, the Alumni Association of the medical school of Cornell University, and other representative professional organizations. He has served continuously since 1909 as city physician of Albany.

Doctor Hilsman is a loyal, broad-gauged and progressive citizen, is aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the democratic party, is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and both he and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

On the 5th of November, 1903, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Hilsman to Miss Lucy M. Brumby, daughter of Jacob Brumby, a well known newspaper editor and publisher at Marietta, this state. Doctor and Mrs. Hilsman have three sons, whose names and respective years of birth are here designated: Agnew H., 1904; Thomas Brumby, 1909; and Palæmon, 1913.

SAMUEL HUGH HAWKINS. Among the pioneer settlers of Jones County, Georgia, were people who bore the name of Hawkins and they had every reason to be proud of this name, for it had given a governor to the State of North Carolina and been made illustrious through the life and public services of Benjamin Hawkins, an aide-de-camp to General Washington and Indian agent through the administration of several presidents. Descendants of this notable family survive and they not only show physical resemblance but exhibit many of the characteristics which belonged to the early generations.

Samuel Hugh Hawkins was born January 10, 1835, near Clinton, Georgia, the third and youngest son of Ezekiel and Nancy (McKay) Hawkins, and a great-grandson of Ezekiel Slaughter, who was an officer in the Revolutionary

war. When he was about twelve years of age his parents moved to Sumter County and Samuel attended school in the vicinity of Magnolia Springs and gave his father assistance in various ways. Being unusually intelligent and entirely dependable, he was early entrusted by his father with important business transactions, and doubtless it would have satisfied the father if he could have looked forward at a time when his son would take his place in managing his cotton plantations. The boy, however, was cherishing other hopes and the time came when he was permitted to enter the office of Ingram, Crawford & Russell, at Columbus, Georgia, as a student of law, and in 1857 he was admitted to the bar.

Abstemious in his habits, cheerfully industrious and impressive in his personality, it became easy for the young lawyer to inspire confidence and during the next few years he was able to build up an excellent law practice and his professional future appeared particularly bright when came the call to arms in the lamentable war between the states and Mr. Hawkins was one of the first to enlist for service. Interesting indeed is his war record, and yet his old cavalry comrades proudly tell of his valorous deeds when he followed Forrest and Cheatham; his heroic rescue of his company when in danger of being led into ambush in the mountains of Virginia; his brave solitary scouting expeditions; his promotion first to a lieutenancy and then to inspector-general; his uncomplaining suffering from wounds; his courage in the face of the enemy; and his tender sympathy among the sick and wounded. When the sad days of defeat came and many gave way to the distress that overwhelmed them, he saw the bright lining to the cloud and inspired others with hopefulness.

After four years Mr. Hawkins resumed the practice of his profession, seemingly with the same interest and certainly with no lack of vigor, and in a short time his practice had grown to such proportions that he found it advisable to admit several partners, his choice being Dupont Guerry and B. P. Hollis, who later became distinguished lawyers and for a number of years the law firm of Hawkins, Guerry & Hollis was a leading one in the state. Mr. Hawkins was active in numerous other ways. It was mainly through his foresight that the cotton planters in this section secured banking privileges. With his associates, in 1872, he organized the Bank of Americus, with a capital of \$150,000, of which he was president for many years.

The history of his connection with railroad building, particularly in relation to his home city, Americus, belongs to the annals of the state, but brief mention here may prove interesting. He was one of the first and most earnest advocates of a railroad commission, which, however, when established, did not adequately correct the great freight rate discriminations made against Americus. The Central was the only railroad Americus possessed and they resented his opposition, knowing full well that his influence was far reaching. They enlarged the scope of their construction and triumphantly went on their way, practically diverting all business from this city. Mr. Hawkins fully realized the difficulties of the situation and considered the matter from every legal point, finally determining to build himself a narrow gauge railroad to deep water transportation on the Chattahoochee River, forty-five miles distant, and he succeeded. When the road was completed the competition at Americus forced the powerful Central to abandon the line they had built to Andersonville and connect with Americus. This, the first railroad ever built in Georgia by local capital, soon doubled the population of this section and brought wealth and prosperity to Americus, now made a wholesale mart, an encouragement to capital and an invitation to home-builders. What Samuel Hugh Hawkins did for this section of Georgia by his enterprise and courage should never be forgotten, and that it was the man rather than the public or the opportunity has been since proven by the failure of subsequent attempts by others along the same line. He had sacrificed his entire fortune to secure

this road and had not the great country-wide panic of 1892-93 swept over the country, his investment would have left him an ample fortune. It is needless to repeat here the almost superhuman struggles he made, but the time came when, in the panic, the road could no longer carry its small floating debt. The failure left him penniless but not hopeless nor friendless. Others had been similarly bereft of fortune but no one more than he could find consolation in the faith and affection of friends, for they were everywhere. He had lost, but not because of want of business foresight nor wild and unconsidered speculation, but because of events and conditions which no man could foresee nor prophet foretell.

In 1895 Mr. Hawkins displayed once more a wise business sense, one that was entirely creditable and that was the means of providing for the future of his family very adequately. In Clinch County, Georgia, he found an opportunity to purchase several thousand acres of land for a nominal sum, and wild as the scheme seemed to some of his friends, he bought all the land offered for sale. Who but he would have foreseen that the timber that covered it would become more valuable than the soil, and his forecast was true, as the great forests of the North became rapidly denuded, the timber on his wild Georgia acres advanced a hundred fold in value.

On July 10, 1860, Mr. Hawkins was united in marriage with Miss Cordelia Matthews, who was a daughter of William Matthews, a wealthy planter of Marion County, Georgia. They were permitted many years of happiness together, maintaining a home where all the virtues and courtesies of life prevailed, in which they reared their children to noble and cultured man and womanhood. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins were earnest members of the church and were deeply interested in the Sunday school, Mr. Hawkins teaching the Bible class for thirty years. Although his health declined in the closing years of his life, he still continued an unusual man in bodily vigor and in mental capacity. His death followed a stroke of apoplexy, on May 26, 1905.

WILLIAM E. HAWKINS. A business organization may be adequately financed and its object one that makes every appeal to a thinking public, yet, lacking wise and discriminating care in every official branch, may fail utterly in the administration of its affairs. The insurance field presents wide opportunity, appealing as it does to man's tenderest emotions and closest facts of existence, but it takes no wise statistician to enumerate the insurance companies of the last half century whose life, typically, has been as ephemeral as that of the butterfly. On the other hand, there are insurance organizations as firmly founded as the eternal rocks, companies that have won and kept patrons generation after generation, not, necessarily, because of great name and capital at command, but because of the wisdom exercised in the choice of officials, demanding of them sterling integrity, long experimental training, natural aptness for the line of work and an enthusing belief in it that can sway others. For twenty years William E. Hawkins has been general agent for the great Aetna Life Insurance Company for the entire State of Georgia, a position of importance and responsibility that demonstrates his high personal and business standing.

William E. Hawkins was born at Americus, Georgia, November 1, 1867, and is a son of Samuel H. and Cordelia Ann (Matthews) Hawkins. The late Samuel H. Hawkins, of whom a sketch will be found elsewhere in this work, was one of the foremost men of his day. Both he and wife were born in Georgia and she survives, still residing at Americus.

William E. Hawkins attended the public schools and graduated from the Americus High School in 1884, subsequently entering Mercer University, where he was graduated in 1887. His first employers were people who had known him from boyhood, and he became first a clerk with the Americus Investment Company, later secretary of the company and still later treasurer.

In 1893 he entered the life insurance field and became district agent at Americus for the Equitable Life Insurance Society of New York, remaining with that old line organization until 1896, when he came to Atlanta. Here he was soon identified with the Aetna Life Insurance Company and for the past twenty years has continuously held the position of general agent, with one short interval.

When Mr. Hawkins accepted his present position the Aetna Life Insurance Company had less than \$1,000,000 of life insurance in force in the state. A comparison is interesting. At present this company has the vast sum of \$12,000,000 in force in Georgia and its annual premiums amount to about \$350,000. The Georgia agency for the company ranks fourth among all the other agencies in the United States, an eloquent testimonial to the business capacity and faithful service of William E. Hawkins.

Mr. Hawkins was united in marriage on August 6, 1890, to Miss Helen Newton Hawkins. No relationship existed between the families, despite the sameness of name, Mrs. Hawkins being a daughter of Eugene A. Hawkins, a prominent attorney of Americus, and a granddaughter of Judge Willis A. Hawkins, formerly a member of the Georgia Supreme Court. Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins have four daughters: Helen Newton, who is the wife of Arthur Clarke, of Atlanta; and Mary McCleskey, Elizabeth Hall and Will E., the last named a little maiden of eleven years.

A loyal democrat in all things political, Mr. Hawkins has never found the time even if he had the inclination to serve in public office, although, as a citizen he never shirks responsibility as a member of local committees for public welfare. He is active as a member of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce and belongs to the Capital City, the Piedmont Driving and the Druid Hill Golf clubs. Not only is he a member but is ex-president of the Georgia Association of Life Underwriters, of which he is now chairman of the executive committee, and is a member and ex-vice president of the National Association of Life Underwriters. In fraternal life he is a Mason. With his family he holds membership in the Ponce de Leon Avenue Baptist Church. Mr. Hawkins is a man of genial personality and cannot fail to impress a stranger with confidence and that he is sincere in all the claims he makes concerning the business of his life, and this quality perhaps has had something to do with his unusual success in the field of life insurance.

ALEXANDER STEPHENS CLAY, who served as United States senator for two terms commencing 1897, was born in Cobb County, Georgia, September 25, 1853. He was graduated from Hiwassee College, Tennessee, in 1876 and was admitted to practice in the later part of 1877. First he served in various local offices, followed by eight years in the Georgia Legislature, during which he was speaker of the House and president of the Senate. He was always an active leader in the democratic party; for four years was chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee; was elected to the United States Senate in 1897 and reelected in 1903 and 1909. He died while thus serving, November 13, 1910. On August 12, 1912, a handsome bronze statue of Senator Clay was unveiled in the town square at Marietta, on which occasion Bishop Warren A. Candler, of Atlanta, and Congressman William G. Brantley, of Brunswick, delivered the principal addresses. Senator Clay was succeeded by Hon. Hoke Smith in the United States Senate.

CAPT. HENRY GRAY TURNER, a North Carolina man, who long resided at Nashville, Georgia, represented his district in Congress for a period of sixteen years. He obtained his military title in the Confederate service, was taken prisoner at Gettysburg, and finally dismissed from a Northern military prison with his health much undermined. He was admitted to the bar, however, in October, 1865, and enjoyed many years of successful practice.

In 1874 he was elected to the Legislature and returned to that body for three successive terms, after which commenced his long and honorable service in Congress. At the time of his death he had accepted the gubernatorial appointment of a justiceship on the State Supreme bench.

GEN. ANTHONY WAYNE, or "Mad Anthony," as the patriots of the Revolution delighted to call the intrepid warrior, was a native of Pennsylvania, but is identified with some of the most thrilling episodes of the Revolutionary war in Georgia and passed several of the later years of his life within the borders of the state. He was in his thirtieth year when hostilities commenced in the northern field and was early appointed a brigadier-general under Washington. After the capture of Cornwallis he was sent with 700 troops to conduct the war in Georgia in co-operation with General Greene. First he routed a superior English force before Savannah at the point of the bayonet, and also defeated a large force of Choctaws and Creeks who were allies of the British. Later, he occupied Charleston, South Carolina. Broken in health, after peace was declared he returned to Pennsylvania, was elected to its Legislature and served in the convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States.

In 1786 General Wayne moved to Georgia and settled upon a large tract of land which had been granted to him by the state in recognition of his services in her behalf. He was a delegate to the convention of 1787 which promulgated the state constitution, and in 1791 was sent to Congress. He thus served from October, 1791, until March, 1792, when his seat was contested by Gen. James Jackson and declared by Congress to be vacant. He was obliged to sell his Georgia property on account of financial embarrassment. In the year named, however, he was appointed general-in-chief of the army, commanded a successful expedition against the Indians of the Northwest, founded Fort Wayne, and in 1795 signed the treaty by which the United States acquired such a large domain. He died in 1796 at Presque Isle (now Erie), Pennsylvania.

PRESTON BROOKS JOHNSON. To master the profession of law requires determined ambition, a strong mentality and great persistency of purpose. One of the foremost representatives of this honorable calling in McDuffie County, Georgia, is Preston Brooks Johnson, of Thomson, whose reputation stands high on the Augusta Circuit. Mr. Johnson was born in Columbia (now McDuffie) County, Georgia, January 26, 1856, the son of William H. and Percilla (Finch) Johnson. His paternal grandfather was Howell Johnson, a native of North Carolina, and a prosperous planter and slave owner, who settled in Columbia County, this state, early in the nineteenth century.

William H. Johnson, the father of the subject of this memoir, was born in Columbia County in 1818, and, like his father, was a successful planter, operating his estate with slave labor, as was both customary and necessary in ante-bellum days. He was, however, a man of high character who never abused his colored dependents, and they were on the whole both happy and contented with their lot. When the war broke out, being forty-three years old, he was prevented by the age limit from joining the regular Confederate army, but during the latter part of the great struggle he enlisted in the Home Guards and did service around and in the neighborhood of Augusta. Though he suffered considerable loss and inconvenience during the war, he survived his misfortune, exercised Christian patience and fortitude during the stormy days of Reconstruction, and lived to see the dawn of a brighter and better era, ushering in the New South, with greater promise and wider possibilities than existed under the old regime. He passed away in 1886, a true type of the hospitable and chivalrous southern gentleman, his loss being deeply regretted wherever he was known. He was three times married, the mother of the

subject of this sketch being his second wife. She was a daughter of Elam Finch, a native of Meriwether County, Georgia, a planter and slaveholder, who settled on a farm in Columbia County in the early '40s. Mrs. Percilla Finch Johnson, who died at the age of forty-three in 1875, was an active member of the Methodist Church and a lady of exemplary Christian character, who wisely ruled her large household and was held in high esteem by her wide circle of friends.

Preston Brooks Johnson was one of a large family, as his father had eleven children in all by his three successive wives. He therefore had plenty of congenial companions in his youth—both brothers and sisters. He was educated in the schools of McDuffie County and at Mercer College, Macon, Georgia. At the age of twenty he began to read law under the mentorship of Hon. Thomas E. Watson, a prominent attorney, and a noted critic and writer, publisher of Watson's Magazine. Admitted to practice in 1880, he soon after became a member of the firm of Thomas E. Watson and P. B. Johnson, this connection lasting for about a year, as since 1882 he has practiced his profession alone. He has had a most successful career, being widely known as an able attorney, thoroughly grounded in the principles of jurisprudence, and as a winning and forceful advocate at the bar. By his associates he is often termed the Nestor of the Thomas bar, as he is now the oldest lawyer practicing in McDuffie County. He is attorney for the Thomson City Bank and the Bank of Harlem, Columbia County. An active democrat in politics, he takes a strong interest in local affairs, and has twice served as mayor of the city, having been elected to that office in 1888 and again in 1907, on both occasions giving Thomson a clean, business-like administration.

On December 12, 1878, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage with Miss Ella S. Morris, of Columbia County, Georgia, the daughter of O. S. and Sarah (Binion) Morris. Her father was for many years a prominent citizen of Columbia County, being engaged in the farming and saw-milling industries. He gave five sons to the Confederacy—Robert, Jesse, Preston, Charles H. and Sullivan F., the last mentioned of whom died of disease while in the service. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have been the parents of seven children, two of whom died in infancy. Of the other five the following is a brief record: Lilian J. Johnson married Dr. J. T. Burkhalter and died in the United States Marine Hospital at Baltimore, Maryland, in June, 1913, leaving five children, Helen, John Thomas, Preston, Frances and Lilian. Her husband, who was a surgeon in the hospital in which his wife died, is now surgeon of the Mobile (Alabama) United States Hospital. Miss Buford Johnson is a graduate of Johns Hopkins University. Nellie Johnson became the wife of J. E. Wilkerson, a banker of Thomson. She died in the United States Hospital at Baltimore in 1908. Stella Johnson is engaged in commercial business at Richmond, Virginia. Shelton M. Johnson, the fifth surviving child of the subject of this sketch, is now a resident of Atlanta, Georgia. Mr. Johnson's religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been a consistent member for many years, and is now serving as secretary, treasurer and steward. For twenty years also he has been Sunday school superintendent. He takes an active and leading part in the North Georgia Methodist Episcopal conferences, not having missed a conference in twenty years. His wife, a lady of culture and refinement, is also active in church work, and both are esteemed members of the best society of Thomas.

LAWRENCE MANNING is president and executive head of the Atlantic Engineering Company of Savannah. This is one of the most important organizations of technical talent in the South. The scope of its work covers many sections of the southeastern states, and includes various classes of engineering and construction work, particularly in drainage, railroad, municipal and industrial enterprises.

Born in Clarendon County, South Carolina, September 22, 1879, Lawrence Manning is a very young man to occupy so responsible a position. He has attained high rank among American engineers and deserves all the more credit for the fact that as a young man he chose to be independent and work out his own destiny. His parents were Brown and Ella (Boykin) Manning, both natives of South Carolina. His father was for a number of years a planter in Clarendon County. During the war he was a captain in the Confederate army, endured imprisonment after capture on Johnson's Island in Lake Erie for a number of months, but after being exchanged rejoined his regiment and continued with it until the close of the struggle. His death occurred in 1881 at the age of fifty years, when his son Lawrence was only two years of age. The latter's mother is now living at Camden, South Carolina, at the age of sixty-five. Lawrence Manning is the only one now living of the five children.

He attended school in Kershaw County, South Carolina, continued his education in the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, where he received the foundation of his scientific training in mechanical engineering, and left that institution in 1897, after finishing the third year's work. For two years he was located at Camden, South Carolina, engaged in constructing the plant of the Electric Light and Ice Company in that city. He was next with the General Electric Company in their great works at Schenectady, New York, employed as a mechanical engineer from 1900 to May, 1904. After that he was manager for the Owosso and Corunna Electric Company at Owosso, Michigan, until January 1, 1908. On April 1, 1908, he was made general superintendent of the Choctaw Railway and Lighting Company at McAlester, Oklahoma. After six months there failing health compelled him to leave the state, and he returned to Camden, South Carolina, where for a time he was in practice as a consulting engineer, under the firm name of Manning-Hughes Company. On January 1, 1913, Mr. Manning left Camden and located in Savannah, where he organized the Atlantic Engineering Company, which is an incorporated concern, with himself as president and manager, H. O. Bumann as first vice president and treasurer, and Pusey Jones as second vice president and secretary.

Since it was organized the Atlantic Engineering Company has completed or has under way more important engineering projects probably than any other one organization of this kind in the southeastern states. While the firm handles all classes of general and constructive engineering, its specialties might be considered those just mentioned. This company has done the first real work of private engineers in the great work of drainage and reclamation of wet and overflowed lands in Georgia. The Atlantic Engineering Company has directed the work in preparation of draining the swamps to the amount of 67,000 acres in Hampton County, South Carolina, at a cost of \$300,000. They have also handled the Buck Creek Drainage District in Horry County, South Carolina, involving 17,000 acres. They are the engineers for the Georgia Land Company in its project for the drainage of 85,000 acres in McIntosh and Liberty counties, Georgia, at a cost of \$500,000. They have also handled the Broad River drainage work in Franklin and Stephens counties, Georgia. They are also the construction engineers for several lines of railway recently built or under construction in Georgia. Their operations also extend to Florida, where they are handling the Peace Creek Drainage District in Polk County, involving 40,000 acres and an outlay of over \$250,000. Several other large projects have been given to them in that and other sections of Florida.

Mr. Manning is a director of the Pineora Development Company, a land and townsite company, is a director in the Georgia Land & Cattle Company, and is generally recognized as one of the most forcible younger men in the state. Fraternally, he is a Mason, an independent in politics, and is a member of the Episcopal Church.

On December 10, 1902, he married Miss Frances Martin DeSaussure of Camden, South Carolina, a daughter of Daniel DeSaussure. They have one child, Lawrence Manning, Jr., born March 7, 1910, at Camden, South Carolina.

HON. JOHN ADDISON COBB of Americus by his own long and useful career has done much to increase the honor and distinctions which gather around his family name in Georgia and the South. His own relationship will be easily understood when it is recalled that he is a son of General Howell and Mary Ann (Lamar) Cobb, and is a brother of Judge A. J. Cobb of Athens. The records of the Cobb and Lamar families are found on other pages, so that no further reference to them is required.

It was in Athens, Georgia, that John Addison Cobb was born October 20, 1838. He was liberally educated. He attended schools conducted by well-known educators in various sections of the country, but it was an education and training for real life which he received in the atmosphere of his distinguished father's home. At the age of seventeen he entered the University of Georgia, and afterwards worked for a time in a retail dry goods store at Athens. In 1859 he moved to Macon, Georgia, where he resided with his uncle, Hon. John B. Lamar, one of the largest planters in that section of the state. Col. John B. Lamar was wounded at Crampton Gap, Maryland, in September, 1862, and died in Pleasant Valley, Virginia, the next day. He was serving as A. D. C. to Gen. Howell Cobb. Later Mr. Cobb was given charge of the seven Lamar plantations and had under his supervision 800 slaves. His kind and judicious management of them was such as to endear him to them, as is shown to this day by they and their descendants calling him "Mars Johnny."

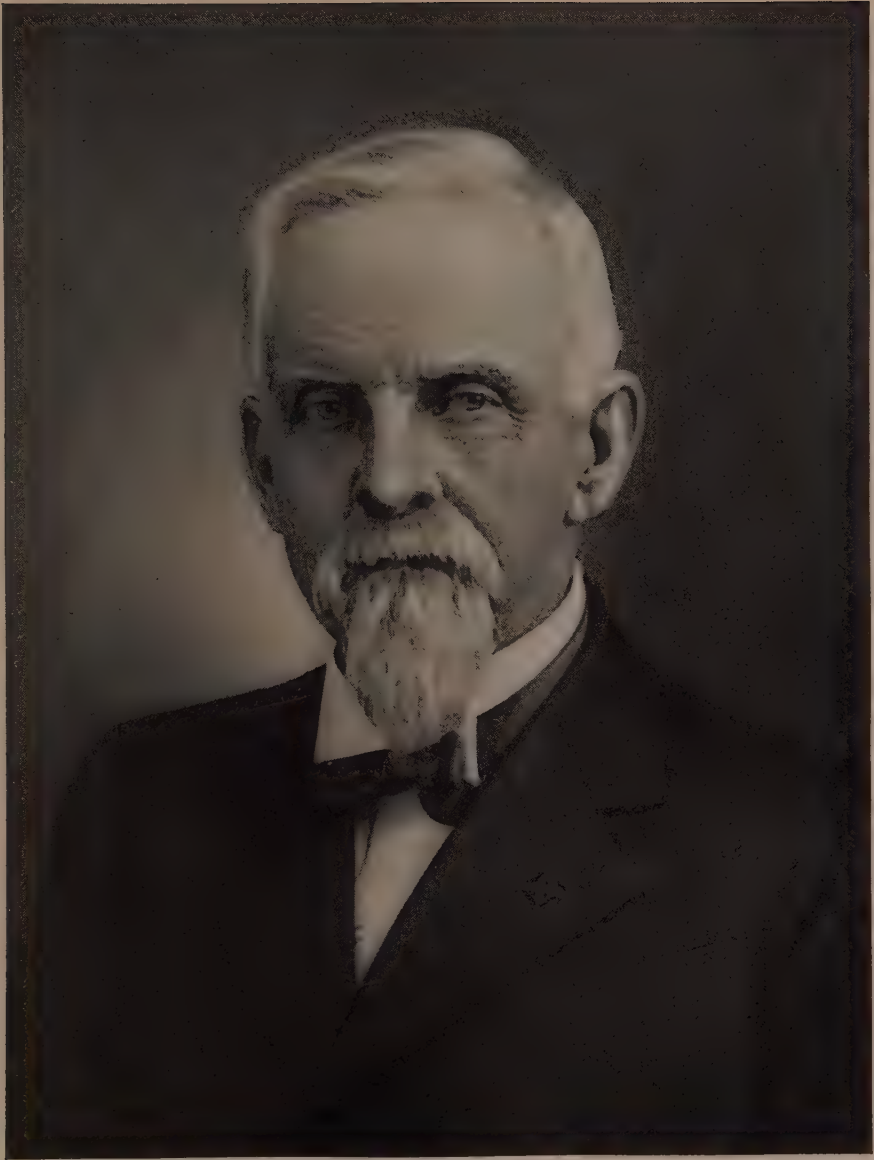
At the outbreak of the war he joined the Macon Volunteers, the Second Georgia Battalion, which were the first Confederate troops to reach Virginia after the secession of that state, and transferred to the 16th Georgia Regiment commanded by Col. Howell Cobb, which became a part of Cobb's Brigade, commanded by Gen. Howell Cobb. He served as quartermaster sergeant until his father was made brigadier general, then was advanced to the position of an aide on the staff of his father, Brigadier General and later Major General Cobb. As a soldier he showed all the gallantry and courage which have been intimate characteristics of the family, and at the close of the war he returned to Macon.

Soon afterward he settled in Sumter County, which has been his permanent home for a half a century. During 1868-69-70 he represented his county in the Legislature. That was during Reconstruction days, and he rendered invaluable service at a time when all ordinary agencies of government were paralyzed. For many years he was member of the local board of education and president of the board for Americus, and in that capacity he did much to improve and advance the standards of schools. For four years he was trustee of the State Sanitarium.

For twenty-six years he served as a commissioner of roads and revenue for Sumter County. In March, 1905, Mr. Cobb was elected ordinary for Sumter County, and since then for twelve years has filled that office and has administered its varied and important responsibilities so as to reflect credit upon the office itself and to add to his own enviable distinction in public life.

During the Cleveland administration Judge Cobb was for four years a deputy internal revenue collector. Since 1914 he has been president of the Georgia State Agricultural Society, and by virtue of that office is a member of the State Board of Entomology. One of the earlier honors given to him should not be forgotten. He was the youngest delegate to the convention for the nomination of presidential candidates ever sent from Georgia, and perhaps from any state of the Union. It was in 1860 that he went as a delegate to the Baltimore Democratic Convention to support the nomination of Breckenridge and Lane.

Judge Cobb has been a national delegate to the General Episcopal Con-



John A. Cobb,

vention, and is senior warden of Calvary Church at Americus. He is a member of the Patriotic Sons of America, and is also a Mason.

In 1862 he married Miss Lucy Pope Barrow, a native of Oglethorpe County and a daughter of David C. and Sarah (Pope) Barrow. Mrs. Cobb died at Athens in 1880. The was an active member of the Methodist Church and a woman of the highest culture, and prominently connected in family relationship. Of her six children the two now living are: Miss Sarah Pope Cobb, principal of the Furlow School at Americus; and Lucy Middleton, who in 1911 married Nathaniel B. Stewart, who for a number of years has been connected with the United States consular service.

In 1881 Judge Cobb married Miss Martha Lamar Bivins, who was born in Houston County, Georgia, daughter of George Ward and Elizabeth Caldwell (Calhoun) Bivins. Mrs. Cobb is closely related to the family of the great South Carolina statesman, John C. Calhoun. By this marriage, there were also six children, and the three living are: George Calhoun Cobb, who has made for himself a name as an artist in New York City; Elizabeth Craig Cobb, proprietor of the Cobb School of Music at Americus; and Martha Lamar Bivins Cobb, teacher of primary and domestic science in the Girls Home School at Americus.

Judge Cobb has taken an active interest in national and state politics, but his main ambition has been in promoting the agricultural and educational interests of the state in which he has rendered prominent and valuable services. He is of cheerful disposition and always brings happiness and pleasure to all with whom he is associated. Now in his seventy-ninth year, he is noted for his vitality and the efficient service he renders in everything with which he is connected, having just completed a ten days service at the Georgia State Fair, which was held under the auspices of the Georgia State Agricultural Society of which he is the president and which was considered the finest and most successful agricultural fair ever held in Georgia.

It can be truthfully said of him in his long and varied life,—he has had prosperity and adversity,—the changes of fortune have never changed his genial, happy disposition. The needy have never been turned from his doors; he never bears malice against those who have tried to do him an injury, and he has never deserted a friend. He is firm and decided in his opinions and expresses them boldly, particularly as to the respect for and enforcement of law.

JOSEPH ANDREW LIDDELL, M. D. One of the oldest practitioners in medicine and surgery in Polk County is Dr. Joseph A. Liddell, whose professional career covers nearly forty years. His father before him was a distinguished member of the same profession and a number of uncles and other relatives were identified with this high and noble calling. Doctor Liddell has his home at Cedartown, and for a number of years has combined with his profession the management of a large and profitable stock farm.

Joseph Andrew Liddell was born in Polk County, Georgia, January 1, 1855, a son of Dr. Moses Franklin and Lucy (Harris) Liddell. His mother was a daughter of William Tyler and Martha Parson Harris. Moses F. Liddell was born in Gwinnett County, Georgia, and was one of five sons, all of whom were graduates in medicine and followed their profession in their native state. Moses F. Liddell was born in 1818 and died in 1889 in Cedartown, where for over forty years he had practiced medicine. His practice as a physician was interrupted by the outbreak of the war between the States, and he became a surgeon in Cobb's Legion and later commanded a company as captain, serving in the campaign from Decatur to Atlanta. He had begun his professional career in Decatur, but it was in the community in and about Cedartown that he remained for more than four decades and permanently established his name in the kindly affection and memory of local citizens.

His first wife, the mother of Dr. Joseph A., died of typhoid fever in 1864, her death occurring just two hours after his return home from the army. While he was absent as a soldier three of their four children had also died. On January 1, 1868, he married Miss Janie Chisholm, who died in the same year at the birth of her daughter Janie, who is now the wife of W. W. Turner, a successful jeweler in Cedartown. Dr. Moses Liddell was always closely identified with the democratic party in politics, though never willing to accept any office. Before the war he was one of the strong democrats who contested the political honors of the state against the whig party. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and active as a Presbyterian and engaged in many movements for educational and general social welfare in his home community.

Joseph A. Liddell was educated in the public schools at Cedartown, and in 1876 graduated from the medical department of the University of Georgia, which was also his father's alma mater. In the same year of his graduation he opened his office and began practice in Cedartown, and had become well established in experience and in the confidence of the community before his father passed from the scene of action. Doctor Liddell is a member of the Polk County and Georgia State Medical societies and the American Medical Association, and the medical journals from time to time have published valuable reports of his experience and observation in connection with particular cases.

Doctor Liddell is a democrat, is an active Mason and a member of the Yaryan Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Atlanta, affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and belongs to the Presbyterian Church. At Cedartown, on October 27, 1878, he married Miss Mary Lulu Walthall, daughter of Leonard H. and Susan (Buchanan) Walthall. Her parents were among the earliest settlers of Polk County, and farmers and planters by vocation. Mr. Walthall served in the State Legislature several times, and died in 1877 at the age of sixty-eight. His wife passed away at the same age in 1881. To the marriage of Doctor and Mrs. Liddell were born three children: Frank M. Liddell, born July 25, 1885, and now in the electrical business at Colorado Springs, Colorado; Joseph A., Jr., born September 16, 1890, associated with his brother in the electrical business at Colorado Springs; and Miss Lucy A., born May 23, 1895, and at home with her parents. All these children were born in Cedartown. Doctor Liddell owns a large amount of land both farming and timber property in Polk County, and both as a matter of recreation from his professional work and on a solid commercial basis he is engaged in stock farming, specializing in high grade horses, mules, hogs and cattle.

WALTER KENNETH STEWART, M. D. Among the skilled and learned professional men of Worth County who have hearkened to the call of public life, one who is well known to the people of this locality is Dr. Walter Kenneth Stewart, of Sylvester. In his professional capacity as a practitioner of medicine, Doctor Stewart won well-merited success, and at the same time thoroughly established himself in public confidence as a man of sterling worth and capacity, so that in 1914 he was called upon to occupy the position of clerk of the Superior Court, a capacity in which he is acting efficiently at this time.

Doctor Stewart was born in Schley County, Georgia, November 15, 1881, and is a son of Peter and Martha Christian (Morrison) Stewart. Peter Stewart was born in Schley County, Georgia, and came of a long line of farming people, so that an inclination for the pursuits of the soil was bred in him. He was brought up in a farming atmosphere and educated in the country schools, among farmers' sons, so that it was but natural that he should adopt agricultural work when he reached man's estate. He was a lad of nineteen years when the war broke out that cost the best blood of the Southland, and he was one of the first in his county to offer his services to the recruiting officer for service under the flag of the Confederacy. He was

accepted, served four years as a private in a Georgia infantry regiment, participated in numerous battles in which he conducted himself as a courageous and faithful soldier, and when the war closed received his discharge and returned to the peaceful pursuits of the farm. Subsequently, through a long career of industry and earnest endeavor, he succeeded in accumulating a comfortable property, so that at this time he is living in quiet retirement at Sylvester, being now seventy-four years of age. Mrs. Stewart died in 1897, aged thirty-eight years. Like her husband she was a native of Schley County, and also like him had the unqualified esteem and respect of those among whom her life was passed. Peter and Martha C. Stewart were the parents of seven children, of whom Walter K. was the fourth in order of birth.

The early education of Walter Kenneth Stewart was secured in Schley County, where he attended the Concord School, in the country, and this early training was supplemented by a course at Sparks Collegiate Institute, at Sumner, Georgia. After some further preparation he enrolled as a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Atlanta, where he was duly graduated with his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1907. He began his practice at Poulan, a town located east of Sylvester, but after two years in that community decided to seek a broader field for the exposition of his talents, and accordingly came to Sylvester, where he soon began to enjoy a large and lucrative professional business. Doctor Stewart devoted himself unswervingly to his practice until 1914, in which year he was elected to the office of clerk of the Superior Court of Worth County, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of that position in 1915. He has shown himself a progressive, energetic and eminently efficient public servant, with much executive capacity. His service has been entirely satisfactory to the people of the county. Doctor Stewart still attends to his practice, and continues to be known as a skilled practitioner and careful, steady-handed surgeon. He spends much of his time in study, and keeps abreast of the advancements being made in the profession, holding membership in the Worth County Medical Society, of which he was formerly secretary, and the Georgia State Medical Society. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, while his religious connection is with the Baptist Church. Since attaining his majority he has been a staunch supporter of the democratic party. Doctor Stewart has been for some years interested in agricultural affairs, and at the present time is the owner of a fine farm in Worth County, which is being occupied by tenants.

On June 10, 1915, Doctor Stewart was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Irvin Harris, of Wrightsville, Georgia, daughter of Dr. T. L. Harris, of Wrightsville, a well-known medical practitioner and Baptist minister.

ARTHUR S. BUSSEY, of Ashburn, Turner County, is one of the leading members of the bar of his county and section. He was born at Jacksonville, Telfair County, Georgia, November 26, 1877, and is the son of Hezekiah Wesley and Rebecca S. (Willcox) Bussey, the former born in Wilkes, and the latter in Telfair County, Georgia.

The Bussey family is of French-Huguenot origin, and the name has been identified with the annals of Georgia since the eighteenth century. The Willcox family was also founded in Georgia at an early date, and the maternal grandfather of Mr. Bussey, Capt. John Coffee Willcox served in the war between the states as a captain of cavalry in the Confederate army; and his great-grandfather Gen. Mark Willcox was a distinguished public servant of the state in war and peace in the early eighteenth century. Gen. John Coffee, of Indian war fame, was also an ancestor of Mr. Bussey.

Mr. Bussey, after his graduation from the Hawkinsville High School, read law under Judge John H. Martin, one of the most noted lawyers of his day, and was admitted to the bar May 17th, 1898, before he was twenty-one years

of age. Thereafter he was court reporter for two years on the Oconee Circuit, and spent 1900 in the office of Hall & Wimberly at Macon, removing to Wrightsville, Georgia, then to become the law partner of Judge A. F. Daley.

After his father's death, Mr. Bussey removed to Ashburn, in the new County of Turner, where he has since continued the practice of his profession. His devotion to his clients' cause, and his standards of professional conduct, during an active career, illustrate the best traditions of the law.

While never an office seeker, Mr. Bussey is a strong supporter of the democratic party, always active in its councils, frequently being a delegate to its conventions, and serving at this time as a member of the State Executive committee, and as nominee for alternate presidential elector from the third congressional district.

He is always active in educational and civic advancement; and upon appointment of the grand jury, served several years, during his Wrightsville residence, as chairman of the Johnson County Board of Education, and is now serving in the same capacity in Turner County.

A member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, he was at one time secretary of the South Georgia Epworth League. He is also a Mason, affiliated with the Lodge, Chapter and Council of the Order; and is also a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Bussey was happily married, on October 25, 1911, to Miss Nena Thorne, daughter of Samuel T. and Mary Whitmell (Harriss) Thorne, of Littleton, Warren County, North Carolina. One son, Arthur S., Jr., was born to them November 15, 1914. Mrs. Bussey was educated at Littleton Female College, and at Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Virginia. The Thorne family and its connections are among the most prominent of the old North State.

JUDGE JOHN WILLIAM HENDERSON UNDERWOOD, one of the most notable characters of Georgia in the last generation, was born at Elberton, November 20, 1816, and died in Rome on July 18, 1888. His grandfather migrated from England to Virginia about 1750 and his father was a noted lawyer, under whom his own legal studies were guided. He began practice as a member of the bar of the Georgia Western Circuit, of which he was elected solicitor general in 1843. He resigned before the end of his term and in 1851 moved to Rome, where the remainder of his life was spent. In 1856 he was elected a member of the General Assembly and served as Speaker of the House. He was sent to Congress in 1859 and was a member of that body when Georgia seceded from the Union. At the outbreak of the war he declined the colonelcy of the Twenty-ninth Georgia Regiment, but did serve as inspector of brigades and assistant postmaster general of the Confederacy.

At the close of the war he resumed practice at Rome until 1867, serving as judge of the Tallapoosa and Rome circuits from that year until 1882. Judge Underwood then resigned to accept a position on the United States Tariff Commission tendered him by President Arthur. After his wise and laborious service in that connection, he returned to private practice at Rome, which he continued until his sudden death in 1888.

JUDGE SAMUEL PARRETT MADDOX, a leading lawyer of the state and former judge of the Superior Court, was born September 11, 1857, a son of James A. and Hester Ann (Tate) Maddox. His mother was a native of Pickens County and his father of Hall County, Georgia. The grandfather, C. K. Maddox, was born in North Carolina, but settled in Georgia early in the last century, and was a planter and slave owner. He lived to the remarkable age of one hundred years, passing away in 1869. The father was

somewhat prominent in local politics, served as sheriff of Cherokee County before the war and died in 1886. Judge Maddox was a student at Emory College, began the reading of law under Col. R. J. McCamy, of Dalton, was admitted to practice in 1880, and for a time was a junior associate of Colonel McCamy. For twelve years he was a partner of Judge Shumate, until this association was dissolved by death. At the present time Judge Maddox is senior member of the firm of Maddox, McCamy and Shumate, his present partners being sons of his former colleagues, and his own son, Swift Richardson.

Judge Maddox served at three different times as Mayor of Dalton. He also held the office of solicitor general a number of years. His first appointment came from the State Legislature, he was twice elected by the people, and Governor Joseph M. Brown later appointed him to the same office. On December 1, 1888, he was appointed judge of the Superior Court to fill out the unexpired term of Joel C. Fain. Judge Maddox divides his time almost equally between civil and criminal practice.

PEYTON M. HAWES, president of the Elberton Loan and Savings Bank and a leading citizen of that place, was born November 8, 1859, in Lincoln County, Georgia, and received his education in the public schools there. He entered upon his career as an educator, but after three years spent in teaching in the schools of Elbert and Lincoln counties, turned his attention to farming for a time and then located at Elberton and established himself in business as a merchant. He continued successfully in mercantile lines for a period of fifteen years, during which time he built up a large business and gained a reputation for reliability and integrity, but in 1902 sold his interests therein, his duties in other directions having demanded his entire attention. He established the Elberton Loan and Savings Bank in 1896 and in 1904 was elected to the presidency. In 1900 he was sent to the lower house of the Legislature, and in 1907 and 1908 chosen to the State Senate. He has also served as Mayor of Elberton for several terms.

REASON PAULK. Four times elected clerk of court, and also now serving as mayor of Ashburn, these facts are sufficient to indicate the high standing of Reason Paulk in his home county. For a number of years he has been faithfully devoted to his official duties, is a man of quiet efficiency, modest and unassuming, and it is doubtful if there is a more popular citizen of Turner County than the present court clerk.

He was born in Irwin County, Georgia, December 1, 1876, a son of Elbert and Rachel (Clemens) Paulk. His parents were born in Georgia and grew up in Irwin County, where for many years his father was successfully engaged in farming. He afterwards retired from the farm and moved to Fitzgerald, where he died in November, 1912, at the age of seventy-five. The mother is still living aged seventy-six. Of their marriage there were eleven children, and the seventh in order of birth was Reason.

As a boy he lived on the old farm in Irwin County, gained an education in the country schools, and when still quite young became identified with mercantile affairs at Ashburn. For nine years he was known to this community as a vigorous and progressive young business man, and it was largely on the basis of his merit and efficiency that he was elected in 1908 as clerk of court. He has been re-elected and has served four consecutive terms, and an additional honor came to him in December, 1914, when he was elected mayor of Ashburn. He is now looking after both offices with the same steady and quiet efficiency which has characterized him throughout his career.

In politics he is a democrat, is a director of the Citizens Bank of Ashburn, is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Mystic Shrine, the Benevolent and

Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. He also has some extensive farming interests in Turner County. Mr. Paulk resides with his mother at Ashburn.

WILLIAM J. HANCOCK. Sterling character, high ideals and effective private and public service have given to Mr. Hancock high place in popular confidence and esteem and he is known as one of the representative citizens and valued public officials of Wilcox County, where he is serving as county clerk and as clerk of the superior court,—a dual office in which his administration has been signally effective and has met with unequivocal commendation.

Mr. Hancock has been in a significant sense one of the world's productive workers, and his advancement has been gained by personal merit and personal effort, for while a mere boy he was found engaged in the most arduous labors within the compass of his juvenile powers, his activities having been in connection with the operation of the farm of his father, where he virtually did a man's work and applied himself early and late, so that naught of sybaritic influences entered into his early life. During the cold, bleak winter months he was enabled to attend school in a little log building that was the local "temple of learning" and that could claim only the most meager of facilities. Even these minor opportunities were such as to spur his ambition, and he devoted himself assiduously to study at night, with candle light as the vacillating illumination upon the books over which he pored earnestly. Through his own determined efforts he thus laid a firm foundation for the superstructure of higher and broader education which he has since reared through continued application and through active association with the practical affairs and responsibilities of a workaday world.

The tenth in a family of eleven children, Mr. Hancock soon found it incumbent upon him to contribute his quota to the support of the family, and this was accomplished through his faithful work in connection with the activities of the home farm. It is needless to say that at first hand he gained intimate and effective knowledge of the various details of agricultural industry, and he continued his association with this fundamental line of enterprise until he was called to his present official position, in 1905, when he was elected by a large majority that indicated alike his eligibility and his hold upon popular confidence and good will. In the meanwhile his efforts had resulted in his accumulating of a valuable farm property, upon which he made the best of improvements, and he still owns this rural estate, to the general supervision of which he continued to give his attention.

Mr. Hancock was born in Pulaski County, Georgia, in the year 1858, and is a son of John J. and Sally (Watson) Hancock, the former of whom was born in South Carolina and the latter of whom was a native of Georgia and a representative of a sterling pioneer family of this state, she having been a woman of superior mentality and distinctive culture. John J. Hancock was reared to adult age in his native state, whence, as a young man, he came to Georgia in the year 1820 and settled in Pulaski County, where he found employment at farm work and where eventually he acquired land and developed the same into a productive and valuable farm. On this homestead he continued to maintain his residence until his death, in 1878, at the age of seventy-seven years, and his upright life and worthy achievement gave him the high regard of his fellow men. His widow survived him by nearly a score of years, and was summoned to eternal rest in 1895, at the venerable age of eighty years.

William J. Hancock was reared to manhood in his native county and came to Wilcox County as a young man, his ability and close application having here enabled him to accumulate his present farm, which he has made one of the valuable places of the county. He has at all times shown loyal and lively

interest in community affairs and as a citizen has been essentially progressive and public-spirited. Prior to assuming his present office he had served as tax receiver, 1903-4, and as county clerk and clerk of the superior court he has brought to bear mature judgment and much executive ability and discrimination. Mr. Hancock accords staunch allegiance to the democratic party and has been active as a worker in behalf of its cause. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and both he and his wife hold membership in the Baptist Church at Abbeville, the county seat, where they have, as a matter of course, maintained their home since his assumption of his present important county office, which he has retained through successive re-elections.

In the year 1880 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hancock to Miss Sarah Jane Walker, who was born in Irwin County, this state, and who is a daughter of the late John Walker, a well known and highly esteemed citizen of that county, where both he and his wife continued to reside until their death. Concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Hancock, the following brief data are available: Mrs. Sarah Berry resides at Rebecca; J. J. is a prosperous farmer of Turner County; John is a successful representative of agricultural industry in Pierce County; James, Cora Alice and May remain at the parental home and are attending the public schools of Abbeville.

REV. DR. ARETAS MITCHELL HUGHLETT, Methodist minister and the present presiding elder of the Atlanta district of the North Georgia Conference, is a native son of Virginia, born in Lancaster County, on January 18, 1863. His father, another Aretas Mitchell Hughlett, was a teacher by profession, and he, too, was born in Lancaster County, Virginia. The date of his birth was June 26, 1829, and he died on March 10, 1915, in his eighty-sixth year of life. He was the son of Capt. William Hughlett, a Virginian. The mother of Doctor Hughlett of this review was Elizabeth Leland. Strangely enough, both his maternal and paternal grandmothers bore the maiden name of Mitchell. The Hughletts, the Lelands and the Mitchells were among the earliest families of Virginia, and records of each of the families may be found in Virginia history back to the earliest period in its existence. The three families were numerous in both Lancaster and Northumberland counties, and they have been prominently identified with Virginia and her progress through several generations.

The Hughlett family is descended from its English ancestor, William Hughlett, who emigrated from his native land to Virginia early in the seventeenth century. All three families were of the Episcopal faith, and the church records of Lancaster and Northumberland counties reveal the fact that many members of the various families held positions of honor among the laymen of the church, while on the subject's maternal side John Leland was an Episcopal clergyman.

Aretas Mitchell Hughlett, Sr., and Elizabeth Leland were married in January, 1861, and they had a family of six sons and three daughters. Doctor Hughlett of this review was the second child born in this family. Seven of the nine lived to reach mature life, and six of that number are living today. They are Dr. William L. Hughlett, a practicing physician of Cocoa, Florida; Charles L. Hughlett, a real estate dealer, also located in Cocoa, Florida; Prof. James D. Hughlett, of Texas; Mrs. Margaret George, the wife of John George, of Lancaster County, Virginia; Mrs. Elizabeth Mason, the wife of Alvin G. Mason of Accomac County, Virginia; and Rev. Dr. Aretas Mitchell Hughlett of this review.

Doctor Hughlett was reared in his native state and county and had his early education in the public schools. When he was sixteen he became an instructor in the public schools, and for five years he was engaged in that work. Then, at the age of twenty-one, he entered Randolph-Macon College, from which he was graduated in 1889, receiving the degree A. B. in 1899.

Two years later he was awarded his master's degree. It is noteworthy that Doctor Hughlett paid his own way through school, his expense money having been saved during the five years he taught school as a boy between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one, and it should also be mentioned that he had so advanced with his studies in those five years that he was able to enter Randolph-Macon in its sophomore class. He finished that year's work, and then returned to his teaching for a year, filling the position of principal of the schools in North Danville, Virginia, after which he returned to Randolph-Macon in time to begin study with the junior class. During that and his senior years the young student served the school as assistant professor in mathematics and Latin. In 1889, after receiving his A. B. degree, he founded Chesapeake Academy at Irvington, Lancaster County, Virginia, and that school is still in existence. He remained with the new school long enough to see it well established and in 1890 he was made principal of Randolph-Macon Academy for Boys at Bedford City, Virginia. This was one of several academic institutions founded by Randolph-Macon about this time at various points in the state for boys and girls. He served the Bedford City Academy as principal for eight years consecutively, and his work while there may be judged from the fact that the academy of which he was principal during those years is accounted the leading boys' school in the State of Virginia today. For a period of seven years subsequent to 1898 he was engaged in educational work in the States of Arkansas and Tennessee, the particular character of his activities being the organization of various schools in conformity with the requirements of the Board of Education of the Methodist Church, South. In 1905 he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, being admitted on trial to the West Tennessee Conference at Memphis, and assigned to the First Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of Jackson. He served that church for four years. In 1907 he was ordained deacon by Bishop Hedrix, and in 1909 he was ordained elder by the same worthy churchman. He was transferred to the West Virginia Conference in 1909 and assigned by Bishop E. E. Hoss to St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church at Parkersburg, West Virginia. In 1910 he was again transferred, this time to the North Georgia Conference, his assignment to St. Mark Church, Atlanta, by Bishop A. W. Wilson, following soon thereafter.

Doctor Hughlett served St. Mark as pastor for four years, and his record was a highly creditable one. This is one of the strongest churches in the North Georgia Conference, and it requires the ministrations of a capable and faithful man. In November, 1914, he was appointed presiding elder of the Atlanta district of the North Georgia Conference by Bishop Collins Denny, and he is now serving in that capacity. He has his headquarters in Atlanta, but the duties of his office take him away from the city a great deal.

In the spring of 1910 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Doctor Hughlett, while he was pastor of the church at Parkersburg, West Virginia. During his long experience as an educator in his native state Doctor Hughlett gained a wide prominence in the Old Dominion as a teacher in mathematics. He is the author of a treatise on Latin Syntax. He also published a series of mathematical texts that brought him recognition in educational circles, for that subject was his specialty in his teaching days, and he was acknowledged as a master in the art of imparting knowledge of the subject.

Doctor Hughlett is one of the vice presidents of the American Peace Society, and is especially active in the good work of that organization.

On August 28, 1892, Doctor Hughlett was married at Petersburg, Virginia, to Miss Katherine Bradbury, who was born in Virginia, but whose paternal ancestors were New Englanders. Her father was John W. Bradbury, of Petersburg, Virginia, and her mother was Annie Wells, the daughter of an old Virginia family. John W. Bradbury was born and reared in Maine, and his family was one of Revolutionary fame. He came to Virginia prior to

Civil war days and engaged in the wholesale hardware business, becoming a successful and well-to-do merchant in Petersburg. In the vicinity of the village he owned a 400 acre farm, on which the famous Crater fight was fought during the war. This farm is now the property of a sister of Mrs. Hughlett, Mrs. Annie Peebles. One of her sons is John Bradbury Peebles, professor of applied mathematics in Emory College, Oxford, Georgia. Mrs. Hughlett is a graduate of the Southern Female College at Petersburg, Virginia, and she has done post graduate work in Norfolk, Virginia, and in New York City. She is especially active in the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is a great help to her husband in his work.

To Doctor and Mrs. Hughlett have been born three children, Miss Leland Bradbury Hughlett, John Mitchell Hughlett and William Smith Hughlett. The daughter, Miss Leland, is a graduate of Washington Seminary, Atlanta, and is now attending Randolph-Macon Woman's College, at Lynchburg, Virginia.

JOHN M. BERRIEN was born August 23, 1781, near Princeton, New Jersey, at the home of his paternal grandfather, John Berrien. John Berrien was one of the justices of the Colonial Supreme Court. It was in his house that General Washington had his military headquarters when he wrote his farewell address to the army. His father was a gallant major in the Continental army and his mother, Margaret McPherson, was the daughter of a brave officer in the provincial navy. In 1782, shortly after Anthony Wayne's victorious re-occupation of the City of Oglethorpe, the parents selected Savannah as their future home.

John M. obtained his higher education, in his youthful days, at Nassau Hall, Princeton, New Jersey, and selected law as his profession. On his return to Savannah he entered the office of Hon. Joseph Clay, studied in his office for two years and in 1799, when in his eighteenth year, was admitted to the bar.

In 1809 he was selected solicitor-general of the eastern circuit and in the following year he was chosen to the judgeship of the same circuit, holding the office continuously until 1821. While upon the bench this country became engaged in war with England. Judge Berrien did not permit official duties to militate against his obligations to home and country and, as colonel of cavalry, he saw service in the vicinity of Darien and gave his undivided attention to her coast defenses.

In 1822 Judge Berrien was elected to a seat in the upper house of the Georgia Legislature, was made chairman of the judiciary committee and was instrumental in securing the passage of many important bills. In 1824 that body elected him United States senator, resigning that position to accept the attorney-generalship in President Jackson's cabinet. In June, 1831, he resigned that portfolio and retired to private life. In March, 1841, Judge Berrien was again called to the United States Senate and for a decade or more was regarded as a conspicuous figure in that high place of honor, which boasted the historic eloquence and power of Clay, Calhoun and Webster. This was the era of great and knotty questions, but Senator Berrien handled them with the skill of a master. In 1844 he was a member of the convention which nominated Henry Clay for the presidency and he was selected as the chairman of the committee to inform Mr. Clay of the great honor tendered him. Between 1840 and 1850 the most notable questions which engaged the United States Senate were those relating to Oregon, the Mexican war, the Wilmot Proviso and the Missouri Compromise—in all of which debates Senator Berrien took an active part. Of the compromise measure of 1850 he was a strong champion. In May, 1852, Senator Berrien again resigned his seat in the Senate, and retired permanently to private life. He was one of the charter members of the Georgia Historical Society, served as president of

the State Society of the Cincinnati and for thirty years was a trustee of Franklin College, which conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

In December, 1855, at Milledgeville, Judge Berrien performed his last act of political usefulness. Infirm in health and having passed his three score years and ten, he displayed that tireless public spirit which had characterized his whole life, when, as chairman of the American Party Convention, he presided over their deliberations. His death occurred after his return home, a few days thereafter. Shortly afterwards the Legislature named one of our South Georgia counties in his honor, emphasizing the popular wish that the memory of the man who had contributed so much to the glory of the commonwealth should be permanently embalmed in the affections of the people.

WILLIAM W. BIBB was born in Amelia County, Virginia, on October 2, 1781, his father, who was of an old colonial family, having been prominent both in the civic and revolutionary affairs of Virginia. After receiving a thorough academic education William W. Bibb was admitted to William and Mary College, Virginia, where he remained two years and then repaired to the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1801, with the degree of M. D., and began practice at the Village of Petersburg, Elbert County.

In 1803, being then but twenty-two years of age, Doctor Bibb was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives, and served two terms. Thence he was promoted to the Senate, and while serving his first term in that position, in 1807, was advanced to the lower house of Congress to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Thomas Spalding, taking his seat as a member of the Ninth Congress, on January 26, 1807. He was re-elected to the Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Congresses, and in 1813, when William H. Crawford resigned, being succeeded by William B. Bulloch as a temporary appointee, he was elected by the State Legislature to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Crawford, and took his seat in the Senate on December 8, 1813. He served through the Thirteenth and into the Fourteenth Congress, when owing to the indignation aroused through the country by the act increasing the salaries of congressmen, he resigned in 1816. He had been a confidential friend and adviser of Madison, and the President offered him the appointment of governor of Alabama Territory. This position Doctor Bibb accepted, and served as its first and only territorial governor. The state was admitted to the Union under his administration, and he was elected by the people the first governor and inducted into office in November, 1819. In the summer of 1820, during a violent thunder storm, his horse threw him and he received injuries from which he died on the 10th of July, 1820, in the fortieth year of his age. He was succeeded in the office of governor by his brother, Thomas Bibb, who was the second governor of the state. Governor Bibb thus belonged both to Georgia and Alabama, and his name has been commemorated in each state by being given to a county.

HON. LINTON ADAMS DEAN. Measured in the extent and importance of its practice one of the foremost law firms at Rome is that of Dean & Dean, the senior member of which is Linton A. Dean, and the junior member his brother Joseph Edward Dean. The senior member has been active in his profession nearly forty years, and has long enjoyed a reputation for thorough learning, varied and broad experience in the law and in affairs, and a man of such integrity of character as lends value to his leadership and influence in the community.

Linton Adams Dean was born in Chattooga County, Georgia, January 24, 1855, and represents the best of Southern ancestry. His parents were

Henry W. and Jane (Adams) Dean. The Dean ancestry goes back to England, and some time before the Revolutionary war, two brothers of the name, Charles and John, emigrated about 1770 and found homes in the colonies. Mr. Dean's grandfather was Dr. Alvin Dean, a physician by profession but engaged chiefly as a large and prosperous planter. It is said that he gathered fifty-seven crops from his plantation in Chattooga County, and in working his plantation employed some of the Cherokee Indians before that tribe was removed from Georgia. Doctor Dean and his wife, Julia Ann Thompson, had a married life of more than sixty years, and they died in Floyd County when about eighty years of age. She was a daughter of Elijah C. Adams Thompson.

Henry W. Dean, father of the Rome lawyer, before the war was a planter and the owner of many slaves. During the war he served as first lieutenant in a Georgia regiment and was taken prisoner at the fall of Vicksburg, and after parole joined Joe Wheeler's Cavalry and served with the rank of captain until the close of the war. He returned to find his property largely dissipated, but took up the struggle with courage and determination, and in time rebuilt his resources and was an active planter until his death in 1896 at the age of sixty-four. His first wife died in November, 1873, at the age of thirty-eight, and he afterwards married Mrs. Anna B. Fleming, daughter of Simpson B. Fleming of Spartansburg, South Carolina. Linton A. Dean was the oldest of his father's six children. His sister Mary Emma married Robert H. Towers, both of them now deceased, and their two living children are Donigan Dean and Mary Dean Towers. Julia Frances Dean became the wife of George A. Shuford, they reside at Asheville, North Carolina, and their two children are George A., Jr., and Mary Frances. Henry Alden Dean is well known as a manufacturer of agricultural implements at Rome, and by his marriage to Stella Corput has one child, Martha C. Frank Stark, also engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements at Atlanta, married Mabel Lewis, and their four children are Frank Stark, Lewis A., Henry W. and Mary Dean. Joseph Edward Dean, the junior partner of the firm of Dean & Dean, lawyers, was graduated from a state law college in 1893 and has since been in practice with his older brother. His first wife was Nellie Simpson, daughter of Capt. W. P. Simpson of Rome, and she left one son, Simpson Dean; his second marriage was to Miss Lillian Hannum of Marysville, Tennessee, and the four children of that marriage are Joel Edward, Charlotte, Margaret and an infant child yet unnamed.

Linton Adams Dean grew up on the old homestead in Chattooga County, with part of his youth vexed by the turmoil of war, in spite of which he was liberally educated, and in 1875 graduated A. B. from Mercer University, and in 1876 took his degree in law at the Columbian University at Washington, D. C. Returning to Rome, he took up active practice, and had several partners until 1894, since which date, for twenty-one years, his associate has been his brother Joseph.

Mr. Dean is a democrat who has done much yeoman service for his party, and in 1886 was honored by election to the state senate. In 1907 he again represented his home district in the Legislature, and in that session his ability as a lawyer and his tactful leadership impressed themselves upon much important legislation. He was particularly influential in the legislation providing for the present convict lease system in Georgia, for the state railroad commission, in the preparation of the state-wide prohibition bill, and other laws that date from that session. For the past twenty-five years Mr. Dean has been a member of the board of trustees of Shorter Female College. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order. In the First Baptist Church of Rome he is one of the leading members and has served as superintendent of its Sunday school.

On October 29, 1878, at Rome, Mr. Dean married Miss Agnes S. Smith,

who was born in Tennessee, a daughter of Dr. Sidney P. and Julia Ann (Hunter) Smith, who were also natives of Tennessee. After the Civil war the Smith family removed to Rome, where Doctor Smith was known as a merchant, and was also a steamboat owner. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Dean have been born ten children, two of whom died in infancy, and brief mention of the others is as follows: Julia Frances Dean is the wife of David Gordon Anderson of Athens, Georgia; Sidney Smith Dean is in the electrical supply business at Rome; Joel Dean lives at Asherton, Texas, and married Lula Richardson of that place; Henry Ewing Dean married Nellie Stewart of Atlanta; Miss Marion Dean lives at home in Rome; Jane Adams Dean is the wife of George W. Miller of Rome, and has one child, Agnes Miller; Miss Cobbie May Dean and Lee Ella Dean are both at home.

ANDREW EZEKIEL CALHOUN. For seventeen years Judge Calhoun has served steadily on the Atlanta criminal court bench. In that time he has won distinction as a judge, and has conferred honor and benefit on his office. Judge Calhoun represents the best quality of the judiciary, and in his official conduct has set some high standards in the dispensation of impartial, exact and scrupulous justice. He has given all the energy of his nature to his profession, which represents to him all the dignity associated with the law.

Andrew Ezekiel Calhoun is the only living son of the late Dr. Andrew B. Calhoun, who for so many years adorned the profession of medicine in Northwestern Georgia, and a sketch of whose life and services will be found in preceding paragraphs. Judge Calhoun was born at Newnan, the old homestead of his father, in Coweta County, Georgia, May 9, 1851. The fine old colonial home at Newnan provided the stimulating environment for his early childhood and youth. Judge Calhoun was graduated from the University of Georgia as a member of the class of 1872. He took up the study of law under the preceptorship of Judge Hugh Buchanan of Newnan, and was admitted to the bar in 1874. Thus his membership in the Georgia bar covers a period of more than four decades, and he has been an associate of all the eminent Georgia lawyers and public men of the last quarter century. He served as the first solicitor of the county court of Coweta County, but after two years in that office impaired health made it necessary for him to retire from the active work of his profession, and for several years he sought health and strength in the activities of the time. Judge Calhoun removed to Atlanta in 1885, and resuming practice soon rose to a leading rank in the Atlanta bar. The municipal council of the city elected him city recorder, and he filled that office nine years. In 1898 Gov. A. D. Candler appointed him, without solicitation on his part, to fill out the unexpired term of Judge John Berry on the bench of the criminal court of Atlanta. In 1900 he was regularly elected to that office for the four year term, and by successive re-elections each four years has sat on the bench of the criminal court and the second division of the city court to the present time.

Judge Calhoun is a member of the Chi Phi fraternity of the University of Georgia, is a member of the Masonic order, and with his wife belongs to the Presbyterian Church. June 26, 1896, he married Miss Carobel Heidt, daughter of Rev. John W. Heidt of Atlanta, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Judge and Mrs. Calhoun have four sons: Abner W., John H., Andrew B. and James V.

W. D. MEADOW, judge of the Circuit Court of Elbert County, was born in Madison County, Georgia, March 22, 1852, and is a son of Berry J. and Elizabeth K. (Williford) Meadow, natives of this state. His father, who was an extensive owner of plantations and slaves, died in Madison County in 1852.

Judge Meadow was graduated from the University of Georgia in 1881 with the degree of B. A., receiving his law degree in the following year and at once

entering practice. He served as a member of the Georgia Legislature in 1884-85 and later held the office of prosecuting attorney of Madison County. He was also judge of the Superior Court previous to locating at Elberton in 1909. For some years he has occupied the bench of the Circuit Court.

SYLVANUS MORRIS. Present dean of the law department of the University of Georgia, Sylvanus Morris is one of the best authorities on jurisprudence in Georgia, and has had a long and active career as a practicing lawyer and as an educator. He was born in Goochland County, Virginia, October 8, 1855, a son of Charles and Mary (Minor) Morris. One of his brothers, John Morris, is a noted philologist, also a lawyer by profession, and since 1897 has been a member of the faculty of the University of Georgia. Both parents were natives of Virginia, and in 1870 came to Athens, Georgia, where Charles Morris was professor in the department of English for twenty-three years. He died in 1893 at the age of fifty-five. During the war he served from Virginia as a lieutenant in the Hanover Troops, and was in service until the close and came out of the war with the rank of major. The mother died in December, 1914, at the age of eighty-two.

Sylvanus Morris was the oldest of seven children. He was educated in private schools in Virginia, and entered the University of Georgia, where he was graduated Master of Arts in 1874, took his degree LL. B. in 1877, and in 1913 was given the honorary degree LL. D. Admitted to the bar in 1877, he began practice at Jefferson, Georgia, remained there several years and has since been an active member of the Athens bar. For nine years he held the position of solicitor of the city courts. He has also been connected with the legal department of the Richmond and Danville Railway. In 1893 he became a professor of law at the University of Georgia, and since 1900 has been dean of the law department.

THOMAS H. DOZIER. Few men carry forward their useful activities in the world over so long a period as Thomas H. Dozier, who is now serving as county superintendent of schools of Clarke County. He comes of a notable Georgia family and was born in Oglethorpe County, October 10, 1834.

Professor Dozier was the oldest of nine children. His early education was acquired in Oglethorpe County schools, after which he was in Emory College, where he graduated in 1856. He did his first work as an educator before the war, and when hostilities were declared between the North and the South he at once closed his schoolroom and enlisted in Company K of the Sixth Georgia Regiment under Colonel Colquitt. His service as a soldier was for four years lacking one month. He participated in many of the engagements of the North Virginia campaign and was also in the operations about Charleston. He was never wounded, and going out as a lieutenant was discharged as a captain.

With the close of the war he took his station in life as a farmer in Oglethorpe County, and continued farming until 1886. He was a merchant from that time until 1896, and assumed his present duties as county superintendent of schools in Clarke County in January, 1897. Under his jurisdiction are twenty-eight white and colored schools.

DR. WILLIAM BERRIEN BURROUGHS, M. D., a resident of Brunswick since 1881, is known not alone for his skill and assiduity as a physician, but also for the urbanity of his manners, his literary taste and talent, and as a brilliant member of the city's social circles. Not alone by native talent and fine attainments is Doctor Burroughs distinguished, but also by inheritance of qualities which raised his ancestry above the level of the ignoble and common herd. The history of the family goes back to the Elizabethan days of England's glorious marine exploits. An old record names Capt. Stephen Burroughs as master of one of the three vessels which attempted to reach China by way

of Nova Zembla, in 1553. Captain Burroughs published a book of his adventures, during which he reached "farthest north" at that time (seventy degrees and three minutes), and was "the first who observed the declination of the magnetic needle." In old books of heraldry is described the Burroughs coat-of-arms, and many other records indicate the prominence of the name in England during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Sir John Burroughs, who was knighted in 1624, was an attendant and court official to King Charles I. His descendants have been prominent in England from that time to this, one of them having been in recent years head of the largest drug house in the world, at London.

The founder of the family in America was John Burroughs, who was born in Dorsetshire, England, in 1617, and came to America about 1642, locating at Salem, Massachusetts. As a follower of Charles I, he has been one of those who fled from England at the time to escape the religious and political persecution after the dissolution of the Long Parliament of which he had been a member. Soon after arriving in this country, he located at Long Island, and was one of the original settlers of Middleburg, in 1652, where he paid his share of the Indian rate. Being a leading man and skillful penman, he served as town clerk and clerk of court, and made the first map of Newton, was one of the seven patentees of that place, in 1666, and continued in office as town clerk until his death, when his oldest son succeeded him in that office. His children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren moved to New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut.

Fourth in descent from this noted founder of the family in America was Benjamin Burroughs, grandfather of Doctor Burroughs. Benjamin Burroughs was born at Newtown, Long Island, March 31, 1779, and died at Savannah, Georgia, April 14, 1837. In 1795 he brought the name south to Augusta, Georgia, and in the following year moved to Savannah, where, July 2, 1799, at the age of twenty years, he married Miss Catherine Eirick, daughter of Alexander Eirick, a member of the Colonial Parliament. Benjamin Burroughs was prominent as a cotton and commission merchant at Savannah, and owned, with his partner, Mr. Oliver Sturges, a third interest in the steamship Savannah, which, in 1819, was the first vessel to cross the Atlantic Ocean under her own steam. The partners shipped a large cargo of cotton to Liverpool on the first voyage of the Savannah, May 26, 1819, and the steamer reached its destination after a passage of twenty-five days, during which time the engine was employed eighteen days. Benjamin Burroughs was an elder in the Independent Presbyterian Church in Savannah, and gave \$5,000 to assist in building its edifice in 1817.

Joseph Hallett Burroughs, father of Doctor Burroughs, was born at Savannah, Georgia, June 3, 1803. On June 26, 1828, he was married to Miss Valeria Gibbons Berrien, who was born at Savannah, August 4, 1806, a member of a particularly distinguished family and a daughter of John Macpherson and Eliza (Anciaux) Berrien. Eliza Anciaux's father was Nicholas Anciaux, quartermaster-treasurer of the French Royal Deux Ponts Regiment, who was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to the Patriot army. His commission, signed by Louis XVI, is now in the possession of Doctor Burroughs at Brunswick. Grandfather Berrien was the son of Maj. John Berrien, brigade-major of Gen. Lachlan McIntosh's brigade in the Revolutionary war. The latter was the son of Judge John Berrien, of the Supreme Court of Judicature in New Jersey Colony (Nova Caesaria). Maj. John Berrien married Miss Margaret Macpherson, of Philadelphia, a daughter of Capt. John Macpherson, an officer in the provincial navy, the Macpherson family having been especially prominent in military affairs during the Revolutionary war. Grandfather John Macpherson Berrien was United States senator for eighteen years, and in January, 1829, in debate of his celebrated tariff protest effort, the summit of his oratorical fame was reached and he was

saluted as the American Cicero. He was attorney-general in President Jackson's cabinet and declined the mission to England on account of domestic affliction, having very recently lost his wife by death. Doctor Burroughs has in his possession the original letter from President Andrew Jackson, tendering to him this important office. Joseph Hallett Burroughs, the father of Doctor Burroughs, was a successful factor and commission merchant at Savannah, served as paymaster of the first regiment of Georgia militia and was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He died at Savannah, in 1854.

Doctor William Berrien Burroughs was born at Savannah, Georgia, April 7, 1842, and comes of a family of physicians. His oldest brother, Dr. R. B. Burroughs, late surgeon of the Southern Air Line Railroad, was president of the Florida Medical Society, and his youngest brother, Dr. Charles J. Burroughs, was late health officer of Jacksonville and president of the Jacksonville Medical Society. Another brother, John W. Burroughs, is a practicing lawyer at Savannah, while Dr. Henry Kollock Burroughs was for many years mayor of that city. Dr. William Berrien Burroughs received his primary education at Chatham Academy, Savannah, and was in the junior class at Oglethorpe University, near Milledgeville, then the capital of Georgia, when war's rude shock closed its doors. The students formed a company and elected officers and then transferred themselves from the peaceful joys of the old campus to the bloody fields of battle. The university, like thousands of other valuable buildings, was destroyed by the army under Sherman. Afterwards, Doctor Burroughs joined the Randolph Rangers, which became a part of the Seventh Georgia Cavalry, Young's Brigade; Hampton's Division, Army of Northern Virginia. He served all through the war, participating in the battles of Borden's Plank Road, Dinwiddie Courthouse, Stoney Creek and other points, established an excellent record as a brave, faithful and devoted soldier, and received his parole at Appomattox.

Doctor Burroughs graduated in medicine at Savannah Medical College, in March, 1867, and for fifteen years was engaged in active practice in Camden County, Georgia, where he accumulated a considerable fortune by his professional services. His health then failed, and in 1881 he moved to Brunswick, which has continued to be his home.

For fifteen years Doctor Burroughs has been president of the Georgia State Agricultural Society. He has held a directorship in the National Bank of Brunswick, in the Brunswick Savings and Trust Company, in the Kennon Cotton Factory and in the board of trade, in which body he was chairman of statistics. He is grand vice chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Georgia. Doctor Burroughs was appointed by Governor Northern as delegate to the National Nicaragua Convention, which assembled at New Orleans, in 1893, and at St. Louis, in 1892, and at each convention was elected the executive committeeman for his state by the Georgia delegation. For five years he has been lieutenant-governor of the Society of Colonial Wars of Georgia, and holds the important and honorable office of historian-general of the Order of Washington, the only order of its kind in the United States, being one of six charter members for the State of Georgia. He was director and superintendent of the department of education at the Georgia State fairs held at different towns in the state, and was appointed by Governor Joseph M. Terrell of Georgia to the office of director of history, and made exhibits at Jamestown, in 1907. Doctor Burroughs has made many historical contributions to current periodicals on cotton and on the early history of Georgia. Not the least in interest of the latter was an article which appeared in the Savannah Morning News, and which we here reproduce in part, as being of interest in regard to the Berrien family as well as in connection with the pioneer history of the state.

"At the northwest corner of Broughton and Habersham streets stands a two-story dwelling house with long steps extending to the portico and known

for nearly a century as the home of the Berrien family, built and owned by John Berrien the Second and inherited by his eldest son, John Macpherson Berrien, who died there January 1, 1856. It was from the portico of this historic home, where many of Georgia's distinguished men had been guests, that the illustrious statesman and orator, the man who possessed the lofty and commanding qualities which sway senates and guide the course of empires, Henry Clay, in March, 1844, addressed the citizens of Oglethorpe's County. He was great in the 'forum of nations' and great in the 'multitude of men,' controlling them by his 'gleaming finger' as with the charm of a sorcerer.

"John Berrien the Second, who came to Georgia a lad in 1775, was the son of Justice John Berrien of New Jersey, who was appointed colonial justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey by Governor Franklin and took the oath of office February 21, 1764, was justice of the Supreme Court, colonial tax commissioner of New Jersey, trustee of Princeton College from 1763 until he died, and a member of the Assembly in 1769.

"Lord Chief Justice John Berrien of Trenton, New Jersey, August 16, 1759, married Margaret Eatton, a niece of Lord John Eatton. Her sister, Johannah, married Rev. Elihu Spencer of Pennsylvania. Spencer Baird, so well known, is descended from this marriage. Her sister, Valeria, married Dr. Peter Le Conte, the father of William Le Conte, who moved early to Georgia and was a member of the Provincial Congress as early as July 4, 1775. We find his name among the members of the Provincial Congress which met at Tondee's Tavern in the long room at Savannah. He was a delegate from Saint Mathew's Parish, afterwards Liberty county, and took a very active part in the proceedings. Thomas Eatton, her brother, also moved to Georgia early, was a merchant and lived on Bay Street and owned and built the first wharf in Savannah on water lot No. 7. He died at Savannah, and his will was probated February 16, 1767. His nephews, William Le Conte and Dr. John Le Conte, were the executors, both of Georgia. So it appears that the Eattons, Le Contes and Berriens all moved to the Georgia colony before the Revolutionary war.

"John Berrien the Second espoused the cause of the Rebels, and at the early age of fifteen we find him in Georgia commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Second Company, Oliver Bowen captain, for the first battalion ordered to be raised for the protection and defense of the colony of Georgia, under Col. Lachlan McIntosh. He rose to first lieutenant and was commissioned captain, May 27, 1777, of the Eighth Company of the first battalion of Georgia Continental troops. His commission was signed by John Hancock, president, and attested by Charles Thompson, secretary. After the difficulty between Colonel McIntosh and Governor Gwinnett, in which the latter was killed in a duel on Hutchison's Island, near Savannah, General Washington ordered McIntosh to repair to headquarters, first selecting only two officers from his battalion, a deputy adjutant general and a brigade major. To his son, Lachlan, he gave the first office and commissioned John Berrien the Second, but ordered him to leave his battalion in Georgia and proceed to North Carolina and there to raise a brigade.

"Georgia territory then extended to the Mississippi River, but was so thinly settled that it was only assessed by the Continental Congress for one battalion of 750 men, while North Carolina was assessed nine battalions, under order of the Continental Congress, in June, 1775. General McIntosh served under General Washington in the Northern Army and General Washington's orderly book kept at Valley Forge shows the days that Major Berrien served as officer of the day. He was wounded in the head at the battle of Monmouth by a ball from a British musket. After the war he returned to Georgia and we find him commissioned as captain of a troop of Dragoons in Chatham county of the First Regiment of Georgia Militia commanded by Col. James Jackson, March 1, 1786. His commission was signed by Edward

Telfair, captain general, governor and commander in chief of the state of Georgia. On January 17, 1787, he was elected by a large majority collector of the port of Savannah, and March 21, 1791, we find him inspector of revenue for the port, his commission being signed by George Washington, with the great seal of the nation. In 1800 we find him Georgia's state treasurer and president of the Society of the Cincinnati in Georgia. He passed through all the chairs of this society and was decorated by the hands of the illustrious Washington with the 'Eagle of the Cincinnati.' Several years ago, when this society was being reorganized in Georgia, I received a letter from an official of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, a member of this society, asking if I was descended from Maj. John Burroughs of New York or Maj. John Berrien of New Jersey, stating that the first had gone to Saint Mary's, Georgia, soon after the war and the latter to Savannah, and that Col. Charles L. Schlatter, a civil engineer of Pennsylvania, had given him my name; that both of these officers were members of the order and he was endeavoring to trace the 'Eagle.' I had the 'Eagle' on an oil painting of Maj. John Berrien, which hangs in my drawing room, wearing his Revolutionary coat. In the insignia is distinctly seen the 'Cincinnati Eagle.'

"Tiffany and P. Thomas S. Clay of New York both requested the loan of this eagle. Tiffany made a die of it, saying that it had been adopted by the Georgia Society as their 'Eagle.' It was first proposed to call it the Georgia Berrien Eagle, but as Maj. John Berrien had been decorated by General Washington with this badge the name of 'Washington-Berrien Eagle' was considered most appropriate and was adopted and this name appears on a fac simile photograph of this 'Eagle' which hangs in the New York, Maryland and South Carolina Societies. The 'Eagle' descended to me, Major Berrien's great-grandson, through my mother, who was the oldest daughter of Sen. John Macpherson Berrien, president of the society, and who has no descendants to bear his name.

"John Berrien the Second married in 1870 Margaret Macpherson of Philadelphia, the daughter of Capt. John Macpherson and Margaret Rogers, a sister of the noted divine, John Rogers. Her father was captain in the provincial navy and commanded the Brittanica during the war between England, France and Spain, and was wounded nine times in battle. Her brother, John, was aide-de-camp to General Montgomery and shared with him a soldier's death before the walls of Quebec in 1775.

"Major Berrien carried his bride to his father's house at Rocky Hill near Princeton. This house has become historic. When the Continental Congress moved from Philadelphia to Princeton, General Washington enjoyed the hospitality of his old friend Judge Berrien at his home at Rocky Hill and at this house wrote and delivered his farewell address to his army, dated 'Rocky Hill near Princeton, November 21, 1783.' The old Berrien mansion is a wooden house built on a stone foundation and the style of architecture existed over 200 years ago. The windows are numerous and resemble port holes in a ship, with stout double doors as if the house were built for defense. General Washington's bed room was thirteen feet wide and fifteen feet long. Mrs. Washington spent almost four months at this house. Possibly no home in New Jersey is worthy of more interest than this old-fashioned mansion of Judge Berrien. Local historians point out the room in which it is said the patriotic document was written. Upon the east wall Washington made notes.

"It was at this house that John Macpherson Berrien was born August 23, 1781. Shortly after Gen. Allured Clark of the King's forces evacuated Savannah, in June, 1782, Major Berrien removed from New Jersey to the commercial metropolis of Georgia, Savannah. The educational advantages of the South were limited at that time and Major Berrien desired that his son should have the very best opportunities and sent him to school in New York

and New Jersey, his collegiate studies being pursued at Nassau Hall where he received his B. A. degree at the early age of fifteen. Returning to Georgia, he entered the law office of Hon. Joseph Clay. In his eighteenth year he was called to the bar. Ten years later he became solicitor general of the Eastern Circuit and before he attained his thirtieth year he was elected judge of the circuit, a position which he filled with distinguished ability for ten years. While he was upon the bench the United States became involved in a second war with Great Britain. Judge Berrien served in a double capacity, as administrator of the law and colonel of cavalry, and saw service with his command in the vicinity of Darien and other exposed points, where he discharged his duty to his country with fidelity and courage. Upon the termination of his judicial labors, Judge Berrien was elected to the legislature from Chatham county and was made chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

"So commanding was the influence wielded by Judge Berrien during his short term of service in the General Assembly that in 1824 he was elected to the United States Senate. When he took his seat in that august body on the 4th of the subsequent March he had not attained his forty-fourth year. Such, however, was the maturity of his views, such the breadth of his information, so exact his knowledge, so admirable his diction, so dignified his deportment and so impressive his intellectual and social demeanor that, per saltum, he took rank among the famous men of that assembly. With no marks of age about him, so convincing was his logic and so eloquent his speech, that Chief Justice Marshall styled him the 'honey tongued Georgia youth.'

"Resigning from the Senate in March, 1829, he became attorney general of the United States in the cabinet of President Andrew Jackson. The duties of this office he discharged for more than three years and it is not an exaggeration that no one in the history of the government ever conducted the affairs of that high office with greater efficiency, decorum or honesty. The New York Press of 1830 in its sketches of public characters says of him: 'In the Senate he was a model for chaste, free, beautiful elocution. He seems to be the only man that Webster softened his voice to, when he turned from his seat to address him. The public of all parties have great confidence in him and he stands fair for high promotion.'

"During his office as attorney general President Jackson tendered Judge Berrien the mission to England. This compliment was declined for private considerations. He returned to his home in Savannah and resumed the practice of his profession, which offered remunerative employment not only before the Georgia courts, but also before tribunals of last resort in Florida, South Carolina and at Washington. He had fairly achieved that pre-eminence which he had so long enjoyed and was recognized as the most distinguished lawyer of the South.

"On March 4, 1841, Mr. Berrien resumed his seat in the United States Senate and was reelected in 1847. In May, 1852, he resigned, and in the seventy-first year of his age laid aside the public mantle which he had so long worn without a blemish. He was the companion of Calhoun, Clay, Webster, Forsyth, Hayne, Benton, Crittendon and many others. This was a period when mighty men constituted the national council. Great measures were fairly discussed by intellectual giants and statesmen of enlightened views. A contemporary well said of him: 'He was indeed a man whose equal in many respects the world has not produced since the days of Cicero. America has had her Henry, one of nature's thunderbolts; her Clay, of grand and surpassing gifts to electrify the public by their soul-stirring eloquence, but neither of them had the polish of the Roman school with its rich stores of learning and classic beauties gathered from every epoch and every clime. It was reserved for John Macpherson Berrien to stand alone as an example in the nineteenth century.' In recognition of his distinguished services the state named a county in his honor.

"When Mr. Berrien declined the mission to England he had very recently lost his first wife and had a large family of daughters. The honor was then offered to Mr. Van Buren, who accepted it. Who can deny that had Mr. Berrien accepted this mission that he would have risen to higher office in the councils of the Nation. This was the only occasion when this high office, the highest in the gift of the President, was ever offered to a Georgian. On June 15, 1831, he resigned the office of attorney general and at the end of General Jackson's letter of acceptance he writes: 'In accepting your resignation as attorney general I take pleasure in expressing my appreciation of the zeal and efficiency with which its duties have been performed, and in assuring you that you carry with you my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness.' The Bench and Bar of Georgia, published in 1858 by the distinguished and learned Stephen F. Miller, devoted sixty-five pages to this gifted and successful statesman. He writes that he was so much a favorite with General Jackson that the mantle of Chief Justice Marshall would probably have been cast on his shoulders if the opportunity had occurred.

"In 1844 he was a delegate from Georgia to the convention at Baltimore which nominated Henry Clay for president. He was appointed chairman of the convention to communicate the action of that body to Mr. Clay. His letter to the latter and his reply are a matter of history. In one of Mr. Berrien's addresses to the people of Georgia on 'The Right of Instruction' Judge Story writes: 'Your article is exceedingly cogent, and I think unanswerable. If ever my work on the constitution shall reach another edition I intend to extract the passage and use it in that work.'

"Judge Lumpkin in adjourning court when he received the news of Mr. Berrien's death said: 'Had he been placed on the bench of the Supreme Court, for which he was so pre-eminently qualified, his judicial fame would have been measured by that of Mansfield and Eldon, and Stowell of England, and Marshall, and Kent and Story of America.' A writer says Judge Berrien had a reputation beyond the borders of his own country for scholarship, eloquence and refinement. His classic mind, his elevated nature embellished with all the graces which constitute the true gentleman, were known in the principal courts of Europe where his name was familiar in diplomatic circles."

On January 17, 1872, Doctor Burroughs was married at Waynesville, in Wayne County, Georgia, to Miss Elizabeth Pettingill Wilson Hazlehurst, oldest daughter of Maj. Leighton Wilson and Mary J. (McNish) Hazlehurst of Savannah. Her father was a wealthy rice planter of the Satilla River, and during the war between the states was commissioned major of the Fourth Georgia Cavalry. Major Hazlehurst was a son of Robert Hazlehurst of Charleston, South Carolina. The children of Doctor and Mrs. Burroughs have been as follows: Mary McNish, born in Camden County, Georgia, married Charles Walter Deming, who is in the oil and real estate business at Tulsa, Oklahoma; Lilla Hazlehurst, born in Camden County, Georgia, and unmarried; Josephine Hallett, born in Camden County, Georgia, married Maj. Clyde A. Taylor, who commands the Brunswick Riflemen of the National Guard, and has two children—Clyde A., Jr., and Lilla Hazlehurst; William Berrien, Jr., born in Camden County, Georgia, married Ida D. Hartfelder of Elizabeth, New Jersey; Leighton Hazlehurst, born at Brunswick, Georgia, and unmarried; and Mac Hazlehurst, born at Brunswick, Georgia, married Miss Eliza F. McIntosh of McIntosh County, Georgia, and resides at Dublin, this state. Doctor Burroughs was reared in the Presbyterian faith, and now attends the services of all denominations. He has served eight years as a member of the Brunswick Board of Education.

REV. JOHN ELLINGTON WHITE. One of the largest and most influential churches in Georgia is the Second Baptist Church of Atlanta, of which Rev. John E. White was pastor for fifteen years until 1916. He brought to

that church ability and experience, and as its pastor developed and greatly amplified his powers for broad and beneficent usefulness not only in his home parish but as a constructive leader of church and social improvement whose reputation is now national.

The Second Baptist Church of Atlanta celebrated its semi-centennial in 1894, and in October preceding that event the beautiful church home was dedicated and has since been one of the finest in the South. During the first half century of its existence the Second Baptist Church had founded and fostered eight mission churches into self-supporting churches. Since the war the church has contributed more than \$500,000 to the various causes fostered by the denomination in the state and in the South. Its membership included many men of distinction in public and private life, and among the ministers who served the church during its first half century were H. H. Tucker, David Shaver, Shaler G. Hillyer, T. T. Tichenor and F. H. Kerfoot.

John Ellington White was born at Clayton, North Carolina, near the City Raleigh, December 19, 1868, the oldest son of Rev. James McDaniel and Martha (Ellington) White. His father was a hard-working and self-denying Baptist clergyman, while his mother was a daughter of Rev. John F. Ellington, also of the Baptist faith. Rev. James M. White likewise served in the Confederate army as an officer in Hampton's Legion.

After his training in local schools, Doctor White entered Wake Forest College at Wake Forest, North Carolina, where he was graduated Bachelor of Arts and with the honors of his class in 1890. From the same institution he received the degree D. D. in 1905. At that time he intended to enter the law, and his early education was largely directed toward that object. In 1891, while teaching in Mars Hill College, in Western North Carolina, he realized a more definite calling and at once began his preparation for the ministry. He was ordained a minister of the Baptist Church in 1892, but had previously succeeded Dr. Henry W. Battle as pastor of a Baptist church in North Carolina. He was pastor of the Baptist Church at Edenton, North Carolina, from 1893 to 1895. In the latter year he was unanimously elected state mission secretary by the North Carolina Baptist State Convention, and succeeded in that office the distinguished Dr. Columbus Durham. He was general secretary of missions from 1896 to 1901, and under his leadership the state mission work more than doubled. In 1900 he was called to the Second Baptist Church of Atlanta to succeed Dr. Henry McDonald, and began his work in that pastorate January 1, 1901. Under his pastorate the Second Baptist Church has gone forward on an even broader scale of church activity and influence, and in membership and actual power for good it is one of the leading churches of the South.

A Southerner by birth and training, an independent democrat in politics, Doctor White has made himself one of the vital factors in the movement of the New South, and with a high appreciation for the high ideals and the traditions of the older generation, he has sought to lead his people to the level of thought and action which is free from the undue prejudices of the past. He has also been active in mitigating the traditions in the South that result from the antagonism between the races. He has served as head of the Law and Order Committee of Atlanta Ministry, is first vice president of the Southern Sociological Congress, and is officially connected with many church and educational movements. He is a trustee of Wake Forest College, of Merideth College in North Carolina, of Mercer University in Georgia, of Bessie Tift College of Georgia, of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, of the Georgia Baptist Orphans' Home, of the home mission board, of the Georgia State Sanitarium, and of the Southern Baptist Convention. He is founder and chairman of the committee supervising the work of the mountain mission. He was president of the Georgia Baptist Board of Education in 1909 and is president of the Mountain Workers' Conference.



W. E. Quillian M.D.

He has done much to direct the Southern Baptist work among the negroes and has been a member of the committee directing educational work in the Southern mountain regions, and has written much from his experiences among these people. In 1916 he became pastor of the First Baptist Church of Anderson, South Carolina. Doctor White is author of the "Silent Southerners," 1906; "My Old Confederates," 1908; "Prohibition, the New Task and Opportunity of the South," 1908; joint author in "The Man that Rum Made," 1912; and author of "Southern Highlanders," 1913. Doctor White was university preacher of the University of Chicago in 1914, 1915 and 1916. He is a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity. On October 12, 1892, he married Miss Effie I. Guess of Cary, North Carolina. They are the parents of three children, two sons and a daughter.

WILLARD EARL QUILLIAN, M. D. A thorough knowledge of all that pertains to the prevention of disease and preservation of health has brought public recognition and private esteem and consideration to Dr. Willard Earl Quillian, who is president of the Atlanta Board of Health and professionally identified with leading medical institutions of the South.

He is of notable professional ancestry and bears a name that has been signally honored for generations in Georgia. Willard Earl Quillian was born at Carrollton, Carroll County, Georgia, September 30, 1876, the eldest son of his parents, who were Rev. William Fletcher and Lucy (Vail) Quillian. An extended sketch of his late father will be found elsewhere in this publication.

The son of a Methodist minister, Doctor Quillian attended school in the various places where his father performed his ministerial labors, being successively a student at Dalton, Rome, LaGrange and Augusta. At the age of sixteen he graduated from Richmond Academy at Augusta, and was thus well prepared to enter Emory College, from which institution he was graduated at the age of twenty with the degree A. B. He stood fourth in a class of thirty-seven members. His year of graduation was 1897.

In the meantime having chosen medicine as a career, he had directed his private studies toward that end, and in 1897-98 and 1898-99 took his first and second courses of medical lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis, Missouri. His third year course was taken in the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1899 and 1900. In April of the last named year he graduated and received his medical degree. It is indicative of his determination to become thoroughly qualified for his important profession that he at once entered upon post-graduate work in Johns Hopkins Medical College Hospital at Baltimore, where he spent the summer of 1900.

Doctor Quillian then accepted a position as interne in St. Joseph's Hospital at Savannah, Georgia, where he spent two years. During that time at intervals he was also Acting Assistant Surgeon in the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital service. In the fall of 1902 he was employed in special post-graduate work in different hospitals in the City of New York, welcoming his opportunities in these clinics and performing very creditable work in the New York Lying-in Hospital. Doctor Quillian gives special attention to surgery, diseases of women, and obstetrics, finding in these fields a great need for his training and scientific attainments.

In 1903 Doctor Quillian came to Atlanta and has built up a very large and profitable practice. He has been and still is connected with many of the city's medical institutions and scientific bodies. For eight years he was a member of the faculty of the Atlanta School of Medicine, from the date of its organization until 1914, when it was merged with the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons, the two uniting to form the present Atlanta Medical College. Since the date of its organization he has been on the medical staff of the Wesley Memorial Hospital of Atlanta and was also identified

with the Grady Hospital as a member of its adjunct staff. Doctor Quillian has been a member of the Board of Health of Atlanta for six years, and President of the body for the past four years. He is a member and on the directing board of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association of Atlanta. He is looked upon as an authority on all matters concerning the guarding of public health and it is largely due to his wise precautions and firm stand that no epidemic of any kind has lately visited the city.

On August 15, 1905, Doctor Quillian was united in marriage with Miss Laurie May Cassilly, who was born in St. Louis, Missouri.

His ability to meet and mingle with men on terms of good fellowship and leadership was manifested when he was in college. He was active in many ways at Emory College and it is recalled that in both his Sophomore, Junior and Senior years he carried off the honors that made him class speaker at the commencement. He retains not only his old interests but his membership in his Greek Letter Medical Fraternity of college days, the Chi Zeta Chi, and the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity of Emory, and is suspected yet of being a fan on occasions of both the baseball and football teams of old Emory, of which he was at one time an enthusiastic member. He is prominent in Masonry, having attained the thirty-second degree in the fraternity and being a member of Yaarab Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

Dr. Quillian is connected with the leading medical organizations of the country, including the Medical Association of Georgia, the Southern Medical Association, the American Medical Association and the Fulton County Medical Society. His attitude as a public spirited citizen is shown by his useful service as a member of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce. With family tradition and example behind him it were scarcely possible for Doctor Quillian to be other than a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his hearty and conscientious support is given to St. Paul's Methodist Church at Atlanta, in which he is one of the stewards.

JOHN T. CHAPMAN. As a vigorous and ambitious lawyer, one possessed of a large amount of natural ability, resourcefulness and tact, and as a citizen of large public spirit and devotion to the public welfare, John T. Chapman is one of the leading men of Savannah both in professional and civic life. This city has been his home since 1900. Although he started life a poor man he has reached an enviable place through honorable effort and has acquired many of those things which men of ambition and high ideals most desire.

John T. Chapman was born in Liberty County, Georgia, February 20, 1875. His parents were Thomas and Christina (Fletcher) Chapman, both of whom were born, reared and educated in Liberty County. Thomas J. Chapman was a farmer and stock raiser. He was born in 1844 and before reaching his majority enlisted for service during the war between the states, and went through the war in the Confederate army gallantly fighting until its close. He survived many years, dying November 27, 1914. His wife, a well educated and cultured woman, whose memory is highly cherished by her children, died in 1890 at the age of forty-five.

Third born in his parents' family, John T. Chapman had the old homestead in Liberty County as his boyhood environment. He attended the country schools when he was forced to walk four miles to reach the school-house. From boyhood his plans for the future included a career in the law and in the course of time he entered the law department of the University of Georgia as a student and was graduated LL. B. therefrom in 1900. Thus equipped he was ready for the practice of his profession and came to Savannah in the belief that here he could secure success, determining that it should be honorable success, and those who have followed his professional career are unanimous in declaring that he has been honest and upright in every way as a member of the Savannah bar. His talents, his personality and his thorough

knowledge of the law soon were manifested and he was able to discharge a debt to his father and begin the accumulation of a quiet fortune of his own that is largely represented by his magnificent country estate, Harrack Hall.

Undoubtedly Harrack Hall is one of the finest homes in the state. It was built and the grounds laid out by Judge Norwood for his own country home. The mansion is surrounded by an extensive lawn with native oak, mulberry and other trees, and there is a salt-water frontage with a very fine graveled automobile road running along the east side of the place. Mr. Chapman owns three automobiles and this fine speedway is a great advantage. There is an immense fresh-water fish pond, supplied by an artesian well, along the border of which bloom lilies of many hues. There are also opportunities for salt-water fishing on the place, and also private oyster, shrimp and crab beds and an ideal private bathing beach. There are 320 acres in the estate, about sixty of these being under cultivation. Under the supervision of capable employes Mr. Chapman raises fine hogs, a few cows and chickens and pigeons. As Mr. Chapman is essentially a lover of home, his happiest hours are spent with his family on this beautiful place. Genial and hospitable, there are many occasions when hosts of friends are invited to Harrack Hall, Savannah society eagerly accepting such invitation.

In Liberty County, Georgia, January 1, 1902, Mr. Chapman was united in marriage with Miss Mary Reppard, who is a daughter of H. C. and Rosalie (Norman) Reppard, the former of whom is deceased. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Chapman: John T. Chapman, Jr., born in 1903; Rosalie, born in 1906; Christina, born in 1910; and Thomas and Harry, twins, born in 1915.

Mr. Chapman has not been particularly active in politics, although ever alive to those movements which mean something for the general welfare. For ten years while maintaining his private office in Savannah, he served as county solicitor of Liberty County. Fraternally he is a Chapter Mason. For many years he has been a member of the Baptist Church, in which he is a deacon, and is moderator of the new Sunbury Association and is also a member of the Baptist State Mission Board of Georgia.

COL. ARCHIBALD BLACKSHEAR. To attain a high place in one of the learned professions, like that of law, requires strong mentality and force of character not possessed by the average individual. That these qualities are the heritage of the subject of this memoir, Col. Archibald Blackshear, is sufficiently indicated by his career as one of the leading members of the bar in the City of Augusta. In Knight's "Georgia Landmarks, Memorials and Legends," volume 2, it is shown that the Blackshear family, and the Floyd family, with which it is closely connected by intermarriage, were closely associated with the early history of the state, Andrew Blackshear coming here in 1878 from South Carolina. He had acquired fame as a soldier in the Revolutionary army and was a noted Indian fighter and frontiersman, taking a brave and useful part in the defense of the early settlements. It was he who divided and separated the Indian reservations in the southern part of Georgia from the part occupied by the whites, and a county was named Blackshear in his honor. Another county, Floyd, was named in honor of his brother-in-law, who was a man of no less renown as a pioneer.

The father of the subject of this sketch, James Everett Blackshear, was born in Lawrence County, Georgia, whence he later removed to Savannah, where for many years he was engaged in the naval stores business. During the war period he enlisted from Dublin, Georgia, in Company 62 of Georgia Volunteers, being then only sixteen years old, and served till the close of the war, as a non-commissioned officer. He was one of three survivors, of an entire regiment after a battle in which all the rest of the command were killed. His death took place in Effingham County, February, 1896, when he was forty-nine years old. His wife, a native of South Carolina, is living at

the age of sixty-five years. Their family numbered six children, namely: A. Laura E., who is unmarried and resides in Athens, Georgia, where she is secretary of the Young Woman's Christian Association; Everett, who is a physician in Citra, Florida; Sterlin H., who is in the railroad service as a rate expert, and is located at El Paso, Texas; Floyd H., a daughter, who married Mr. J. V. Rogers, of Demorest, Georgia; Hinton J., employed in the legal department of the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad, being located at El Paso, Texas, and Archibald, lawyer, of Augusta, Georgia.

Archibald Blackshear, who was the second born of his parents' children, after attending the public schools of Augusta, became a student in the State University of Georgia, where he was graduated A. B. in 1899. In the following year he was granted the degree of LL. B. and began the practice of his profession in Augusta. His progress since then has been rapid and has carried him to a place well among the leaders of the bar in this part of the state, he being counsel for some of the largest business concerns in the city. He is a member of the county bar association, and chairman of the executive committee of the Augusta Bar Association. As a prominent citizen he has taken an active part in public life, having served as representative in the city council from the Second Ward in 1906-7-8, and as representative in the State Legislature from Richmond County in 1911, his political record meeting with the approval of his constituents. Fraternally he is associated with the Masons (being a noble of the Mystic Shrine), the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Elks and Eagles, while other society affiliations include membership in the Country Club. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Colonel Blackshear was married, December 11, 1912, to Miss Lucy Reece Allen, daughter of Maj. J. V. H. and Elizabeth E. Allen, well known and highly respected residents of Augusta. Her father made a name for himself in the Confederate military service and was formerly mayor of Augusta. Colonel and Mrs. Blackshear have a fine and commodious residence in one of the most fashionable districts of Augusta, and are among the most popular members of society here.

OLIVER H. ARNOLD, JR., of the wholesale grocery house of Arnold-Canning Company of Athens, president and general manager of the Athens Foundry and Machine Works, has made such use of his time and opportunities since boyhood as to constitute a career of striking business success and of those attainments which give secure position and influence as a citizen of Georgia.

He was born near Lexington in Oglethorpe County, Georgia, a son of Oliver H. Arnold and Nancy E. Arnold. His father, who was born February 25, 1835, and died September 20, 1907, served three years in the war between the states in the Confederate army. He followed farming until past fifty, and in 1890 organized the Bank of Lexington at Lexington, Georgia, the first county bank organized in the state. After that until his death he was a banker, farmer and merchant. During 1888-89 he served his county in the House of Representatives, and was county commissioner of Oglethorpe County for as many terms as he ever offered. A distinctive part of his public record is that he was never defeated in any political ambition. Those who were associated with him and those who knew of him esteemed him very highly as a financier and business man, and also as a fine type of Christian gentleman. Both he and his wife were very devout and active members of the Missionary Baptist Church, which he had joined in early manhood. His wife, a daughter of David H. Johnson, shared with her husband all the trials and joys of life, and was a big factor in his success. A true Christian woman, she was equally a loving mother and a kind neighbor.

If these worthy parents had sought no other monument than the creditable careers of their children, they would deserve recognition in any history of the state. There were five children: Nathaniel D. Arnold, Sarah J. Arnold,

Robert J. Arnold, Woodie Arnold and Oliver H. Arnold, Jr. Nathaniel D. Arnold was born March 10, 1859, is a member of the Arnold-Canning Company at Athens, and for twenty years served his county in official capacity. Dr. R. J. Arnold, who was born December 30, 1863, was a successful physician, a profession he followed actively until a few years ago, when he gave up his practice on account of ill health, and has also served his country four years as representative. Sarah J. Arnold, who was born in Oglethorpe County October 2, 1861, married L. F. Edwards, a farmer and cotton manufacturer; she is a devoted Christian and a great worker in the Missionary Baptist Church, to which the entire family belongs. Dr. Woodie Arnold, who was born December 25, 1865, died March 9, 1913, was also a successful physician.

Oliver H. Arnold, Jr., gained his early education in the common schools and by six months of study in Emory College. He left college on account of ill health. While there he became a member of the Chi Phi fraternity.

At the age of fourteen he began employment with the firm of Arnold & Stewart as a salesman. He remained with that one company practically until he was twenty-one years of age. At that date in 1888 he engaged in the retail mercantile business for himself. After thirteen years of a retail business at Machen, Jasper County, Georgia, Mr. Arnold removed in 1901 to Athens and organized the Arnold Grocery Company, a wholesale concern. He was active in this business until 1914, and during that time he also organized the Athens Mattress and Spring Bed Company, which since it was founded in 1908 has been under Mr. Arnold's direct supervision. A part of the time he had his nephew Robert O. Arnold as his assistant, and together they made the factory a very pronounced success. On January 1, 1911, Mr. Arnold took over the management of the Athens Foundry and Machine Works. At that time it was a business hardly to be mentioned among the live concerns of the city. The value of the plant had been greatly depreciated, but taking the business as he found it Mr. Arnold has built it up to a splendid success and the company now has a product that finds a widely extended market. They manufacture brass and iron castings, build and repair engines and all kinds of machinery, and hundreds of farms, mills and shops all over the southeastern states use in some form or other the output of this Athens plant. For a number of years Mr. Arnold has also been a director in several county banks.

He and his entire family have been lifelong democrats. A special distinction belongs to the Arnold family in that when Oliver H. Arnold during 1915-16 represented his home County of Clarke in the State Legislature, he had as fellow members two of his older brothers, all serving from different counties and all born in Oglethorpe County. A parallel to this record cannot probably be found anywhere in the United States, and it is most unusual for three brothers at the same time to wield such an important influence in state legislation.

Mr. Arnold in fraternal matters is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World. Like the rest of the family, he is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

On April 26, 1893, at Machen, Jasper County, Georgia, he married Aurie A. Baynes. She was born in Jasper County, near Shady Dale, on February 18, 1877, a daughter of William E. Baynes and Eugenia A. Baynes of Machen. Her father, William E. Baynes, spent four years of service in the Confederate army. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold have three children: Jennie A. Arnold, born at Machen, Georgia, September 1, 1894; Elizabeth O. Arnold, born at Athens, Georgia, July 15, 1903; and Eugenia A. Arnold, born at Athens, December 25, 1907.

WILLIAM T. THOMPSON, editor, humorist and Christian gentleman, was born at Ravenna, Ohio, August 31, 1812, the first white child born in the

Western Reserve. His father was a Virginian, his mother, a native of Ireland. When only a mere lad, he suffered the loss of both parents. Receiving an appointment as private secretary to James D. Westcott, territorial governor of Florida, he came South, and began the study of law. But nature had not intended him for a lawyer, and in 1835 he found his way to Georgia, the state with which he was ever afterward identified, and settled in Augusta, where he was associated with Judge Longstreet as editor of the *States' Rights Sentinel*, while still pursuing his study of law.

The Seminole war broke out in this year, and Thompson joined the Richmond Blues of Augusta, serving throughout the campaign. At the close of the war he definitely abandoned the study of law for literature, and in 1836, established the first purely literary paper ever published in Georgia—*The Augusta Mirror*. He also married the woman whom he afterwards described as "having blessed the morn, cheered the noon, and brightened the evening" of his life—Miss Caroline A. Carrie of Augusta—and began what was ultimately to prove a successful career as a journalist. Success did not come at first. *The Augusta Mirror* did not pay. Perhaps the interest and enthusiasm which should have been expended upon the budding literature of the time and place found expression in the great political questions which even then were agitating the country and forming the theme of discussion at the county courthouse, the country churchyard, and wherever Southern men assembled.

However it happened, a change had to be made; the young couple removed to Macon and the *Mirror* was merged in the *Family Companion*; this enterprise failing, by reason of uncongenial business connections, they moved again, this time to Madison, Georgia, where Thompson took charge of *The Miscellany*, a weekly published in that town. The paper, already prosperous, increased in public favor under his management. It was for this periodical that the famous "Letters of Major Jones" were written. The major was a typical countryman, a small planter of the middle class; he wrote to Colonel Thompson from his home in "Pineville," Georgia, a naïve account of his courtship of Miss Mary Stallins, and of the various and usually ludicrous episodes and vicissitudes which attended his pursuit and final capture of the affections of this maiden.

Though there is an abundance of bad spelling and a lack of grammar, which in that day was considered a necessary adjunct of humor, the letters were not written in dialect; and the humor, though not of a subtle or delicate order, was not forced. The letters were faithful portrayals of the life and character of the locality; true pictures of a people who were simple and unsophisticated, but honest and kindly, reverent toward God and gentle to women and little children.

These letters were so popular that Thompson was persuaded to collect and publish them in book form; but he valued them lightly, sold them for a trifle, and received a very small portion of the money they brought the publishers.

He wrote also "*The Chronicles of Pineville*," in which the story antedates "*Major Jones's Courtship*," and "*Major Jones's Travels*," and in the line of more serious if less popular literature he wrote a farce called "*The Live Indian*," and a dramatization of "*The Vicar of Wakefield*," which met with a favorable reception in both Europe and America. He also prepared for the press Hotchkiss's "*Codification of the Statute Laws of Georgia*."

In 1845 he joined the poet, Park Benjamin, in the publication of *The Western Continent* in Baltimore, a weekly of which he afterward became sole editor and proprietor.

In 1850 Thompson began the journalistic enterprise with which his name is associated in Georgia. He founded *The Morning News of Savannah*, a paper which he edited continuously and successfully for more than thirty

years, and which still enjoys the favor and reputation that rewarded his efforts in its behalf. The founder of a successful daily is a creator in a different and broader sense from the author of a book or of a character in fiction. He calls into being an entity, a living personality, which wields a power and speaks with an authority greater than the person or persons who may be behind it. It grows and develops with the times and yet retains the imprint and the character which its author has given it. As an editor, Colonel Thompson kept his paper aloof from party politics, but stoutly maintained the doctrines which gave its title to the first paper with which he was associated—The States' Rights Sentinel. In Laurel Grove Cemetery in Savannah is a granite shaft with this inscription:

To the Memory of
WILLIAM TAPPAN THOMPSON
Author and Journalist
Born August 31, 1812
Died March 24, 1882.
Dedicated by the Savannah Morning News
To its
Founder and during thirty-two years
Its faithful and able Editor,
And by the
Georgia Press Association
To a distinguished and lamented member.

WILLIAM J. HARRIS, member of the Federal Trade Commission since 1915; is a native of Cedartown, Georgia, born February 3, 1868. He graduated from the University of Georgia in 1890 with the degree of A. B., and in 1905 married Julia Knox Wheeler, daughter of Gen. Joseph Wheeler of Alabama. For many years he has been identified with various mercantile, financial and insurance enterprises. In 1890 he located at Cedartown and engaged in business; in 1907 organized and became president of the Georgia Fire Insurance Company of Atlanta and of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Cedartown. From July, 1913, to March, 1915, he served by appointment as a director of the United States census and since the 15th of the latter month has held membership on the Federal Trade Commission. Since entering the service of the National Government his official address has, of course, been Washington, District of Columbia. He has been somewhat prominent as a Georgia democrat and has served as lieutenant-colonel on the staff of Governor W. Y. Atkinson.

MARION COLUMBUS EDWARDS. More than a quarter of a century has passed since Mr. Marion C. Edwards began the practice of law at Dawson. His success as a lawyer has been accompanied by a large and active participation in business and public affairs. At all times he has manifested a profound interest in those movements and activities which represent the best in a community's life, whether financially, socially or morally. He has been first among those men who in the last quarter of a century have brought Dawson into prominence among the smaller cities of the state.

A native of Stewart County, Georgia, Judge Edwards comes of a prominent Southern family. One of his grandfathers was distinguished by service in the Revolutionary war. The Edwards family located in North Carolina, having come from Virginia. The family name was founded in this country by two brothers from England, one of whom located in New York and the other in Virginia, and the latter branch, from which Judge Edwards is descended, was intermingled with the prominent families of Spinks and Hornadys. Judge Edwards' father was also M. C. Edwards, and made a

notable record as captain in the Confederate army, as teacher and county school commissioner, and also served as state senator from Randolph County. The mother of Judge Edwards was Tommie Roquemore, descended from the South Carolina Roquemores, who came from France to escape the Protestant persecution following the massacre of St. Bartholemew. Representatives of the Roquemore family have spread over South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia and Florida.

Besides Judge Edwards two of his brothers have gained distinction in the legal profession. E. W. Edwards is a prominent lawyer at Valdosta, Georgia. John S. Edwards, who has given service on the Tax Commission of Florida, recently was elected judge of the Circuit Court of the Southern District. The oldest brother of Judge Edwards was a successful insurance man in Little Rock, Arkansas, and was killed in a street car accident. There are also four sisters: Mrs. S. A. Stanley, a well known church worker at Ocala, Florida; Mrs. A. T. Buchanan, who now holds a position in the United States service; Miss Susie Edwards, who has gained more than a local reputation through Georgia as a teacher of expression; while Helen Edwards, the youngest, is a writer who uses her pen with great charm and ability and is a contributor to several papers.

Judge M. C. Edwards was graduated LL. B. from the University of Georgia in 1890. He had previously begun teaching school at the age of sixteen and spent five years in that vocation. Thus he paid largely for his higher education and has been a vigorous worker in the ranks from early youth. While in university at Athens he was president of the Phi Kappa Literary Society.

In 1890 Judge Edwards began the practice of law at Dawson and has since enjoyed a large clientage in all the courts in adjacent counties. In 1891 he edited the Dawson Journal. Much of his time has been taken from his profession in order to look after varied and important business and civic interests. He is now judge of the City Court of Dawson, a position to which he was first elected in 1906, and he served several years as city attorney. He has filled the office of judge of the City Court for three successive terms. He is also president of the Democratic Executive Committee, chairman of the Dawson Bar Association and president of the Dawson School Board.

Other interests make him an important factor in financial and industrial affairs. He has been president of the Bank of Dawson since 1911, and is one of the largest stockholders in this institution. The bank has a capital stock of \$100,000. He is also one of the largest land holders in Terrell County. He is a director in the Dawson Telephone Company, is a director of the Southern Timber Company, a \$100,000 corporation whose operations are largely in the State of Florida, and is a former director and vice president of the City National Bank.

At one time he also held the office of judge of the County Court. He has been a member of various literary and social clubs and has been president of most of the organizations in which he was an active member. Though not a member, he was reared in the Baptist Church.

On April 25, 1894, Judge Edwards married Sallie Will Pickett, a daughter of Capt. T. H. and A. E. Pickett. Captain Pickett has been a prominent lawyer of Dawson for many years and has also served as mayor of that city. Mrs. Edwards' mother was a member of the Davenport family, well known socially and politically in Georgia. Mrs. Edwards' brothers, Smith, D. C., King, Toombs and Tom Pickett, are all prominent men of affairs. Her only sister, Mrs. Woolsey, is the wife of T. S. Woolsey, a professor at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, a grandson of the former president of Yale.

Judge and Mrs. Edwards have five children: Marian, Davenport, William, Tom Pickett and Elizabeth. The daughter Marian was liberally educated and spent one year in Europe studying the language and is now the wife of Mr. M. Cronin of Washington, District of Columbia, at present democratic candidate for Congress from the Second Iowa District.

HYATT M. PATTERSON has for more than a third of a century been identified with the undertaking business in Atlanta, and his name is distinctive of standards of service such as are associated with no other funeral director in the State of Georgia. He is in fact the oldest man in the business in the state.

Born in Morrow County, Ohio, June 25, 1851, he comes of an old American family. However, the Pattersons were originally from Ireland, and when Mr. Patterson of Atlanta was on a tour of the British Isles and France in 1906 he visited the Town of Larne in Ireland, where his great-great-grandfather Patterson had once had his home. Mr. Patterson's grandfather was John Patterson, a native of Pennsylvania. The father, Ebenezer Finley Patterson, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, December 25, 1814, spent his entire life as an Ohio farmer, and died February 10, 1878. Ebenezer F. Patterson married Mary Brumfield Hyatt. She was born near Wooster, Wayne County, Ohio, April 6, 1820, and died August 19, 1899. Both she and her husband now rest in the cemetery at Chesterville, Morrow County, Ohio. Her father was Meshack Hyatt, who was born in Ohio of Scotch descent. The original home of the Hyatts was near Carlisle, Scotland. Meshack Hyatt was born December 24, 1791, and died January 4, 1869, at the age of seventy-seven years and eight days. He married Sarah Brumfield, who was born April 23, 1792, and died July 15, 1870, aged seventy-eight years, two months and twenty-two days. Hyatt M. Patterson was the fourth of five children, three sons and two daughters. The only other one still living is his sister, Mrs. Sarah Harbison of Spencerville, Allen County, Ohio. The two brothers and one sister now deceased were named Theodore Frelinghuysen Patterson, Columbus Ohio Patterson and Mrs. Rebecca Jane Carson, wife of William Theodore Carson.

The early life of Hyatt M. Patterson was spent on his father's farm in Morrow County, Ohio. He attended a school conducted in a building that stood on his father's farm, and afterwards for two years was a student in Greentown Academy at Perryville, Richland County. Though Mr. Patterson has now been identified with the undertaking business forty-four years, he tried some other lines at the beginning of his career. In 1869 he went to Spencerville, Allen County, Ohio, and entered the general store of Joseph H. Harbison, the husband of his sister, as a clerk. This employment continued about one year. During the winter of 1870-71 he taught a country school in Allen County, Ohio. In the spring of 1871 he entered a school of telegraphy at Akron, conducted by J. P. Abernathy. All the money he had saved while teaching was paid to Mr. Abernathy for three months of instruction in the telegraph school. At the end of the three months he was given a diploma, but never utilized it and never had charge of a telegraph key in a regular paid service in his life. On leaving the telegraph school he found work in the stove foundry of Taplin, Rice & Company at Akron, and that kept him with employment until the spring of 1872.

In March, 1872, he went to Newburg, which is now the Eighteenth Ward of the City of Cleveland. On March 2, 1872, he began his apprenticeship as an undertaker with Charles Thomas of Newburg. That was practically forty-four years ago, and from that day to this Mr. Patterson has had no regular business and has never allowed any important interests to interfere with his long and faithful service in this one important calling among men's activities. For nine years he was a faithful worker under Mr. Thomas, but on August 28, 1881, resigned, and a few days later, on September 2d, arrived in Atlanta.

The first year of his residence at Atlanta was spent in the employ of George R. Boaz, a local undertaker. In 1882 he engaged in business on his own account at 20 Lloyd Street in what is known as the Old Markham House Block. On May 18, 1896, a big fire in Atlanta destroyed the entire block, including Mr. Patterson's complete establishment. His next location was at

a point on Peachtree Street near Five Points. That was his business home for eight years. In 1904 he removed to his present quarters, which he now owns, at 96 North Forsythe Street, and there he has one of the most modern and best equipped undertaking establishments in Georgia, or for that matter in the entire South. Eight years ago his only son, Frederick Wakefield Patterson, became a partner, and since the firm has been H. M. Patterson & Son.

As undertakers and funeral directors the name of H. M. Patterson & Son has long been a household word in Atlanta and all over the northwestern part of the state. The senior member is now the oldest funeral director in the entire state from the standpoint of length of service. There are few men in any line of occupation who have been continuously at work for forty-four years. His activities in Atlanta have continued uninterrupted for thirty-four years. In that time he has officiated at the burial of many of Georgia's most noted people, including Alexander H. Stephens on March 8, 1883, who died while governor of Georgia; Hon. Joseph E. Brown, who was Georgia's famous war governor; Allen D. Candler, Joseph M. Terrell, Sam Jones, A. O. Bacon and many others.

He has also made himself a leader in all professional organizations and activities. For nine years he was president of the Georgia State Board of Embalmers, serving four years under Governor Allen D. Candler and five years under Governor Joseph M. Terrell. He is a member of the National Funeral Directors' Association of the United States and is now its second vice president. For three different years he served as president of the Georgia State Funeral Directors' Association. Mr. Patterson is a member and trustee of the First Christian Church of Atlanta. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men, and for the past twenty consecutive years has represented his Odd Fellows lodge, Capital Lodge No. 60, in the grand lodge of the state. He has been a member of that order since 1878, for thirty-seven years, and has been treasurer of the Atlanta lodge for the past fifteen years.

On December 30, 1880, Mr. Patterson married Miss Clara Wakefield, who was born and reared in Birmingham, England. They have two children. Frederick Wakefield Patterson is the son already mentioned; and the daughter is Claude Brumfield, now Mrs. Benjamin F. Noble of Montgomery, Alabama.

ALBERT BUNYEAN KIEFFER. The judiciary of Effingham County contains no more honored or respected name than that of Hon. Albert Bunyea Kieffer, whose services in the capacity of ordinary, at Springfield, have been of a character to establish him firmly in the confidence of the people among whom his life has been passed. During a long and useful career he has been engaged in a variety of pursuits, his energies having invaded the fields of education, merchandising and finance, and his contributions to the welfare and advancement of the community have always been of a substantial and lasting nature.

Judge Kieffer was born April 1, 1859, in Effingham County, Georgia, and is a son of Allen Newton and Georgia Ann Rebecca (Dasher) Kieffer. The family is well known in Effingham County, where the father was born April 21, 1829, and the mother in 1836, and they were married in 1856. Allen N. Kieffer passed his life as a farmer and planter, accumulated a satisfying property and died in November, 1911, the mother having passed away many years before, in April, 1863. They were the parents of two children: Samuel Napoleon and Albert Bunyea.

Albert B. Kieffer derived his early education in the public schools of Springfield, which he attended for about five years, then going to Screven County and completing his studies. He entered upon his career as an educator and for some years was widely known as one of the popular and efficient teachers of Effingham and Screven counties, but subsequently removed to

Bulloch County, where for fifteen years he was identified with business houses in clerical capacities, being an expert bookkeeper. Returning to Effingham County, he continued to follow the same vocation for several years, and in the meantime became interested in a mercantile business, with which he is still connected. His activities in the financial field have made him a director and stockholder in institutions at Springfield and Guyton, and have gained him also a directorship in the Peoples Bank at Sardis. In both banking and business circles his reputation is that of a capable, strong and reliable operator, who is progressive in his methods and prompt in the discharge of his obligations.

In civic affairs Judge Kieffer has always taken an active and helpful part and his citizenship has been of the sort that has assisted his community to grow. A staunch democrat in politics, he has on numerous occasions been elected to public office, having for four years acted in the capacity of chairman of the board of county commissioners of Effingham County. He became the candidate of his party for the office of ordinary, or probate judge, to which he was duly elected, and in which he has displayed strict impartiality in handling and disposing of the cases that have come before him. A man of true judicial temperament and capacity, it is the opinion of many that he can retain the probate judgeship as long as he cares to hold that office. Judge Kieffer is a Master Mason and is chancellor commander of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias. In fraternal life, as in other avenues of activity, he has many friends and admirers.

Judge Kieffer was married to Miss Grovenstein, daughter of George W. and Cornelia N. (Metzger) Grovenstein, of Effingham County, and to this union there have been born these children: Georgia Cornelia, aged twenty-six years; Allen Napoleon, twenty-four years old; Claude Florence, aged twenty-two years; and Ruth Elizabeth, who is ten years old.

JAMES M. RUDOLPH. Depending upon his own resources in the acquiring of his higher academic and his professional education, James Monroe Rudolph showed himself possessed of the self-reliance and pertinacity of purpose that ever augur for success, and that success has not been denied to him is indicated by his high standing as one of the representative members of the bar of the Cherokee Judicial Circuit and by his prominence and influence as one of the liberal and public-spirited citizens of Dalton, the thriving judicial center and metropolis of Whitfield County.

Mr. Rudolph was born at Forsyth, Monroe County, Georgia, on the 4th of September, 1870, and is a son of Wiley Monroe Rudolph and Savannah (Davis) Rudolph. Wiley M. Rudolph was born at Clarksville, Montgomery County, Tennessee, and as a youth he learned the trade of machinist and gunsmith, and during the Civil war he gave effective service to the Confederacy both in the manufacturing and repairing of firearms used by the soldiers and also by enlisting finally in the ranks of the brave "Boys in gray" and serving as a soldier during the closing period of the great conflict. After the close of the war he settled at Forsyth, Georgia, where he met and eventually wedded Miss Savannah Davis, a daughter of John V. and Mary (Walker) Davis, who were natives of Monroe County, where also their daughter was born. At Forsyth Mr. Rudolph was engaged in the mercantile and photographic business until 1874, when he removed with his family to Dalton, where he successfully continued in the retail mercantile business until his death, in 1876, at the age of forty-two years, his wife surviving him and being still a resident of Dalton. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, was a man of ability and worth, and ever commanded unequivocal popular esteem. His widow eventually contracted a second marriage, by becoming the wife of Capt. Thomas L. Wheeler of Dalton, who represented his native State of Georgia as a valiant soldier of the Confederacy, and whose death occurred in 1888. Of the four

children of the first marriage the eldest was John A., who died in 1902, at Nashville, Tennessee, where he was the owner and operator of planing mills; the subject of this review was the next in order of birth; William R. is engaged in the book and news business in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee; and Arthur W. maintains his home at Dalton. By her second marriage the mother of Mr. Rudolph likewise had four children: Charles G. Wheeler, the eldest of the number, is a merchant in the City of Atlanta; Mary T. is an expert stenographer and as such is employed in her home City of Dalton; and Eunice and Mattie remain with their widowed mother in this city.

James M. Rudolph was but six years of age at the time of his father's death, and when a mere boy he began to contribute to the support of the family. At the age of fifteen years, after having availed himself of the advantages of the public schools, he determined to acquire the art of stenography, and he accomplished this by studying without an instructor during his otherwise leisure hours. As a youth he learned the trade of miller, and worked steadily in the Dalton Flour Mills for a period of four years. The inhalation of the flour dust seriously affected his health, and he therefore sought some other means of making a living. Removing, in 1893, to Cedartown, Polk County, he there became a public stenographer and in the meanwhile devoted every possible moment to the study of law, without the aid of a preceptor. His close application and receptive mind enabled him to make substantial progress, and in 1897 he was admitted to the bar by Judge Charles N. Janes, presiding on the bench of the Superior Court. He initiated the practice of his profession at Cedartown, but in 1899 he returned to Dalton, where he has continued in successful practice to the present time, and where he now controls a large and representative law business. He was appointed official court reporter of the Superior Court of the Cherokee Judicial District by Judge A. W. Fite, retained this position some time and was pronounced by Judge Fite to be the most accurate court reporter and stenographer the latter had ever known.

Mr. Rudolph is aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the democratic party and as a member of the Board of Aldermen of Dalton he took a leading part in furthering the municipal improvements that have proved of great benefit to the city, especially in street paving, the construction of a new waterworks system and the bringing of the city schools up to high standard. To achieve these ends he worked earnestly to promote the issuing of the municipal bonds in the amount of \$125,000. For eleven years Mr. Rudolph was local attorney for the Southern Railroad, a position which he resigned in 1912. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Mr. Rudolph passed the year 1911 in Colorado, in company with his wife, who was afflicted with pulmonary disease and who was compelled to pass the greater part of her time in that state, where she died early in 1915 in Canyon City. Mr. Rudolph owns a fine farm three miles distant from Dalton and is specially successful as a horticulturist, his farm showing fine varieties of fruit, especially apples, pears and peaches.

June 1, 1899, recorded the marriage of Mr. Rudolph to Miss Edna Morris of Cedartown, a daughter of James M. Morris. Edna E., the elder of the two children, died in October, 1913, at the age of eleven years; and Morris Monroe was born September 15, 1904, he being with his father in Dalton, Georgia.

February 16, 1916, Mr. Rudolph married Miss Kate Brooker, a younger daughter of John W. Brooker, a member of one of the most prominent families of the county and a gallant Confederate veteran who participated in the battle of Chickamauga and in Johnson's army during the one hundred days retreat to Atlanta, being a member of Company B, Thirty-ninth Georgia Regiment.

EDWIN K. LUMPKIN. The impartial enforcement of wholesome laws belong to the quickening current of the times, and the medium through which many of the benefits must come is the able, far-sighted, alert lawyer, who has a keen sense of conscious obligation. Not always is great ability associated with this consciousness, but neither is it always lacking.

The Athens Bar offers a notable example of unusual legal talent, combined with a high sense of professional duty, in Edwin K. Lumpkin, who is acknowledged to be one of the ablest members of the legal fraternity in Clarke County and the surrounding section.

Edwin K. Lumpkin was born January 1, 1856, at Marion, Alabama, in the home of his maternal grandfather, Gen. Edwin King, who fought in the Mexican and Indian wars, and afterwards settled where Marion now is, becoming a large planter and a man of great influence in the early days of Alabama. Mr. Lumpkin was named for his grandfather.

Athens, Georgia, was the home of his paternal grandfather, Judge Joseph Henry Lumpkin, the first chief justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, and held that office until his death, in 1867. Chief Justice Lumpkin was a man of great prominence as a lawyer, and later as a judge, and in the political life of Georgia, and a man of honor, influence, position and wealth.

In his infancy, the parents of Edwin K. Lumpkin (W. W. Lumpkin and his mother) returned to Athens, Georgia, and here the youth grew to manhood, with the advantages that culture and social position could give. In 1873 he graduated from the University of Georgia, together with class-mates, among whom were Joel Hurt, now of Atlanta, and Judge John L. Hardeman, of Macon. He had chosen civil engineering as a career, and followed that profession for some three years, and for the four succeeding years was interested in farming and surveying. His active brain was not satisfied, however, and he is next found an ardent student of law, his preceptor being ex-Senator Pope Barrow. In 1878 he was admitted to the Bar at the Oconee Superior Court, and immediately located at Athens, and attracted attention not only by his legal ability, but his unusual capacity and willingness to work and give time and attention to the dry and more or less burdensome details of the profession. And since then his wide and varied experience has resulted in comprehensive familiarity with legal principles and precedence, that goes far to prevent faulty judgment in presenting claims for clients that have not a good legal foundation.

Mr. Lumpkin has been, to some degree, a general practitioner, but what has interested him most has been a form of practice which may perhaps be called anti-corporation practice. He has been connected with a number of large and important cases, among others, in which he was a moving factor, the litigation with the Southern Mutual Insurance Company, to compel them to distribute among its past policy-holders, as well as the then present ones, the accumulated surplus, in 1885, which amounted to more than a million dollars; his position being, that, in justice and law, the past policy-holders, having contributed, were proportionately entitled to share in the surplus with the then present policy-holders.

In 1888 Mr. Lumpkin formed a partnership with W. B. Burnette, the firm being Lumpkin & Burnette, and becoming one of great strength, the said partnership continuing until the death of Mr. Burnette, since which time he has practiced alone, until recently, his son, Edwin K. Lumpkin, Jr., has been taken into partnership by Mr. Lumpkin.

In 1878 Mr. Lumpkin was united in marriage with Miss Mary B. Thomas, who was a daughter of John G. Thomas, who was a large planter, and later a prominent citizen of Milledgeville, Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Lumpkin have a family of nine children, five daughters and four sons. The family are affiliated with the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Lumpkin is a great reader and very fond of literary pursuits. His hobby, if it might be called a hobby, is his garden, his house and his home.

He is not formally identified with any organization, with the exception of the Masonic fraternity, with which he became connected a number of years ago. He not only has never sought office, but, on the contrary, is among the comparative few, who do not desire public life, but much prefer the freedom of private life.

GARLAND MORDECAI JONES. Complimentary adjectives are perhaps superfluous in the characterization of such a lawyer and legislator as our subject; they are equally unnecessary in defining the status of the family of which he is a representative, although in each case they slip involuntarily from the pen of the reviewer from time to time. A recital of the major facts in the life of Garland M. Jones is the primary object of this article, but we cannot forbear noting in some detail the ancestral history of his family and the career of his father, both being topics of especial interest.

The Jones family of which our subject is a member is one of aristocratic Virginia stock; and in its allied branches it includes lines from the well-known old Virginia families of Spratley, Young and Bennett, mingling of clean, vigorous blood that cannot be too highly appreciated as a constitutional heritage. Richard Bennett was one of those "fifty-two nobles, knights and gentlemen of Great Britain and the Province," who, between 1606 and 1776 were successive governors of Virginia. Governor Bennett—the earliest American ancestor of Mr. Jones—had a daughter who became the wife of Francis Young, an attache of Governor Braddock for a period of years preceding the Revolution. It is interesting to note how the civic interest of these two forefathers of our subject seems revived as a family trait in this descendant of theirs of the sixth and fifth generation, respectively. A daughter of the Bennett-Young marriage was Nancy Young, who married John Jones, were the parents of Dr. R. W. Jones, the father of Hon. Garland M. Jones. The name of Doctor Jones is one of such distinction that we devote a separate paragraph to a narration of the chief facts of his life.

Greenville County was the native home of R. W. Jones. Another leading family of that neighborhood was Mr. Spratley, whose daughter, Bettie Sue, was a childhood friend of the young lad in the Jones household. This attachment developed into a romance culminating in the marriage of these two representatives of old Virginia families. The keen mind of R. W. Jones had found the satisfaction, denied to many, of the best education possible in his period. His specialization centered in the natural sciences, for which he had a talent amounting almost to genius. A high point in his career was reached when, though still a very young man for such an honor, he was made president of Emory and Henry College, at Abingdon, Virginia. In 1876 he was called to one of the highest educational institutions in the land, and in a double capacity: the University of Mississippi needed him, as professor of chemistry and as vice chancellor of the institution. Doctor Jones accepted the position and established his home and family at Oxford, Mississippi, the seat of the university and there he remained for more than thirty years; active in the performance of his scholarly duties and exercising a fatherly interest in the young men who frequented his classes, his office and all the familiar haunts of the school and town. In the year 1908 he retired, spending his last days at Laurel, Mississippi, where his fruitful life closed at the age of seventy-seven years.

It was during Doctor Jones' connection with Emory and Henry College that the son was born who was christened Garland Mordecai. Abingdon, Virginia, was the place of his nativity and the date was June 6, 1873. As a boy, Garland Jones was sent to the Webb School of Tennessee. He next entered the church college of which his father had for a time been chief executive, but completed his course for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Mississippi in 1893. In this same institution, where his father was then a leading figure, Mr. Jones spent another year, leaving the institution with a second degree—that of Bachelor of Laws. During his five years in the state

institution, he had made a rather spectacular record in oratory. He entered every contest in forensic speaking and without exception won first honors in all. Ambitious to secure every possible advantage before entering upon his profession, young Garland Jones next entered Washington and Lee University, where he mastered a post-graduate course in law. Being thus exceptionally well equipped for independent work as a lawyer, he embarked upon his career.

In first locating as a lawyer, Mr. Jones chose West Point, Mississippi, as his scene of action. There he spent four years, his successes gradually and swiftly increasing, until 1898, when he severed his connection with Messrs. Critz and Beckett, his partners, and went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he entered upon practice alone. During this period of his professional life, Garland Jones gave his time almost exclusively to the cases of western corporations. Among the organizations which his skill has thus served, are the American National Bank of Kansas City; the Central Trust Company of the same city; the Webb City Bank of Webb City, Missouri; the Central Advertising Company and other western concerns, besides numerous eastern companies. While in the Missouri city, Mr. Jones was a prominent member of the Kansas City Bar Association and had a large and desirable social acquaintance in the city. It was from Newnan, Georgia, however, that he chose his life companion. This young lady was Miss Lucile Thompson, daughter of Berryman T. Thompson, an especially prominent banker of this city. Details regarding Mr. Berryman's career and personality will be added below.

The Thompson-Jones marriage took place on November 14, 1906, at Newnan. Two years later, the young pair took up their residence in Mrs. Jones' native city. In a short time Garland Jones had become one of Newnan's foremost lawyers and one of the most popular men in this section of the state. Five years after he had become a Georgian and a citizen of Newnan he was chosen to represent the people of his district in the State Legislature. He served with distinction during the 1913-1914 term and in the latter year was elected to serve during the term 1915-1916. Independent and forceful in thought and speech, Mr. Jones makes his presence felt in the law-making body of the state; not from any vain desire for prominence, but from a combination of clear-sightedness, of conscientiousness and of energy. A recent worthy law of Georgia's enactment is the result of a bill of which he was the author, namely: that providing for the erection of the Georgia Training School for Wayward Girls. The buildings for this institution were erected in 1913, and the school is supported by an appropriation from state funds of \$20,000 annually. The discussion of this bill was a violent and bitter one, many of the legislators refusing to see the seriousness of the need and the sacredness of the obligation toward unfortunates of the state. The final vote was not taken until after a senatorial amendment had been made and then stood 115 ayes to 46 nays. Mr. Jones has been active and efficient as a member of the ways and means committee. He has also emphatically demonstrated his ability as a legislative debater in the matter of the Tax Equalization Law, of which he was a vigorous champion. So closely raged the contest regarding that law that the legislators tied in voting and the vote of the speaker saved its life. This keen, close clash of mind upon mind, this use of all one's weapons of logic, of legal learning, of verbal effectiveness—these constitute the arena in which Mr. Jones is his strongest, most alert, most effective self. His friends look for greater political honors for him.

In his practice as an attorney, Mr. Jones is regularly retained by the Newnan Banking Company and by the McIntosh Cotton Mills of Newnan. Since he became a resident of Georgia, Mr. Jones has taken much interest in the raising of cotton and now has full charge of the fine plantation belonging to Mrs. Jones' father, a property of 3,500 acres and not excelled for beauty and fertility by any in Middle Georgia. Mr. Jones is addicted to

motoring and finds in golf his favorite muscular recreation. He is president of the Newnan Golf Club. Of fraternal societies, he is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He and his wife are eminent among the Methodists of the city and state, Mrs. Jones being an important officer of the Missionary Society as well as being otherwise active, and her husband serving the church as a steward and as a member of the North Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church Society.

As the Thompson family is so closely associated with the affairs of Garland Jones and his wife, Lucile Thompson Jones, it is consistent that we should here note the main details of the interesting achievements and high standing of Mrs. Jones' father, Berryman T. Thompson. In the metropolis of the state his birth occurred, on February 18, 1853, his parents, James C. and Lucinda G. (Shumate) Thompson, residents of Atlanta, but natives of De Kalb County, Georgia. Berryman Thompson received a collegiate education, being a graduate of the University of Georgia, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He became interested in law and gave twenty years of his life to the study and practice of that profession. He became a resident of Newnan. In 1877 he married Miss Susan J. Longino, the daughter of a Campbell County (Georgia) family. Two children were born to the Thompsons. Charles L., the only son, died at the age of twenty-one. The only daughter, Lucile, is Mrs. Garland M. Jones, to whom this sketch has frequently referred. Mr. Thompson's enterprise and ability have made no slight impression on the City of Newnan and the surrounding vicinity. He was one of the organizers of the Newnan Banking Company, organized in 1894, with a capital of \$55,000, which has been increased by its earnings to its present capital of \$125,000, its surplus and undivided profits now being \$100,000. He was also one of the organizers and is the president of the McIntosh Cotton Mills, a company manufacturing cotton yarns. This factory employs about 100 persons, giving support to approximately four times that number. When organized, these mills had a local capital of \$187,000, in 1906, and since that time has invested about \$300,000. Mr. Thompson, is, moreover, engaged quite extensively in the production of cotton and corn. He is the owner of several fine farms and is, indeed, interested in every productive phase of human endeavor. He has the reputation of being a leader in all movements tending to the best development of his city and county. He and his son-in-law are typical Southern gentlemen with the twentieth century spirit, progressive, genial and generous.

ISHAM H. GOSS, M. D. Dependent in his youth upon his own resources in making possible the realization of his high ambition to prepare himself for the profession which he has signally dignified and honored by his character and services, Dr. Isham Hamilton Goss is recognized as a man of specially fine professional attainments and as one of the really distinguished physicians and surgeons of his native state, where he is engaged in the active practice of his profession in the City of Athens and controls a business which in its scope and importance affords the best attestation of his skill in and his assiduous devotion to the humane work of his chosen vocation.

Doctor Goss was born in Banks County, Georgia, on the 28th of April, 1853, and is a son of Rev. William Rayburn Goss and Elizabeth Ann (Mitchell) Goss, the former of whom was born in Elbert County, this state, and the latter in Jackson County. The father of the doctor was an able and honored clergyman of the Baptist Church and labored with all consecrated zeal and devotion in his high calling until he was summoned to his reward, his death having occurred in 1887, in Commerce, Jackson County, which had long been his place of residence. He was sixty-seven years of age at the time of his demise and was a member of a family that has given in previous generations many earnest representatives to the Christian ministry in the State of Georgia. His cherished and devoted wife, whose life was a veritable beati-

tude, entered into eternal rest in 1877, at the age of fifty-seven years. They became the parents of three sons and three daughters, only one of whom is now living—Dr. Isham H. Goss.

The services of the father of Doctor Goss were not in a material sense rewarded in proportion to their earnestness, insofar as temporal returns were concerned, and though he was able to provide well for his family it was not within his power to give to the doctor the financial assistance necessary for the completion of a professional education. The ambition of the son was one of self-reliance and determination and he held as insuperable no obstacle that obstructed his path toward the goal of his ambition, with the result that in attaining to his desired ends he built the ladder upon which he rose to the desired plane.

Dr. Goss acquired his early education at Homer, Banks County, Georgia, and at Hebron Academy in the same county, and through this medium he prepared himself for college. In preparation for his chosen profession, he finally provided the financial reinforcement which made it possible for him to enter upon a course of study in the medical department of the University of Louisville, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the Class of 1875 and from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He has thus been engaged in the practice of his profession for a period of forty years, and he has made these years count consecutively in large and worthy achievement in his exacting vocation. The professional novitiate of Doctor Goss was served at Fort Lamar, Madison County, Georgia, and his work but spurred his ambition, as has proved true throughout his entire active career as a physician and surgeon. From Fort Lamar the doctor went to New York City, in 1879, where he took the full course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, now the medical department of Columbia University. He completed this term of study and returned to Georgia and resumed his practice at Fort Lamar where he remained eleven years. He then returned to the national metropolis, where, in 1889-90, he took post-graduate courses at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, New York Polyclinic and Loomis Laboratory. At the conclusion of this work he established his residence in the City of Athens, Georgia, where he practiced until 1894 when he again returned to New York in October and took post-graduate course at the Columbia University Medical Department, and in 1895 two months at Johns Hopkins Medical School. He then returned to Athens where he has since continued vigorously in the arduous work of his profession, in which he has not spared himself in either a mental or physical way and in which, while his financial rewards have been ample and well merited, he has shown the utmost loyalty and self-abnegation, with deep appreciation of the responsibilities which his skill and his service involve. It is entirely safe to say, as being altogether justified, that no physician in Northeast Georgia controls a larger and more representative practice than this distinguished and revered citizen of Athens.

Doctor Goss is actively identified with the Clarke County Medical Society, the Eighth District Medical Society, the Medical Association of Georgia, the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, the Association of Southern Railway Surgeons, the Southern Medical Association, the American Medical Association and the American Congress of Surgeons. He served six years as a member of the Georgia State Board of Medical Examiners, in which he held official position during the greater part of this period, having been president and also having served as secretary of the board. He is a member of the directorate of the Georgia State Sanitarium at Alto, Georgia. He is surgeon for the Southern Railway and for the leading business corporations in his home city, and is known and honored as one of the leading representatives of his profession in Northeast Georgia.

In the time honored Masonic fraternity Doctor Goss has received the

thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, besides being a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His deep laid political convictions make him an uncompromising advocate of the cause of the democratic party. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On the 28th day of July, 1878, Doctor Goss wedded Miss Martha Everlela Montgomery of Fort Lamar, this state, she having been a daughter of the late Captain Montgomery, who served with marked distinction as a captain in the Confederate army during the war between the states. Mrs. Goss passed away on the 14th day of March, 1899.

Doctor Goss's daughter, Agnes Clifton, is a graduate of Lucy Cobb Institute and the Carnegie Library School of Atlanta, Georgia, being now the librarian of the State Normal School at Athens, Georgia; and his son, Ralph Montgomery Goss, followed in his father's footsteps and became a physician, practicing medicine and surgery in the City of Athens. In 1901 he graduated at the University of Georgia with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in the George Washington University, Washington City, he was graduated in 1906 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After his graduation he served four years as a member of the staff of physicians of Mount Sinai Hospital in the City of New York, where he gained most valuable clinical experience, and since 1910, he has been practicing medicine and surgery.

In 1903, Doctor Goss was married to his present wife, who was Miss Virginia Campbell Anderson of Clarkesville, Tennessee, the marriage taking place on January 27th at Christ Church Cathedral, New Orleans, Louisiana. Mrs. Goss, on her father's side, is a descendant of the distinguished Nelson and Cary families of Virginia, and on her mother's side, of the Oteys of Virginia and Tennessee. Bishop James Hervey Otey, the first bishop of the Episcopal Church of Tennessee and founder of the University of the South at Sewanee, was the brother of her grandfather.

WILLIAM HOWARD PARKINSON. Representing the first class ability and skill of his profession and enjoying a large general practice, Doctor Parkinson is one of the young physicians and surgeons of Marietta who has quickly taken front rank in their profession. He began practice with an excellent equipment and the test of real practice found him qualified for this important service among the social professions. He is also regarded as one of Marietta's public spirited citizens, and represents the best stock of the South, which through different generations has been identified with the agricultural, business and professional activities of Georgia and South Carolina.

William Howard Parkinson was born in Cherokee County, Georgia, August 21, 1878, a son of William Howard and Lulu (Dean) Parkinson. Both his parents were natives of Cherokee County, and the Parkinson and Dean families have been represented in Georgia and South Carolina for a number of generations. Rev. Thomas Parkinson, the great-grandfather of Doctor Parkinson, was born in South Carolina and for many years was active in the ministry of the Baptist Church in that state and also in Cobb County, Georgia. He married a Miss McConnell. The grandfather was also Thomas Parkinson, a planter, slave owner and sawmill operator, born in Cass County, and for many years one of its foremost citizens. He married Mary Putnam, who died in 1901 at Marietta at the age of seventy-nine. Her father, Worth Putnam, was for many years a planter and before the war a slave owner, and lived to the great age of ninety-six years. The Parkinsons through all the generations have been identified with the Baptist Church.

William Howard Parkinson, Sr., father of the doctor, was born at Acworth,

Georgia, in 1851, and did his important life work as a merchant and planter. He was the pioneer in introducing into Cobb County scientific agricultural methods, and was particularly an advocate and practitioner of deep plowing as a solution of the problem of how to raise larger crops. By his practical methods he was successful in growing nine bales of cotton on five acres of land, and this achievement attracted so much attention that people came from miles around to view his cotton fields. Partly as a result of his example and through a better understanding of scientific agriculture in general, this record crop has since been many times surpassed. He continued actively engaged in merchandising and in scientific farming until his death in 1894 at the age of forty-three. He was prominent in the local agricultural societies. His widow, who is still living at the old family home at Woodstock is a granddaughter of Lemuel A. Dean, who was born in South Carolina and after the war settled at Atlanta and had large possessions in local real estate and was a man of wealth and influence. His son, Dr. William Howard Dean, the father of Mrs. Parkinson, was a native of Newton County, Georgia, and a graduate in medicine from the Augusta Medical College. He served as a surgeon during the Confederate war, and afterwards for many years practiced in Woodstock, Cherokee County. The last twenty years of his life were devoted largely to the ministry of the Baptist Church in Woodstock. His death occurred in 1913 at the age of eighty-nine. His wife was Emily Benson, who was born in Cobb County and died at Woodstock in 1908 at the age of seventy-eight. William H. and Lula (Dean) Parkinson, were the parents of six children, namely: Lela, wife of Edward Stephens, of Woodstock, Cherokee County; Dr. William H.; Oscar Dean, a merchant at Woodstock; Jesse Dean, a railroad man at Etawah, Tennessee; Paul, a traveling salesman with headquarters in New York City; and Ernest Vaughn, a civil engineer by profession and at present connected with the United States Geological Survey at Washington.

William Howard Parkinson received his early education in the Woodstock public schools. In 1896 he became a student in the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating M. D. with the class of 1899. For nine years he was in active practice at Woodstock, and had a large patronage in the village and country district surrounding that town. In solid ability he was qualified for a larger field and as a result of experience eventually left Woodstock and in 1908 opened his offices in Marietta, where he enjoys a large city practice and also a country patronage that demands all his energies and time. Doctor Parkinson is also local surgeon for the Louisville & Nashville Railway.

He has served several years as secretary of the Cobb County Medical Society and is a member of the Georgia State Society and the American Medical Association. In Masonry he has taken a number of the degrees and is a member of the Mystic Shrine, is a democrat in politics, and is serving as a deacon in the Marietta Baptist Church. His recreations are found in outdoor life. He is fond of baseball and usually spends a week or more each year hunting and fishing in Florida.

On December 31, 1910, at Marietta Doctor Parkinson married Miss Emma Lela Grambling, who was born in Atlanta, a daughter of Thomas and Emma (Johnson) Grambling. Mrs. Parkinson is an active member of the Methodist Church. She is a graduate of the Wesleyan College at Randolph, Georgia, and of the Woman's College of Lynchburg, Virginia. She takes much part in social affairs, and particularly in the organizations connected with the charitable and missionary efforts of her church. They are the parents of two children, both born in Marietta: Thomas Grambling, born January 4, 1912; and Jane Dean, born August 18, 1914.

THOMAS B. RAINEY. Another of the native sons of Georgia who has gained a place of prominence as a member of its bar and who has been distinctively successful as one of the leading lawyers of Buena Vista, the judicial center of Marion County, is Thomas Benajah Rainey, who is one of the influential citizens of this thriving little city and whose personal popularity, as well as his unequivocal eligibility, has been indicated by his election to the office of county superintendent of schools, of which he has been the incumbent since 1904, and by his preferment as mayor of Buena Vista, in which position he is, in 1916, serving his third term, though not in consecutive order. His administration of the affairs of the municipal government has been marked by unqualified civic loyalty and progressiveness and it may well be understood that he is one of the strong and influential citizens of Marion County, where his circle of friends is virtually coincident with that of his acquaintances.

Mr. Rainey was born in Schley County, Georgia, on the 6th of October, 1873, and is a son of Reuben M. and Edna D. (Peacock) Rainey, the former of whom was born in Schley County, in October, 1849, and the latter of whom was born in Marion County, in September, 1853, a daughter of Benajah and Eleanor (Thompson) Peacock. Benajah Peacock was born and reared in South Carolina and came as a young man to Georgia, as founder of the branch of the family in this favored commonwealth of the South, his wife having been of Scotch-Irish lineage.

Reuben M. Rainey, who was a son of Thomas F. Rainey, became one of the substantial agriculturists and influential citizens of Schley County, and here his death occurred on the 17th of June, 1915. At the time of his demise he was the owner of a valuable landed estate of 600 acres, constituting one of the finest plantations in Schley County, and he was a man whose progressiveness and public spirit made him quietly but effectively influential in community affairs. He was a stalwart in the local camp of the democratic party, was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and was a zealous member of the Baptist Church, as is also his widow, who now maintains her home at Buena Vista. Of their nine children Thomas B., of this review, is next to the eldest; Mary E. is the wife of William E. Barron, of Schley County; Elizabeth is the wife of Robert L. Owens, of that county; Henry Thompson is now a resident of Grayburg, Texas; Charles O., M. D., was graduated in the Atlanta College of Medicine as a member of the class of 1910 and is now engaged in practice at Palmetto, Campbell County; William Mack is superintendent of schools at Lavonia, Franklin County, and is a graduate of Mercer University; Dr. Boyce Tucker Rainey is engaged in the practice of his profession at Buena Vista and concerning him more specific mention will be made in later paragraphs of this article; and Lucy B., the youngest of the children, is the wife of Henry Wiggins, of Myrtle Springs.

Thomas B. Rainey acquired his early education in the public schools at Ellaville, the county seat of Schley County, and in preparation for his chosen profession he entered the law department of Mercer University, in which fine Georgia institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1898 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws, with concurrent admission to the bar of his native state. Soon after his graduation Mr. Rainey established his residence in Buena Vista, where his professional labors were initiated and where he has continued to hold impregnable vantage ground as one of the representative members of the bar of the Chattahoochee Circuit, the while his ability, close application and definite achievement have resulted in his retaining a large and important clientele and involved his appearance in connection with numerous litigated causes of more than local note. In 1904 he was elected county superintendent of schools, and of this important position he has since remained the earnest, circumspect and efficient incumbent, his administration having inured greatly to the benefit of the schools of Marion County. In 1903 further honors were conferred upon Mr. Rainey, in that he

was called upon to serve as mayor of Buena Vista, and that the voters of the place were not unmindful of the excellence of his administration of the municipal government at this time was significantly shown by his being again called to the mayor's office in the election of 1914, his present term as chief executive expiring in January, 1916. He has been an influential figure in the councils of the democratic party in his county and has given yeoman service in behalf of its cause, as he is serving as a member of the democratic congressional committee of the Fourth Congressional District of the state. Mr. Rainey is the owner of a well improved farm in Marion County and through its medium has continued an active association with the basic industry of agriculture. He is past chancellor of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias and past master of Few Lodge, No. 329, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He is a zealous and influential member of the Baptist Church of Buena Vista, in which he holds the office of deacon.

In 1899, in Schley County, Mr. Rainey wedded Miss Kittie Tyson, who was there born and reared and who was a member of a highly esteemed family of that county. She was summoned to the life eternal in 1907, and is survived by three children: Irma, who was born November 2, 1900; Allen, who was born December 4, 1902; and Speer, who was born on the 17th of June, 1904. The fourth child, Thomas B., Jr., died at the age of eleven months.

On the 19th of May, 1908, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Rainey to Miss Inez Hirshburg, who was born at Westport, Decatur County, Indiana, a daughter of Leroy Hirshburg, and who was a resident of Buena Vista, Georgia, at the time of her marriage. Mrs. Rainey is active in church work and is president of the local Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Audrey, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Rainey, was born on the 17th of April, 1915.

BOICE T. RAINEY, M. D., youngest brother of him whose name initiates this sketch, was born on the 2d of February, 1887, in Schley County, where he was afforded the advantages of the schools of Ellaville. Thereafter he attended the academic or literary department of Mercer University for two years, and he then entered the Atlanta School of Medicine, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1913, with the well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. He is now engaged in successful general practice at Buena Vista, as one of the popular and representative physicians and surgeons of Marion County. He is identified with the American Medical Association, the Georgia State Medical Society and the Marion County Medical Society. His religious faith is that of the Baptist Church and he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Chi Zeta Chi college fraternity.

The 2d of August, 1911, recorded the marriage of Doctor Rainey to Miss Imogene Sears, daughter of Dr. William D. and Emma (Battle) Sears, of Ellaville, where they still maintain their home and where Doctor Sears is now living virtually retired from the practice of his profession. Doctor and Mrs. Rainey have one child.

JAMES H. CHENEY. Among the leading members of the bar of the South-western Judicial Circuit of Georgia James Henry Cheney holds definite vantage-ground, and his prestige has been gained not only through his able activities as an attorney and counselor but also through his meriting and retaining unequivocal popular esteem. With a representative clientele, he is engaged in the successful practice of his profession at Ellaville, the judicial center of Schley County, and his status as a lawyer and citizen is specially interesting to note by reason of the fact that in his native county he has found an effective field for his endeavors as a member of the bar.

Mr. Cheney was born in Schley County on the 11th of December, 1874, and is a son of Dr. Green Cheney and Minnie V. (McKeller) Cheney, the former of whom was born in Lawrence County, this state, and the latter of whom was born at Newberry, South Carolina, a daughter of Dr. John W. McKeller, who came to Georgia and settled in Macon County prior to the

Civil war; Doctor McKeller was there engaged in the practice of medicine until after the close of the war and he finally removed to Schley County and established his home on a farm near Ellaville, where he became a successful planter and also held place as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of his day in this county. Prior to the war he had owned an extensive landed estate and many slaves in Macon County, and he was a fine type of the courtly, affable and kindly Southern gentleman of the old regime, generous and tolerant in his judgment and always ready to aid his fellowmen through his professional service and other means.

Dr. Green Cheney was reared to manhood in Schley County and became a skilled exponent of the dental profession, in the practice of which he was successfully engaged in Ellaville until the time of his death. He was a stalwart advocate of the cause of the democratic party and was an influential figure in political activities in his native state. At the time of the Civil war he gave eighteen months of service as a valiant soldier of the Confederacy, and after the war he did well his part in bringing about an adjustment of interests during the so-called Reconstruction period. His widow still maintains her home at Ellaville, with inviolable place in the affectionate regard of all who have come within the compass of her gracious influence. Of the four children the eldest is Bessie, who is the wife of Samuel R. Forehand, of Montezuma, Macon County; Miss Minnie, the next in order of birth, likewise resides at Montezuma; William W. is a railroad employe and maintains his residence at Somerset, Pulaski County, Kentucky; and James H., subject of this review, is the youngest of the children.

After fully profiting by the advantages afforded in the excellent public schools of his native county James H. Cheney began reading law, and that his ambition was one of resolute purpose is shown by the fact that he pursued his technical reading without the assistance of a private preceptor and without recourse to any law school. He fortified himself firmly in the science of jurisprudence and in 1902 proved himself eligible for and was admitted to the bar of his native county, upon appearing for examination before Judge William H. Fish, who was then serving on the bench of the Southwestern Judicial Circuit and who is now an associate justice of the Georgia Supreme Court.

From the time of his admission to the bar to the present Mr. Cheney has been established in the general practice of his profession at Ellaville, and his ability has been proved in many important cases which he has won in both the criminal and civil departments of practice, his close application and effective work having won to him a prominent place at the bar of the Southwestern Circuit, and eight years of effective service having been given by him in the office of solicitor of the City Courts of Ellaville. He takes a lively interest in community affairs and is unwavering in his resourceful advocacy of the principles for which the democratic party stands sponsor. Though he gives virtually his entire time to his profession he is the owner of a well improved farm near Ellaville and gives to the same a general supervision. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias, his religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and his wife holds membership in the Baptist Church. He finds his chief recreation in occasional hunting and fishing expeditions, as an ardent lover of sports afield and afloat.

On the 25th of November, 1904, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Cheney to Miss Grace Peacock, daughter of C. L. Peacock, a well known citizen of Schley County. Mr. and Mrs. Cheney have no children.

JOHN H. TERRELL, M. D. Doctor Terrell is another of the ambitious and self-reliant native sons of Georgia whose steadfast purpose has been one of action and achievement, and he has gained secure vantage-ground as one of the able and representative physicians and surgeons of Stephens County, his residence being in the attractive little City of Toccoa.

Dr. John Henry Terrell was born in Franklin County, Georgia, on the 11th of January, 1878, the fourth in order of birth of the nine children of William M. and Martha Ann (King) Terrell, both natives of Habersham County, this state, and members of sterling pioneer families of Georgia. William M. Terrell followed the vocation of planter during virtually his entire active career, and was a resident of Franklin County at the time of his death, in January, 1908, his age having been seventy-three years when he was summoned to eternal rest. He made a most gallant and distinguished record as a soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, in which he rose to the rank of lieutenant and in which he participated in many important engagements. His devoted wife died in April, 1907, at the age of fifty-six years, and her parents, William Petter King and Eliza King passed their entire lives in Habersham County, both having attained to the psalmist's span of three score years and ten. Alexander Terrell, a great-uncle of the doctor, served as a member of the Georgia Legislature in the early days of the history of this commonwealth.

Reared to adult age under the conditions and influences of the homestead plantation in Franklin County, Doctor Terrell gained in the public schools the preliminary discipline which made consonant his initiation of his professional education. In April, 1901, he was graduated in the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons, and after thus receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine he engaged in practice at Plumb, Franklin County, where he remained four years. In 1905 he established his residence and professional headquarters at Toccoa, where he was associated in practice with Dr. Henry M. Freeman until the latter's death, three years later. Since that time he has continued in the control of a substantial and successful independent practice, and he continues a close student of his profession, so that he is in close touch with the advances made in both medicine and surgery. He not only avails himself of the best in the standard and periodical literature of his profession, but has taken also effective post-graduate courses in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and the Jefferson Post-Graduate Medical College, in the City of Philadelphia. The doctor is an active member of the American Medical Association, the Georgia State Medical Association, the Ninth District Medical Society and the Stephens County Medical Society, of which last mentioned he has served as president. He defrayed the expenses of his educational training of professional order by his preliminary identification with agricultural pursuits, and such effort implies the greater appreciation of the success which has attended his labors in his exacting and humane vocation.

Doctor Terrell is aligned as an uncompromising advocate and supporter of the cause of the democratic party and while he subordinates all else to the demands of his profession his civic loyalty and progressiveness led him to respond to popular demands and he served from 1910 to 1914 as a member of the city council of Toccoa. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Baptist Church and he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, including the temple of the Ancient Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine in the City of Atlanta. Doctor Terrell had the distinction of performing the first post-mortem operation in Franklin County, the subject of the operation having walked a distance of eleven miles only a few days prior to his death. He had been treated for "black-tongue fever," but after a thorough autopsy conducted by Doctor Terrell it was found that the decedent had succumbed to typhoid fever, the diagnosis having shown a very unusual condition of the bowels. All other members of the family were attacked by the same disease and none of the number survived.

On the 2d of November, 1910, at the Liberty Hill Church, in Stephens County, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Terrell to Miss Lula Hayes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Hayes, who still reside at Toccoa. The

occasion was a noteworthy one, in that there was a double marriage ceremony, in which the other contracting couple were Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Knight. Doctor and Mrs. Terrell have one child, Martha Ella Celeste, who was born March 5, 1913.

WILLIAM WALTER MANGUM. While his career as a lawyer has little more than begun William Walter Mangum has already established a reputation for thorough skill and ability in the handling of every legal case entrusted to him. He is one of the well known younger citizens of Savannah and has many influential connections in that city.

Born at Augusta March 14, 1889, he is a son of William Yehman and Annie (Lockwood) Mangum. The Mangums were among the very prominent families of North Carolina, where William Y. Mangum was born. One of the ancestors was John Mangum, a noted character in Revolutionary times. Another of the same family was William P. Mangum, one time a United States senator and one of the most influential public leaders in North Carolina. William Y. Mangum was a son of William and Anne (Yehman) Mangum, the grandfather having been a prominent planter in North Carolina. William Y. Mangum devoted his active career to the profession of consulting electrical engineer. He was educated at Westminster and Cornell University, and his professional work took him to many parts of the United States. He died in 1906. His widow, whose maiden name was Lockwood, is the daughter of William G. and Catherine (Whitaker) Lockwood. William G. Lockwood owned the first line of steamboats plying between Savannah and Augusta. William W. Mangum was the second in a family of three children. His older brother, Franc Mangum is an attorney by profession, is editor and owner of the Swainsboro Forest Blade, and is regarded as one of the ablest and most versatile writers, newspaper men and lawyers in the state. The daughter Catherine, is the wife of D. C. McCraime of Fayetteville, North Carolina.

William Walter Mangum attended the Richmond Academy, graduated LL. B. with the class of 1911, from the University of Georgia at Athens, and on being admitted to the bar located at once in Savannah, where in five years he has made his abilities known and secured a fine practice in the Eastern Circuit. He is now vice president of the Savannah Law Society and a member of the State Bar Association. A democrat, he is keenly interested in politics, and has been especially identified with municipal affairs. For several years much of his interest outside of his profession has gone to military matters, and he is a member of the Georgia Hussars Club and a first lieutenant in the Savannah Volunteer Guards. When the militia was called out in 1916 he was assigned to recruiting duty at Columbus, Georgia. He also belongs to the Oglethorpe Club and the Guards Club, is affiliated with the Masons and the Elks, and belongs to the Episcopal Church.

On December 19, 1912, at Hobonny Plantation in South Carolina he married Miss Eliza Read. She was born in South Carolina, daughter of Oliver Middleton and Mary Louise (Gregorie) Read. Mrs. Mangum is a great-great-granddaughter of General William Read, a prominent character in early military affairs in South Carolina, and the first president of the Society of Cincinnati in South Carolina. Another great-great-grandfather was Arthur Middleton, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

JESSE B. LEE. Of the men who by their activities in the field of business have added to the commercial importance of Atlanta, Jesse B. Lee, president and general manager of the Big Chief Tobacco Company, holds a prominent position. The son of a minister, his youth was one of limited advantages, and in making his own way through the world he has chosen a number of paths, and frequently over rough and stony courses, but for several years now has been on the broad path of prosperity and his place in Atlanta is designated

not only by his business relations but also by his membership in the city council.

Born at Atlanta August 2, 1874, he is a son of the late Rev. Alonzo F. and Matilda J. (Henderson) Lee, both of whom are now deceased. His father was a minister of the Christian Church, was also a native of Atlanta, where he was born July 31, 1849, and spent practically all his life in that city, in the service of various churches of the Christian faith. His death occurred December 14, 1908. The mother was born in Campbell County, Georgia, and died July 4, 1890, at the age of thirty-six years six months. They were the parents of thirteen children, only three of whom are now living: Jesse B.; Benjamin F. Lee; and Katie, now Mrs. Katie Dawson, a widow living at Jackson, Mississippi.

Leaving school at the age of sixteen, Jesse B. Lee found his first regular employment with Hunnicutt & Bellingrath, tanners. After one year with them he was for a year and a half with the E. Van Winkle Gin and Machine Company. The next year and a half was spent in traveling all over the country, and that was the period in which he "sowed practically all his wild oats," though it is only proper to record that the tares of that sowing has not interfered with an abundant harvest of real and substantial success in later years. During that year and a half he visited practically every state in the Union from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Lakes to the Gulf, and the longest stop he made in any one city was at Fort Worth, where he remained four months and was a member of the fire department of that Texas city. He was still very young, and was only eighteen when he returned to Atlanta in the fall of 1892. During the next two years he was in the employ of the Atlanta Agricultural Works, and in the fall of 1894 and the spring of 1895 was working on the Atlanta Exposition grounds in preparation for the exposition held there in 1895. He also learned the carpenter's trade by an apprenticeship under his uncle, David J. Lee, but did not long continue work with the saw and hammer. His next experience was in the railroad service as locomotive fireman on the Western & Atlantic Railroad. In July, 1896, he became a motorman on the old Atlantic Rapid Transit Railway, but three weeks later his car was involved in a head-on collision in which one person was killed and twenty-six wounded, and he was himself seriously injured. This ended his career as a motorman, but it should be stated as a matter of justice that the collision was not in any sense blamable upon his negligence, and in recognition of this fact the street car company paid him handsomely for his own personal injury. His next employment was as locomotive fireman on the Southern Railway, and he was promoted to engineer and for one year ran a switch engine in the yards at Atlanta. Resigning that work he was next a contractor and builder in Atlanta, and for several years that was the position by which he was best known in local business affairs.

In January, 1912, Mr. Lee organized and incorporated the Lee Tile & Construction Company of Atlanta, a business which is still prospering and in a flourishing condition, though after giving it his entire time and attention he sold his half interest in the company on January 16, 1915. He gave up that business in order to organize and incorporate the Big Chief Tobacco Company, of which he became president and manager. The Big Chief Tobacco Company is the largest cigar manufacturing concern at Atlanta, and its output comprising twelve brands of cigars, the most popular of which is known as Big Chief, a high grade 5-cent cigar, are distributed all over the country.

In politics Mr. Lee is a democrat and has been quite a factor in city affairs for several years, and is now representing the Fifth ward in the city council. He is a member of the Christian Church, of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and the Improved Order of Red Men. In the last named order he is now serving as Great Sannapp for the State of Georgia. He is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Silver Link

Encampment of that order. Another affiliation is with the Atlanta Lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose and with the Silver Cloud Council of Pocahontas, the Woman's Auxiliary Branch of the Order of Red Men. He is also a member of the Theatrical and Mechanical Association of America. On April 18, 1895, Mr. Lee married Miss Emma Ray of Spartansburg, South Carolina.

WILLIAM A. DODSON. Engaged in the active practice of his profession at Americus, the judicial center of Sumter County, Hon. William Adolphus Dodson is one of the prominent and influential members of the bar of the southwestern judicial circuit of Georgia and has served with distinction in both branches of the legislature of his native state. The very discipline which fortifies the efficient lawyer for the work of his profession qualifies him especially for leadership in popular sentiment and for the duties and responsibilities of public office, and this has been shown emphatically in the career of Mr. Dodson, for he has proved his resourcefulness and ability both in the domain of law practice and in that pertaining to the governmental affairs of the fine Empire State of the South.

Mr. Dodson was born in Marion County, Georgia, on the 12th of May, 1864, and is a son of James and Georgia (Murray) Dodson, both of whom passed their entire lives in Georgia, though the latter was sojourning in Florida at the time of her death. The names of the Dodson and Murray families have been long and prominently identified with Georgia history. James Dodson was born in the year 1839. A member of a family in excellent circumstances, he was afforded good educational advantages in his youth and as a young man he gave loyal and gallant service as a soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, though impaired health compelled him to retire from the ranks prior to the close of the great fratricidal conflict. He read law under the effective preceptorship of Col. George W. Warnick, of Leesburg, and after his admission to the bar he engaged in practice in Lee County. He was a recognized leader at the Leesburg bar and he increased his professional prestige after he removed to Americus, Sumter County, in 1882. Here he continued in active and successful practice, with a large and representative clientage, until his death, which occurred on the 30th of November, 1898, after he had attained to the age of fifty-nine years. He was a man of exalted integrity, of marked intellectual and professional ability, and he wielded much influence in community affairs. He served several terms in the office of prosecuting attorney of Sumter County and though he was a loyal and effective advocate and supporter of the principles of the democratic party he never sought public office and refused all tenders of such preferment, save in the case just noted. He was known as a very strong and versatile trial lawyer and through his character and services honored the bar of his native state. His widow died at Orlando, Florida, on the 3d of March, 1915, having gone to that state for the benefit of her health, which had become much enfeebled.

William A. Dodson was favored in being reared in a home pervaded by fine intellectual and moral ideals, and his early educational advantages aside from this benignant influence were those afforded in the schools of Lee County. There he continued his studies at Smithville until he had made himself eligible for the pursuit of higher academic studies. He entered the University of Georgia, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1882 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Thereafter he put his scholastic attainments to practical test by assuming the position of principal of the high school at Montezuma, Macon County, where he continued his effective pedagogic services for two years. Appreciative of the attainments and prestige of his father as a representative of the legal profession, and with possibly an inherent predilection for the law, he began the earnest study of the science of jurisprudence, under the able and punctilious preceptorship of his father, and in 1884 he was admitted to practice, by Judge Allan

Fort. Thereafter he was associated in practice with his father until the latter's death, and he soon won for himself individual success and precedence as a strong trial lawyer and well fortified counselor, besides which he became an influential figure in political affairs in Sumter County. In the autumn of 1893 he was elected representative of this county in the State Legislature, and in 1895 he was re-elected, this being the most effective tribute to his excellent service. He entered with characteristic vigor and loyalty into the work of the legislative body of his native state, and in the session of 1896-97 he was called upon to serve as speaker pro tem. of the House of Representatives. Popular estimate placed upon his work as a legislator was shown in his election to the State Senate in 1897, and he had the further distinction of serving as president of the Senate in 1898-99. Mr. Dodson was a zealous and well poised legislator and was influential in the carrying forward of much wise legislation which has become a part of the history of this commonwealth. In a sketch of the scope of the one here presented it is impossible to enter into details concerning his activities in the Legislature, but it should be stated that he served as a member of many important committees in both the House and Senate, of a number of which he was chairman. He introduced and ably championed to enactment what is known as the Dodson Insurance Act, a law that compels insurance companies doing business in Georgia to pay the full amounts of claims on all policies without attempting to negotiate compromises or partial payments.

As a member of the public utilities committee of Americus Mr. Dodson was a leader in gaining to the city its admirable gas and electric service, and as a lawyer and public spirited citizen he has otherwise done much to further the civic and material wellbeing of his home community. He is one of the extensive land-holders of Sumter County and as such takes a specially deep interest in all things pertaining to agricultural and allied industries.

Mr. Dodson is known as an able and ardent exponent of the principles of the democratic party and has given yeoman service in campaign work in the southwestern part of the state. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Woodmen of the World. Though reared in the faith of the Baptist Church, of which his parents were zealous and influential members, Mr. Dodson attends and supports the Protestant Episcopal Church in Americus, of which his wife is a devoted communicant.

On the 30th of October, 1889, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Dodson to Martha Lewis, daughter of John F. and Lavinia (Butts) Lewis, of Hawkinsville, Pulaski County, and a sister of Hon. E. B. Lewis, who formerly represented the Seventh District of Georgia in the United States Congress. Mr. and Mrs. Dodson have three children, all of whom were born at Americus: Mattie Lewis, Georgia Bena, and William A., Jr.

EVAN BENJAMIN EZELL. For forty years or more the name Ezell has been significant of enterprise and leadership in Eatonton and Putnam County. Mr. Ezell is probably the most prominent self-made man in that section of Georgia. For more than a quarter of a century he has been at the head of a banking institution that has a record of uninterrupted prosperity and strength, and has also built up one of the largest mercantile houses. His private success has been accomplished by a generous public spirit and a helpful relationship with the entire community.

Born in Jasper County, Georgia, October 31, 1850, Evan Benjamin Ezell is a son of John Hartwell and Emily Garnet (Powell) Ezell. The grandfather was Braxton R. Ezell, a native of South Carolina, and the Ezell family have lived in America since the days prior to the Revolutionary war. John H. Ezell served in the Confederate army in 1861, having enlisted in the Grover Guards, but was over age for military service and was conse-

quently given scout duty. Subsequently he joined the western army, and was again retired on account of age, and after that did militia duty in his home state. He helped to build the fortifications around Savannah. From the close of the war until his retirement he was a farmer. His death occurred in 1903 at the age of eighty years. In the early days he was a whig and later a democrat, was a member of the Masonic fraternity and active in the Methodist Church. His first wife died in 1867 and he afterwards married Mrs. Emma Baldwin of Morgan County, Georgia. The first of the four children by the first wife was Evan B. Ezell, and the others were: Robert P. Ezell, a planter in Jackson County; William Braxton Ezell, who was a merchant and leading spirit in the Town of Hillsboro, Georgia, and died at Macon December 31, 1914; and Mattie, wife of J. S. Malone of Monticello, Georgia. The three children of the second union were: Emma, wife of Edgar Fears of Madison, Georgia; Tessie, wife of Eugene Summers of Madison; and Mary, wife of Charles Banders of Madison.

Evan B. Ezell had a youth somewhat restricted as to opportunities and training. He attended common schools, but from the age of fifteen in 1865 until 1868 was a hard working plowboy, and in the latter part of 1868 found work which introduced him to his permanent career. He became clerk in a small store at Monticello in Jasper County. He was energetic in the performance of his duties and thrifty and economical with a view to the future, and by 1875 was ready to embark on a modest scale in merchandising for himself. It is now forty years since he sold his first goods in Eatonton, and the years have brought him a splendid success. He is active head of the largest supply house and general mercantile establishment in Eatonton. He is the oldest man in the cotton business in that town, owns the largest warehouses and other facilities for the buying and handling of cotton and grain in Putnam County, and is also the owner of four thousand acres of fine farm land producing cotton, corn and alfalfa. In 1889 Mr. Ezell organized the Middle Georgia Bank of Eatonton with a capital of \$50,000. He has been president since organization, and is the largest holder of the stock, which is worth \$200 per share with none for sale. Conservative banking methods have been the rule from the beginning of this bank's history, and there has never been a time when the bank was not prepared to give its regular service to its patrons.

Every year it has paid 7 per cent dividends, that being the maximum limit regardless of profit, and there is now a large surplus of undivided profits.

Some mention should also be made of Mr. Ezell's activities with relation to public affairs. As a member of the board of education for thirteen years he was active in securing the present admirable school system of Eatonton. He has served as a member of the city council and as mayor and has proved a wise and efficient leader in promoting municipal improvements. He is a conservative democrat in politics, is a chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias Lodge, is a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church and a teacher in the Sunday School. He is held in the highest esteem by both old and young and has been an especial favorite of young people, with whom he delights to associate.

In Eatonton on June 5, 1872, Mr. Ezell married Anna Belle Pruden of Eatonton, daughter of Sidney Clark and Isabelle (Simonton) Pruden. The Pruden family has a continuous record in the United States and American colonies extending back over 300 years. Mr. and Mrs. Ezell have two children. Marie Belle is the wife of William Pollock Learned of New York City. Percy Powell Ezell is one of the leading young business men of Eatonton. He was educated in the University of Georgia, where he graduated A. B., began a jobbing business in Eatonton, and is now owner of one of the largest grist mills in Central Georgia and one of the chief shippers of meal in the state. In 1900 he organized a wholesale grocery company in Eatonton and is the active head of this house, known as Little & Company. He is also a director

in the Middle Georgia Bank, is a democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Percy P. Ezell married Miss Corinne Bullard of Macon, Georgia.

HON. RICHARD BREVARD RUSSELL. Formerly chief justice of the Georgia Court of Appeals, it is only expressing the sentiment of many competent to speak to say that Judge Russell is one of the ablest lawyers of Georgia and the South, and that his services, ability and varied mental and social accomplishments have conferred distinction upon the high office which he has occupied.

His own career has been but the flowering of a notable ancestry. Judge Russell was born near Marietta, Georgia, April 22, 1861. His parents were William John and Rebecca Harriet (Brumby) Russell, the former of Liberty County and the latter of Marietta, Georgia. In the paternal line there are records that show the Russells to have been members of the historic Midway Church from 1743 up to 1850. In the maternal line Judge Russell's great-granduncle, Dr. Ephraim Brevard, was distinguished as author of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, while his great-grandfather, Alexander Brevard, was a captain on Washington's staff. Another grandfather, Prof. Richard T. Brumby, investigated and revealed the great coal and iron deposits in the State of Alabama in 1829.

Surrounded from his youth with influences and associations that would tend to bring out the best qualities of his mind and character, Richard Brevard Russell was qualified for the law before reaching his majority. In 1879 he graduated with the second honors of his class from the University of Georgia and in the following year completed the course at the University Law School. For eighteen years he was one of the prominent members of the Athens bar. From 1882 to 1888 he represented Clarke County in the Legislature, and following that was elected solicitor-general of the Western Circuit. For many years now Judge Russell has been identified with the bench. He was elected judge of the Superior Court in 1898, and resigned that office in 1906 to become a candidate for governor. In the same year he was appointed as one of the original members of the Georgia Court of Appeals, and has since been advanced to the post of chief justice. The records of that high court will always be impressed with the learning and high character of Judge Russell, whose decisions have always been marked by a clarity of reasoning and breadth of judgment which indicate the thoroughly trained lawyer and the just and upright judge. He possesses the gift of real eloquence, and while a practicing lawyer was regarded as one of the best advocates before a jury in the entire state, and was a master of logical argument. Personally Judge Russell, though of aristocratic family, is exceedingly democratic in his tastes and manner, and one of the best loved citizens of Georgia.

He was one of the founders of the Athens Savings Bank and the Athens Street Railway. Fraternally he is a past grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, past grand regent of the Royal Arcanum, and also a member of the Masonic order. While his official duties keep him much of the time in his rooms at the state capitol in Atlanta, his home for many years has been at Russell. In 1883 Judge Russell married Miss Minnie Tyler of Barnesville. She died in 1886, and in 1891 he married Miss Ina Dillard of Oglethorpe. Judge Russell and wife have thirteen living children.

COL. JOHN C. PRINTUP. The course of the long and active life of John C. Printup in Rome, which is his native city, has been distinguished by many honors of position, by an exceptional fidelity and capacity in all his varied relations with the public, and by attainments that lend dignity to the honored family name which he represents. Colonel Printup was long prominent in military organizations in the state, and as a member of a family which built

and operated some of the best known of Georgia railroads, has himself given service as a railroad executive, has been active in other business affairs, and for a number of years has practiced law and has served as deputy clerk of the United States Circuit and District courts.

Col. John C. Printup was born in Rome, June 18, 1850, a son of Daniel S. and Ava C. (Choice) Printup. Both his parents were natives of New York State, and the grandfather, John Printup, married Cornelia Schemmerhorn, of one of the old and influential New York families of Dutch stock. Daniel S. Printup is recalled as one of the eminent lawyers of Rome during the last century. He was graduated in law from the Union College at Schenectady, New York, and came before his marriage to Georgia, several years prior to the Civil war. He began practice in Rome, and was married in that city. An able lawyer, he also served as mayor of Rome and in other important offices, and during the war was colonel in the Fifty-fifth Georgia Infantry, and in one of the battles was taken prisoner, held captive on Johnson Island one year, then sent to the prison at Elmira, New York, and remained in prison there for another year. Among his fellow prisoners were Hon. William A. Wright and Governor H. G. McDaniels. Daniel S. Printup and other members of his family are credited with having had a hand in the construction of all the early railways of Georgia except one. They supplied both capital and executive ability in the construction of the old Selma & Dalton, between Dalton, Georgia, and Selma, Alabama, now a part of the Southern Railway; the Rome & Decatur Railway; the Giddens & Rome Railway, running between Rome and Kingston. Col. Daniel Printup died in 1887 at the age of sixty-four, and his wife passed away in 1904, aged seventy-four. There were two sons, and of these Joseph J. Printup has for a number of years been in the Government service at Washington, District of Columbia.

Col. John C. Printup spent his early life subject to influences of home and of social and political conditions which could only reflect to advantage on his future career. He was liberally educated, was reared in a home of culture, and in such surroundings as would stimulate his natural ambition. At the time of the occupation of the City of Rome by the Federal troops during the war his mother took him to Union Point in Georgia, and for several years he lived on his uncle's farm. Even at that time he had an active spirit which prompted him to independent effort, and before the close of the war was working on the Georgia Railway as a newsboy, a position he held until the close of hostilities. The family then returned to Rome, and he prepared for college at private schools and an academy, chiefly under the instruction of M. A. Nevin, and was chosen valedictorian on his graduation from academy in 1868. In August of the same year he entered the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, as a cadet, and remained until 1870. His college course was completed in the University of Virginia.

On his return to Rome, Colonel Printup was appointed treasurer of the Rome Railway Company, a post he held until 1874. He then became general traveling agent for the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railways, resigned after a year to accept the position of cashier in the banking house of which his father was president, the Printup Brothers Company, and had an active experience as a banker in that post until 1891. His many relations with important business affairs can be only briefly noted. He was senior member of the firm of John C. Printup & Company, cotton factors. In 1876 he organized and was elected captain of the boy military company, the Hill City Cadets, which became noted for its fine military discipline. In 1886 Colonel Printup was elected general superintendent of the Rome & Decatur Railway, and on the death of his father was chosen president of that company. He was also president of the Printup Land & Improvement Company at Rome during the natural course of its existence until all its properties were sold.

In 1883 Colonel Printup's friends announced his name as candidate for

alderman of the First Ward, and he was elected by a large majority, and in 1886 became mayor pro tem. and chairman of the police board. In 1881 Colonel Printup was detailed on the staff of Governor Colquitt and accompanied the governor's party to the centennial celebration of the battle of Yorktown. On the election of Governor Alexander H. Stephens the governor appointed Colonel Printup as aide-de-camp, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, and he also served on the staff of Governor H. D. McDaniels on several occasions, and was appointed by that executive a member of the military advisory board of Georgia, a position he held four years. In 1886 Colonel Printup was elected colonel of the Eighth Georgia Battalion, composed of the Hill City Cadets, the Rome Light Guards, the Cove Spring Guards, and Adairville Rifles. In 1887 he organized and was captain of the division of Uniform Rank in the order of Knights of Pythias, was later elected major of the First Georgia Regiment, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, and one year later elected colonel of the same regiment. In 1897 he was elected a commandant of the Sons of Confederate Veterans of Floyd County. On January 26, 1906, Governor J. M. Terrell appointed Colonel Printup lieutenant-colonel of the National Guard of Georgia.

Colonel Printup has long been prominent in fraternal and social orders. In 1883 he was elected grand commander of the American Legion of Honor for the State of Georgia, and also supreme representative of Georgia for the United States. The same year he was elected grand dictator of the Knights of Honor and in 1884 was elected supreme representative of Georgia for the United States.

In 1896 Colonel Printup took up the practice of law. In 1898 there came to him, entirely without his solicitation, appointment as referee in bankruptcy, this honor having been prompted by the desires of a large number of the bar and of the people. Judge Newman subsequently reappointed him to this position, and his administration as referee was one of most satisfactory performance, and marked with the carefulness, the impartiality and splendid knowledge of general business details which are characteristic of all Colonel Printup's official performances. While referee he had the handling of a number of delicate and important cases, in the successful administration of which he received the compliments of the Federal judges. In 1900 Colonel Printup was appointed by Hon. Don A. Pardee as deputy clerk for the United States Circuit and District courts and judge of the United States Commissioner's Court, and in accepting these positions he resigned his work as referee in bankruptcy. For fourteen years Colonel Printup has continued his duties as deputy clerk of the Federal courts at Rome, and has performed the functions of his office with credit to himself and with high-minded efficiency. As a comment on his record in this office a brief quotation from a letter from the attorney-general is pertinent: "The department is pleased to note the examiner states that your office as a whole is well conducted, and also considers its personal organization and supervision to be exceptionally creditable."

In October, 1873, Colonel Printup married Miss Virginia T. Elliott, daughter of Capt. James M. Elliott. The two daughters, Alida Cornelia and Ava Schemmerhorn Printup, both live with their father in one of the most attractive residences of Rome.

GEORGE T. CANN. From an early period in Georgia the ancestors of George T. Cann have been closely and worthily linked with the annals of civic and material progress in the state. Each successive generation has given to this commonwealth men of strength, ability and high civic ideals; women of loyalty and gentle refinement. In his time George T. Cann has done much to uphold the prestige of the name which he bears. He has been prominent as a lawyer, in the judicial office, in the military affairs of his native state, and his career is one that reflects honor upon his native city.

His ancestry includes a number of notable names in American annals. In the paternal line his people were largely identified with the colonies of Delaware and Pennsylvania.

One American ancestor was John Cann, who came from Bristol, England, in 1664, settling on White Clay Creek, near Newcastle, Delaware, under a land grant issued to him by William Penn. He became a justice of the peace and was the commissioner for the proprietors who laid out the tracts granted to the DuPont de Nemours family in Delaware. This John Cann, it is stated, was a younger son of Sir Robert Cann, lord mayor of Bristol, England. The paternal grandparents of George T. Cann were Jacob and Jane (Thomas) Cann.

James Ferris Cann, father of George T. Cann, was born at Octavia, Delaware, in 1832. While on a visit to the City of Philadelphia he was taken suddenly ill, his death occurring there in September, 1872. His remains were sent to Savannah for interment. He was a man of high intellectual attainments, and after his graduation from one of the leading eastern colleges he came from his native state to Georgia in 1850. Establishing his home at Savannah, he was chosen superintendent of the city schools, an office of which he continued the able and honored incumbent for many years. He gained a high reputation as a leader in educational affairs in this state. He also rendered effective service as a private instructor in the higher branches of learning. During his later years he was not actively employed in educational affairs, finding his time taken up with the supervision of his private interests. When the Civil war came on James F. Cann was one of those most loyal to the Confederate cause. From the youths of Savannah he organized a company of cadets, still known as the Savannah Cadets. In that company he received from Governor Joseph E. Brown on June 19, 1861, a commission as first lieutenant, and as such subscribed to the oath of allegiance to the State of Georgia and to the Confederate States. He was intensely an advocate of educating Southern children in Southern schools and colleges.

Judge Cann's mother was Anna Sophia Turner. Her paternal great-grandfather, John Turner, was a gallant soldier in the Continental lines in the War of the Revolution, in which he served as ensign in Capt. Joseph Marsh's Company, Sixth Pennsylvania Battalion, commanded by Colonel Knox. Her father, the Hon. Thomas M. Turner, who was born in the City of Philadelphia at the beginning of the nineteenth century, became a resident of Savannah, Georgia, when a lad of sixteen years. His people had emigrated to this country from Wales. His lineage is also traced back in Scotland to Lady Galbraith, who is said to have incurred her father's displeasure by marrying an untitled gentleman. The first representative of the Turner family settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in Colonial times. A member of this branch of the family served in the First Pennsylvania Legislature that assembled at Harrisburg. Thomas Morgan Turner, maternal grandfather of George T. Cann, passed nearly his entire life in Georgia and was a prominent and honored citizen of Savannah, where he served two terms as mayor. He died in 1872 at the age of seventy-three years. His wife was Sophia M. Fell. William Fell and Isabella Lambert were married at Lancaster, England, in January, 1755. On the 10th of March, 1774, Elizabeth Susannah Shick, daughter of John and Margaret Shick, became the wife of Isaac Fell in Christ Church, Savannah. Isaac Fell in 1812 served as a member of the City Council of Savannah, and during the War of 1812 was an officer in the Savannah Volunteer Guards and since that time continuously some one of his descendants has held membership in the guards. George T. Cann and his brother Ferris both became captains therein, and George Turner, their uncle, was killed in battle at Sailors Creek, Virginia, while an officer of the guards just three days before General Lee surrendered.

Another ancestor of Judge Cann in the maternal line was Charles Ritter,

who with his wife Margaret emigrated from Germany in 1738 and settled in Chatham County, Georgia, only three years after the colony had been founded by General Oglethorpe. Charles Ritter became a prominent business man and influential citizen in this early Colonial period and continued his residence in Savannah until his death. John Shick, another member of this branch of the family, participated in the battle of Savannah at Springfield Redoubt, in which he lost an arm, and he was sent as a prisoner to England. His name was therefore one of those to be given enduring honor in connection with the history of the War of the Revolution. Charles Ritter, above mentioned, a maternal great-great-grandfather of Mr. Cann, was married in his native land to his wife Margaret, and their daughter Margaret subsequently became the wife of the John Shick of Revolutionary fame hereinbefore referred to.

James F. and Anna Sophia (Turner) Cann, father and mother of George T. Cann, were married in Christ Church, Savannah, June 10, 1857, and became the parents of five children. Two died in early childhood. Of those who attained to maturity the oldest was William Gammel Cann, who was born at Savannah, September 23, 1862, and died in May, 1900. He was a prominent banker and leading citizen of Savannah, served several terms as a member of its board of aldermen, and was chairman of the council committee that had charge of the installing of the present effective water system. James Ferris Cann, who was born December 11, 1868, the youngest of the three sons to reach adult age, is a well known lawyer, a member of the Savannah bar, and served in both branches of the General Assembly of Georgia, and also with the Georgia State troops in the Spanish-American war. He is at present judge advocate-general of the National Guard of Georgia.

George T. Cann, who was born in Savannah, July 22, 1866, took the course prescribed for the public schools of Savannah, and was graduated in 1882 as valedictorian of his class in the high school. He then entered the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated with the highest grade ever attained there, and with the degree Bachelor of Arts. He was valedictorian of his class and was a member of all the teams in college athletics. After leaving the military academy Mr. Cann entered Columbia University of New York City, where his studies were continued in both the academic and law departments. He was graduated in 1886, and received also the degree Master of Arts from both the Pennsylvania Military Academy and Columbia College.

Returning to Savannah, Mr. Cann was admitted to the bar December 7, 1886, and immediately began the practice of his profession. While devoting his attention to his individual practice he served as official stenographer of the Eastern Judicial Circuit of Georgia for several years, having been appointed to that office in 1887.

In February, 1887, he became affiliated with the Savannah Volunteer Guards, an organization dating back to the year 1802. From the position of private he won advancement step by step until made captain of Company C, an office he held from 1892 to 1897. He was then appointed inspector-general of rifle practice for the Georgia State troops, with the rank of colonel. This honor conferred upon him by Governor Atkinson, and he was reappointed by succeeding governors until 1903, when he resigned, having assumed the duties of judge of the Superior courts of the Eastern Judicial Circuit of Georgia. He still retains honorary membership in the Savannah Volunteer Guards and is upon the roll of retired officers of the state with the rank of colonel. As an active member of the Georgia State troops he took a specially lively interest in bringing its marksmanship up to a high standard. In the contests at Sea Girt, New Jersey, Georgia's team of which he was a member won the highest honors and the then Captain Cann won the celebrated 1,000 yards match for the Wimbledon cup, which was contested for by individuals

from many states. On January 9, 1901, Mr. Cann was elected county attorney, an office he held until he was appointed judge of the Superior courts. Since his resignation from the judgeship he has been and still is county attorney. Judge Cann had made an admirable record as a resourceful and versatile attorney and counselor prior to his elevation to the bench. By appointment from Governor Terrell he took his place on the bench of the Superior Court on December 26, 1903, and at the ensuing state popular election he was elected by the people to retain the office without opposition. His service on the bench continued until February 15, 1908, when he resigned to resume private practice. His arduous work on the bench had made serious inroads on his health. At the time of his retirement from judicial office the members of the Savannah bar presented him a beautiful silver service, upon which was inscribed: "Presented to the Hon. George T. Cann by the members of the Savannah bar as an evidence of their esteem and a tribute to his career as an able and upright judge, February 15, 1908."

Judge Cann is a member of one of the strongest and most influential law firms in Savannah and one of the most prominent in Southern Georgia, Anderson, Cann, Cann & Walsh. His principal associates are Hon. J. Randolph Anderson, Thomas F. Walsh, Jr., and Hon. J. Ferris Cann, his brother. He became associated in practice with Mr. Anderson in 1908 when he retired from the bench.

In politics, as may be well understood, Judge Cann is a loyal supporter of the principles and policies of the democratic party. He takes a lively interest in all that concerns the civic and material well being of his native city. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he was the master of his lodge, with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, in which he has served as grand chancellor of the State of Georgia. Of old and honored family and with an individual career of many attainments, Judge Cann is also prominent in the social life of his city and a member of the Oglethorpe Club, the Yacht and Golf clubs, and he and his wife have long been leading members of the Parish of St. John's Episcopal Church. He is now senior warden of the vestry and has continuously served as a vestryman since 1892.

February 12, 1890, Judge Cann married Annie M., daughter of Theodore A. and Corinthia M. Goodwin of Savannah. Her father was a native of Connecticut and her mother was born at Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia.

WILLIAM B. LINGO, M. D. The City of Atlanta has in Doctor Lingo a distinguished and honored representative of the medical profession and his special prominence is indicated by the fact that he is proprietor of the Dr. William Bernard Lingo-Hospital, at 88 Cooper Street. The Doctor has been specially prominent and influential in the educational work of his profession and in the furtherance of humane enterprises in connection with medical and surgical science. He is known and honored as one of the most liberal, ambitious and progressive representatives of his chosen calling in the fair capital city of Georgia, and is especially entitled to specific consideration in this history.

Doctor Lingo was born in Accomac County, Virginia, on the 24th of April, 1874, and is a son of George Robert and Caroline Lovey (Matthews) Lingo, both likewise natives of the historic Old Dominion. George R. Lingo passed his entire life in Accomac County, Virginia, where he died at the age of forty-four years. He was a descendant of Robert Lingo, who was a tanner by trade and who came from Manchester, England, to America prior to the War of the Revolution, in company with his brother John, who was a merchant tailor by trade and vocation. Robert Lingo, who was the great-grandfather of Doctor Lingo of this review, established his home in what is now Accomac County, Virginia, and John settled at Portsmouth, that colony. The grand-

father of Doctor Lingo likewise bore the name of Robert and he passed his entire life in Virginia. The mother of the Doctor is still living in Accoonac County. After the death of her first husband she became the wife of Francis Ashmead, who likewise is deceased. She was born in Northampton County, Virginia, and is a daughter of Dr. Michael R. Matthews, who received his professional education in the medical department of the University of Georgia and who became one of the leading physicians of Northampton County, Virginia, where he passed the residue of his life. Maria, the wife of Doctor Matthews, was a daughter of Captain Thomas Mister, who was a sea captain. The maternal grandfather of Doctor Matthews was born in England and bore the name of Barlow, this ancestor having become one of the early settlers in the Virginia County of Northampton: he was a man of wealth and influence and his religious zeal and liberality were significantly manifested when he individually contributed the money for the erection of an Episcopal (or Church of England) Church edifice at Bridgetown, Virginia, besides setting apart 600 acres of land from his estate to provide for the support of this church and parish. The edifice, a brick structure, is still standing and in use for the purpose for which it was built and consecrated, while beneath its ancient altar rest the remains of its honored founder.

Doctor Lingo is indebted to the public schools of Virginia for his early educational discipline, which was supplemented by a course in Baltimore, Maryland, his native county being one of the two Virginia counties that constitute the peninsula extending into the Atlantic Ocean from the Maryland mainland. In preparation for his chosen profession he entered the Baltimore University School of Medicine, and in this institution he was graduated on the 21st of April, 1903, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. His chief preceptor was Dr. John D. Blake, of Baltimore, a physician of distinction in the medical world. Four years thereafter he was associated in practice with Dr. Joseph E. Clagett, of Baltimore. In 1904 he succeeded Doctor Clagett as local surgeon in Baltimore for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, a position of which he continued the incumbent until 1907. Within his three years' service as surgeon for this railroad he was primarily instrumental in establishing on its lines its present effective service of "first aid to the injured."

In 1907 Doctor Lingo resigned his position with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and went to the national metropolis, where he did effective post-graduate work in the New York Lying-in Hospital and the New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine. In August of the same year he established his permanent residence in the City of Atlanta, where he has since been engaged in active and successful practice as a physician and surgeon and where his enthusiasm, earnestness and ability have gained him distinctive prestige.

In 1908 Doctor Lingo became one of the organizers of the Hospital Medical College of Atlanta and he was not only a member of its original faculty but also became its dean. In 1911 he organized the Southern College of Medicine and Surgery, in which he became dean of the faculty and professor of surgery. In 1909 the Doctor established the Atlanta Red Cross Hospital, at 201 Capital Avenue, and in 1910 he incorporated this institution, of which he became the president. In the same year he established in connection with the hospital a training school for nurses. In 1911 the hospital was removed to its present well equipped and finely appointed quarters, at 88 Cooper Street, and in 1913 its corporate title was changed to the Dr. William Bernard Lingo Hospital, the institution having fifty rooms and the most modern scientific, sanitary and general appliances. At the hospital Doctor Lingo has generously provided a daily free clinic for the benefit of the poor.

In the Masonic fraternity Doctor Lingo has received the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and he is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America,

and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On the 2d of September, 1902, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Lingo to Miss Margaret May Romoser, who was born in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, on the 21st of October, 1874, and who was there reared and educated. She is a daughter of Alexander Frederick and Mary Elizabeth (Causey) Romoser, who still reside in Baltimore, her father being of German lineage. Mrs. Lingo's maternal great-grandfather, Hugh Bonner, was a coppersmith by trade and vocation and he had the distinction of placing the copper on the dome of the splendid Catholic Cathedral in Baltimore: he was a native of England and came to America when a young man. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Lingo was John Philip Romoser, who came from Germany and became the founder of the family in America. Mrs. Lingo is the eldest daughter in a family of seven living children, George, Alex, Rose, Eva, Emma and Hendrix. Her brothers George H. and Alexander F., Jr., have for several years held responsible positions in the postoffice in the City of Baltimore, and there her sister Rosa is chief operator of Baltimore with the Southern Bell Telephone Company. Hendrix is an expert accountant and is employed by Wise Brothers, a large corporation of that city. Mrs. Lingo has a diploma as a trained nurse and is her husband's able and valued coadjutor in the work and management of the hospital which bears his name. They have no children.

JOHN HUNTER HOPKINS. During the last thirty or forty years one of the most prominent families at Brunswick, the metropolis of Glynn County, and one that is represented by the present mayor, John Hunter Hopkins is that of Hopkins. Mr. Hopkins is himself quite young for the responsibilities and honors of such an important office but has already made his mark in local business affairs. His father before him served as mayor and has been closely identified with the city for many years.

John Hunter Hopkins was born at Brunswick, June 10, 1885. His father is Robert Riley Hopkins, who was born in Georgia in 1855, his native town being Waynesville. He lived with his parents until after the war, when they removed to Thomas County, and after his schooling and after attaining manhood he started out in life at Darien. From there he removed to Savannah, and became connected with the R. B. Repard Lumber Company, as the representative of which he was sent to Brunswick in 1885. He was the active manager of the Brunswick interests of this concern until it failed. He then engaged in the lumber business on his own account, and for many years has been one of the prominent lumber dealers of Southern Georgia. At various times in the course of the last thirty years he has promoted and assisted in conducting various local industries. His business has extended to real estate and insurance, and there is no man in this section of the state whose name is more closely associated with integrity and business honor than that of Robert Riley Hopkins. For two and a half terms he filled the position of mayor of Brunswick, and many other positions were thrust upon him.

Robert R. Hopkins deserves some special distinction since it was his masterful ability that brought about the development and clearing of the noted Oconee Swamp. This vast tract of land, grown up with heavy forests of cypress, was through the instrumentality of Mr. Hopkins sold to Northern capitalists, who under the name of the Cypress Lumber Company are now converting its resources into lumber and is clearing up lands which eventually will provide a fertile tract for agriculture. The large mills of the Cypress Lumber Company are located at Hebardsville, not far from Waycross.

Robert R. Hopkins married Miss Minnie Hunter, who was reared and educated in Liberty County, Georgia. They were married in 1884, and the five children of their union are: John Hunter Hopkins, born June 10, 1885, at

Brunswick; Robert Riley, Jr., who was born at Brunswick in 1887, received his education there and is now connected with the Dupont Powder Company at Hopetown, Virginia, a village which in December, 1915, was practically destroyed by fire; Thomas S. Hopkins born at Brunswick in 1890, is now proprietor and manager of the Hopkins Wood & Coal Company of Brunswick, and by his marriage to Miss Angeline Stewart of Georgia has a son Robert Hopkins, Jr., born in June, 1915; Mary Louise Hopkins, the fourth child, was born at Brunswick and educated there and in schools elsewhere, is living with her parents, as is also Miss Elizabeth Jennie, the youngest child.

John Hunter Hopkins received his early education in the public schools of Brunswick, attended the high school, and also took business courses at Poughkeepsie, New York, and Savannah, Georgia. Returning from school he became associated with his father in the lumber business and they are now together in the real estate, insurance and various other enterprises long associated with the name. In 1910 Mr. Hopkins was elected an alderman, and filled that office for three successive terms. He was first elected mayor of Brunswick in 1913 and is now in his third successive term. His administration has been one of characteristic vigor, competency and honesty, and the city owes much to him as its executive official.

Mr. Hopkins is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Knights of Pythias, is a very active member of the Episcopal Church, and is on the executive committee of the Brunswick Board of Trade. Anything that pertains to the welfare of the city is his own personal concern, and the quality of public spirit has been one of the most distinctive characteristics of the Hopkins family. A few years ago Mr. Hopkins organized the Hopkins Supply Company for the purpose of furnishing at a moderate cost all classes of supplies to the building trade, and he has already brought that enterprise to successful and extensive proportions.

In November, 1908, Mr. Hopkins married Miss Irene Wood of Brunswick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wood of this city. They are the parents of two children: Irene Hopkins, born December 10, 1909; and John Hunter Hopkins, Jr., born in June, 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins reside in one of the finest homes in Brunswick, a place distinguished for hospitality and as a social center and for many evidences of culture. Mr. Hopkins possesses a fine private library and both he and his wife have always interested themselves in the esthetic things of life.

J. H. PATE. A young lawyer who has done much to prove his ability and open a way for a large and successful career in the law, J. H. Pate has been a resident of Ashburn since 1905, and has had several official distinctions since beginning practice. He possesses youth, ambition and energy, together with a broad sense of responsibility of the individual to the community, and he is already a recognized leader in Turner County affairs.

He was born in Wilcox County, Georgia, July 17, 1882, a son of B. S. and Nancy (Pitts) Pate, the former now fifty-one and the latter fifty years of age. His father was born in Wilcox County and his mother in Dooly County. His father has for a number of years been engaged in farming and also in the naval stores business at Arabi, Georgia.

The oldest of eight children, J. H. Pate gained his education in the public schools of Wilcox County, also attended the agricultural college at Dahlgonega and in 1902 took his law degree from Mercer University. He was admitted to the bar when not yet twenty-one years of age, and did his first practice at Tipton, where he remained until September 11, 1905, and then moved to the new county seat of Turner County, and has since enjoyed a substantial practice at Ashburn. He is now serving as prosecuting attorney of the City Court at Ashburn, having been elected to that office in 1915.

Mr. Pate is also interested in the automobile business and has the local

agency for the Maxwell and Buick cars. He is a member of the Turner County Bar Association, is a democrat, and has already realized in practical accomplishment much that his ambition desired in earlier years.

CHARLES W. LOWE. A scion of an old and honored family of Georgia, Charles Warren Lowe is admirably upholding the high prestige of his patronymic and is one of the representative and influential citizens of Marion County, where he is serving as clerk of the Superior Court and where he is president of the Buena Vista Loan & Savings Bank, one of the substantial and well ordered financial institutions of this section of his native state.

Mr. Lowe was born in Stewart County, Georgia, on the 20th of October, 1867, and is a son of Rev. Erastus William Lowe and Cornelia (Wright) Lowe, both natives of Jones County, this state, where the former was born in 1837 and the latter in 1847. Rev. Erastus W. Lowe was a son of James Powell and Amelia Gaines (Brown) Lowe, who were sterling pioneer citizens of Jones County and who did well their part in connection with civic and industrial development and progress in Central Georgia, where they continued to reside until their death. Elder Erastus W. Lowe was a man of fine intellectuality and noble character, as shown by his long and fruitful service as a clergyman of the Primitive Baptist Church. He held various pastoral charges within the protracted period of his ministerial labors, and was pastor of a church in Stewart County at the time of his death, in 1878. His loyalty to the Confederacy was of the most insistent type during the dark epoch of the Civil war and he went to Macon to tender his services as a soldier, but was not accepted for enlistment, owing to physical disability. His brother, Colonel John Hollinger Lowe, was a distinguished officer of the Confederate service during the war between the North and the South and later represented Stewart County as a member of the Georgia Legislature. The venerable widow of Elder Erastus W. Lowe maintains her home at Buena Vista, is a devoted member of the Primitive Baptist Church and is revered by all who have come within the circle of her gracious influence. Of the six children the first-born, James Erastus Lowe, is a prominent cotton merchant and influential citizen of Buena Vista; Charles W., immediate subject of this sketch, was the next in order of birth; Sarah Corrilla Lowe, died at the age of fifteen; George Ross is associated with his brother James E., as a member of the firm of Lowe & Company, cotton factors at Buena Vista, and is president of the First National Bank of this place, in the organization of which, in 1906, he was a prominent figure; Marcus Lafayette and William Hollinger Lowe are associated in the conducting of the leading general merchandise establishment of Buena Vista.

Charles W. Lowe is indebted to the public schools of Stewart County and of Buena Vista, Marion County, for his early educational discipline, and at the age of seventeen years he became actively associated with the work and management of a farm owned by his father, in Stewart County. About a year later, however, he assumed a clerical position in the mercantile establishment conducted at Buena Vista by James M. Lowe, a cousin of his father, and his services in this establishment continued from 1888 to 1903, in which latter year he was elected clerk of the Superior Court of Marion County, an office of which he has since continued the efficient and popular incumbent.

In 1913 Mr. Lowe was elected president of the Buena Vista Loan & Savings Bank, of which his kinsman and former employer, James M. Lowe, was the first president. This bank was organized and incorporated in 1889, with a capital stock of \$25,000, which was later increased to its present figure, \$30,000, the bank now having surplus and undivided profits to the amount of \$30,000 and being known as one of the carefully and conservatively managed financial institutions of the central part of Georgia.

Mr. Lowe is essentially a business man and has had no ambition for political

office, though he has at all times shown a lively and loyal interest in public affairs, especially in his home county, and is aligned as a stalwart advocate of the cause of the democratic party. Both he and his wife are zealous members of the Primitive Baptist Church, and he is serving as clerk of the church of this denomination in Buena Vista, Mrs. Lowe being also a popular factor in connection with the representative social activities of the community and a gracious chatelaine of one of the attractive and hospitable homes of Buena Vista.

On the 28th of November, 1894, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Lowe to Miss Lily Blue, who was born and reared in Marion County and who is a daughter of Isaac Peebles Blue and Melissa (Snellgrove) Blue, her father having been a gallant soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war and having long held prestige as one of the representative agriculturists and honored citizens of Marion County. Concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Lowe brief record is given in conclusion of this review: Etta, born November 19, 1895, is the wife of Turner Nelson Williams a farmer and they live two miles from Buena Vista, Marion County, Georgia. They have one child, Rosa Blue Williams, born March 8, 1916. Charles Erastus Lowe, who was born September 19, 1897, is now engaged as deputy in the clerk's office with his father; and the other children, who remain at the parental home, are Lyda Lowe born August 11, 1900; Claude William Lowe born July 3, 1904; Harriet Lowe born February 6, 1906; Lily Lowe born August 21, 1908.

JOHN DAVID WALKER. As eminent American financier, when asked the question "What constitutes a good banker?" quickly replied: "First—ability; second—integrity; third—capital." The first two requisites have been dominating characteristics of John D. Walker from the beginning of his career, and largely through the possession of these he has come to command the last—capital—to a degree that makes him one of the most widely known bankers in the South. His acquaintance with men in the banking world is national in scope, and his varied experience has given him a thorough insight into all the details of the business.

Mr. Walker is not only president of the First National Bank of Sparta, but is president and financial agent of sixty-five banks located in various parts of the states of Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida, which represent resources of about \$5,000,000. He is constantly organizing new banks. All this and more he has accomplished before reaching his forty-fifth birthday. Early in his life he adopted as his mottoes: "What's worth doing is worth doing well" and "Keeping everlastingly at it brings success." With these as his guiding principles he has become not only one of the masters of finance in Georgia, but also a citizen whose widely distributed activities and beneficent influences constitute him a leader in many departments of Georgia's affairs.

He came into the world with a fortunate environment and with distinguished men and high ideals to stimulate him from the outset of his individual career. He was born at Augusta, Richmond County, Georgia, January 6, 1871. He was named for his great-uncle, Major John David Walker, and another great-uncle was Gen. William H. T. Walker. His grandfather, Hon. Freeman Walker, was the first citizen to hold the office of mayor of Augusta, and he was also a member of the United States Senate. His father was C. V. Walker, who added to the military laurels of the name and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Confederate army.

John D. Walker attended the public schools of Augusta, Georgia, including the Richmond Academy in that city. His business career began at the early age of thirteen as clerk of the Southern Telegraph Company and subsequently he worked as bookkeeper for the Howard-Willett Drug Company and the C. B. Vail Commission Company at Augusta. In 1890, leaving

Augusta, he became cashier of the private bank of R. A. Graves in Sparta, and being then only nineteen years of age, was recognized as the youngest bank cashier in the South. On the death of Mr. Graves in 1902 he was chosen president of the bank, and when the institution was reorganized and incorporated as the First National Bank of Sparta, in January, 1904, his services were retained as chief executive and he has held that position now for more than ten years. In addition to his relations with this institution and many other affiliated banks in the South, he has for a number of years been prominent in banking and business organization. For several terms he was on the executive committee of Group 5, was twice representative from the Georgia Bankers' Association to the American Bankers' Association, and in 1907-08 was chairman of the executive council, Georgia Bankers' Association. He was secretary-treasurer of the Southern Bankers' Convention, which at the meeting at New Orleans in January, 1905, promised the Southern Cotton Association \$10,000 and it was due to his untiring efforts that this amount was raised. His labors in the interest of this association have brought him into prominence in the Southern cotton industry. In recognition of this and other good work on behalf of the farmers and bankers he was presented with a handsome silver service at New Orleans in 1906.

At Sparta Mr. Walker's business interests are large and important. He conducts a real estate and insurance business, supplies the capital and management for a carriage and buggy concern, is president of the Sparta Realty & Improvement Company, and president of the Union Store at Sparta.

For many years he has been interested in military organization. For ten years he was a member of military companies in Augusta, and served two years as captain of the Sparta Rifles. For six years he has been a lieutenant-colonel on the governor's staff. He was also special aide from Georgia in the parade at the inauguration of President Taft.

In politics Mr. Walker is a democrat of progressive tendencies. For twenty years he has been active in public life in Hancock County. He served as treasurer of the City of Sparta from 1893 and in 1895 was treasurer of Hancock County. In 1903 he was county commissioner, served as mayor of Sparta in 1910-11, and in 1914 was elected senator of the Twentieth District for the term of 1915-16. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order.

Mr. Walker is an example of the successful business man who is also a leader in church affairs. For twenty years he has been chairman of the board of stewards of the Sparta Methodist Church; for fifteen years has been superintendent of the Sunday school; for ten years treasurer of the Asbury Brotherhood of the North Georgia Conference, and for five years treasurer of the Preachers' Aid Society. He has twice been a delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Church, and has served as president of the Hancock County Sunday School Association. He is a trustee of the Wesleyan College at Macon; of La Grange College at La Grange and Reinhardt College at Waleska.

At Sparta on November 22, 1893, Mr. Walker married Miss Christine Berry, daughter of Mrs. Ann E. Berry of Sparta. They are the parents of three children: Edward C., Elizabeth P., and John D., Jr.

WILLIAM STAKELY COX, the subject of this sketch, is president of Cox College at College Park near Atlanta, Georgia, one of the most famous institutions for the literary and artistic education of young women in the South. It is one of the oldest colleges chartered exclusively for women, and can point with special pride to many of the great-grandmothers of the present generation of students that attended the school under its original management. It also represents throughout a period of more than three-fourths of a century the ideals, the experience, and the distinguished talent of a single family, including father and sons.

I. F. Cox, who was the founder of Cox College, was born in Upson County, Georgia, and died during the commencement exercises of June, 1887. He was graduated with first honors from the University of Tennessee, and in 1857 succeeded Milton E. Bacon who had chartered this old institution as a college in 1843, and was its first president. The school buildings were burned to the ground while being used as a hospital by the Confederate government during the war. The financial loss was a total one, but with indomitable energy and great sacrifice President I. F. Cox rebuilt the school and established its reputation more firmly than ever.

Under the direction of Charles Carson Cox, and William Stakely Cox, the institution was moved from La Grange in 1895 to College Park. Charles Carson Cox had become president at the death of his father, and continued as the executive head of the college for eighteen years. His death, like his father's, occurred during the commencement exercises, May 21, 1905. He was a first honor graduate of Mercer University, and held the degree of A. M. from the University of Virginia. At his graduation from Mercer University the faculty awarded him a gold medal in token of the rare excellence of the work he had done in every department. In presenting this medal the president took occasion to refer to the initials engraved thereon—C. C. C.—as symbolic of the winner's special attributes—culture, capacity, and character. A romantic coincidence in connection with the history of the college occurred in his marriage to the youngest daughter of Milton E. Bacon, the first president. No man in Georgia did more for the higher education of women in his day and time than Charles Carson Cox. No institution made more progress in the standard and character of its work than the one he directed.

William Stakely Cox, who was associated with his brother for many years as business manager of the college, is now the executive head. He was graduated with first honor of his class from the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, then spent several years in Cornell University, graduating there in 1888. Since completing his college career he has been steadily identified with Cox College. Beside his official duties in connection with the college, Mr. Cox has successfully directed many other lines of business, manufacturing, real estate, extensive farming and banking. He has devoted his whole income and the greater part of his time and energies to building and enlarging Cox College, which today is recognized as one of the standard colleges of the South. He has also established the Atlanta Conservatory of Music, of which he has been president since its organization. The combined enrollment of the two schools has reached nearly 1,000 students.

Mr. Cox, with his associates, has recently perfected plans for further development in order that the institution may accomplish a greater and broader work in the education of woman. When these plans are completed, Cox College will stand with few peers as a woman's college in the South.

HARRIS MCCALL STANLEY. While it is as a newspaper man that Harris McCall Stanley is best known in Georgia, he has a special distinction in state affairs through the fact that he is the first man to hold the office of commissioner of commerce and labor, a new state office created by the Legislature in 1911. Mr. Stanley was chosen for that honor at a special election January 10, 1912, to fill an original vacancy, and has been re-elected several times since. His present term will not expire until June 28, 1919. During his incumbency he has been diligent in gathering and perfecting the records and office machinery and has already brought his position into vital and serviceable relations with the industrial interests of the state.

Harris McCall Stanley, more familiarly known as "Hal" Stanley, was born in Dublin, Laurens County, Georgia, June 9, 1866, a son of Rollin A. and Martha (Lowther) Stanley, both of whom were residents of Laurens

County. His family has long been distinguished in Georgia. His father was a prominent lawyer of his time and was the first solicitor-general of the Oconee Judicial Circuit. His great-grandfather, Thomas McCall, was the first surveyor-general of Georgia, while his great-great uncle, Hugh McCall, wrote the first historical account of Georgia.

Mr. Stanley was educated in the public schools of his home city, and early entered newspaper work. He is one of the proprietors of the Dublin Courier-Herald, one of the leading weeklies and small dailies of the state. He has taken part as a member of the Georgia Weekly Press Association, of which he was formerly a president, and is now its corresponding secretary, and for a number of years has been a factor in the home affairs of Dublin. For seven years he was a member of the Board of Education and for three years its president. He was instrumental in securing the money from Andrew Carnegie for a public library for Dublin and was for a number of years a member of the municipal library board. As a member of the Dublin Board of Trade he was especially active and created its catchy slogan, "The only city in Georgia 'Dublin' all the time." In military affairs he served as first lieutenant and captain in the Georgia National Guard and as lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor W. Y. Atkinson. In the Knights of Pythias order he is a past grand chancellor of the Grand Lodge of Georgia, held the position of lieutenant and captain in the military branch of that order and is now colonel and assistant quartermaster-general of the Georgia Brigade. Politically, he is a democrat.

December 31, 1890, Mr. Stanley married Miss Ethel Stubbs, daughter of the late Col. John Madison and Ella Tucker Stubbs. Colonel Stubbs was a lawyer of marked ability and was the chief promoter of the Macon, Dublin & Savannah Railroad, of which he was general counsel for a number of years. Dr. Nathan Tucker, Mrs. Stanley's maternal grandfather, was one of the most distinguished physicians of his time in Middle Georgia, and was the medical adviser of the late Governor George M. Troup.

To Mr. and Mrs. Stanley were born four children, Lytton McCall, Maude Stubbs, Harry McCall and John Madison, the latter now deceased. Mr. Stanley has offices in the State Capitol at Atlanta, resides in Decatur, though his permanent address is Dublin.

VIVIAN LEE STANLEY. It is only the unusual citizen who can occupy such a distinguished position and exercise such influence in a community as Vivian Lee Stanley in Dublin and Laurens County. What is true of Mr. Stanley, who is now serving as postmaster of Dublin, has been true of the Stanley family since the very earliest settlement of Laurens County. While closely identified with social and civic affairs, the Stanleys have been noted for their independence of thought and action ever since the beginning of settlement here. In the early days when the Stanleys were among the first families of Laurens County along with such others as the Guytons, the Troups, the Tuckers, the Blackshears, and the Fordhams, it was customary and conventional according to the standards of the time for all such prominent families to have wine cellars in their homes. The Stanleys were a notable exception, and they stood for prohibition and temperance at a time when such ideas had hardly gained root in the public conscience.

It was at Dublin in Laurens County that Vivian Lee Stanley was born January 5, 1870. His parents were Capt. Rollin A. and Martha R. (Lowther) Stanley. Both parents were born in Laurens County. Captain Rollin was a son of Ira and Janet Harris (McCall) Stanley. Janet Harris McCall was one of the Southern belles of her time, and at a banquet given in honor of General LaFayette, during his visit to the United States and while he was entertained at Savannah, she was a guest. Her father, Thomas McCall, was the first surveyor-general of Georgia, and was a well known figure in early

Georgia history. He was a son of Colonel McCall, a revolutionary hero. Hugh McCall, another son of Colonel McCall, wrote the first history of Georgia. The McCalls came originally from Scotland, and settled along the coast in McIntosh and Liberty counties. Thomas later moved to Laurens. The Stanley family was of English descent, and moved to Georgia from North Carolina, and were successful planters. Ira Stanley was a man of very positive character, and exercised no little influence on the community in which he lived. He filled several county offices and was a member of the General Assembly of the state. He believed thoroughly in the benefits of a liberal education, and since there were no teachers or schools in the vicinity of his home in Laurens County in the early days, he sent East and brought a teacher to his home. This instructor not only presided over the education of the Stanley children, but other children of prominent families in the neighborhood took advantage of the opportunity, and some of the pupils afterwards gained distinction, largely due to the fact that their early careers had been under the influence of such training. When the teacher returned home Ira Stanley sent two of his sons, Rollin and Benjamin, along to complete their education in New Hampshire, where they remained several years. All the children of Ira's family were brought up on strict prohibition principles and practice.

Capt. Rollin A. Stanley, father of the Dublin postmaster, was a citizen of such attainments and with so many services to his credit that he was popular with all who knew him. An evidence of the high esteem in which he stood came after his death when between 500 and 600 children assembled and brought flowers for his casket. He became prominent in the law, and served as the first solicitor-general of the Oconee Circuit. He served in the Confederate army, and was captain of a company in the Georgia Militia. After the war he practiced law for a good many years in the courts of Middle and South Georgia. In later years he served as judge of the Court of Ordinary, which office he held at the time of his death. He was a Baptist in faith and for more than a quarter of a century was superintendent of the Dublin Baptist Sunday School. He was the father of eight children, two dying in infancy. His children are: Ira L., who is connected with the Dallas (Texas) Times-Herald; Frank R., of Macon; Harris McCall, Commissioner of Commerce and Labor; Florence, wife of W. R. Haynes of Macon; Vivian Lee and Gussie, wife of Judge John S. Adams a well known attorney of Dublin.

In the public schools at Dublin Vivian L. Stanley laid the foundation of his education, but his real university was a printing office, and at the age of fourteen he became a boy of all work and "devil" with a local paper. Seldom do natural talents fit so completely into one profession as in the case of Mr. Stanley. At the age of sixteen he was editor of the paper, the youngest perhaps in the whole South. He continued in this successful way to be identified with newspaper affairs until appointed postmaster at Dublin by President Cleveland in 1895. He served during Cleveland's administration and two years during the McKinley administration, and on leaving the office again resumed his duties as editor. He finally effected the consolidation of the Dublin Courier, which he and his brother owned, with the Dublin Dispatch under the name of the Courier-Dispatch. This paper was published as a semi-weekly and was the first paper of its kind in the South to purchase a linotype machine. The equipment of this plant is considered one of the best in the country, taking the size of the town into consideration. In 1913 the Courier-Dispatch was consolidated with the Dublin Herald under the name of the Courier-Herald and the plant was still further improved. In the ownership of this plant, Mr. Stanley is associated with his brother, H. M. Stanley, Frank Lawson, Harry Floyd, D. M. Emmerson and others. This paper is published semi-weekly and daily and is the only daily paper in the

Twelfth Congressional District. It has a large circulation in that section. It has always stood for prohibition. In fact, the Stanleys were among the first publishers in the state to refuse whiskey advertisements.

Mr. Stanley has always taken an active part in the affairs of his home city and county, served on the city council and three years as clerk of the city council, and in 1913, on the basis of his previous record as postmaster, was again appointed to that office by President Wilson. He was one of the organizers in 1914 and is a director in the Southern Exchange Bank of Dublin. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias and is active in the Baptist Church.

At Sandersville, Georgia, Mr. Stanley married Miss Ella Martin, daughter of William and Julia A. (Walden) Martin. Her father, who is now deceased, was a veteran of the Confederate war, and for many years was a farmer and substantial citizen in Washington County. Mrs. Martin now lives at Sandersville, Georgia. The five children of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley were all born in Dublin, namely: Martha S., Vivien, Elinor, Rollin and William. Mrs. Stanley is identified with several branches of the work in the Baptist Church, including the Ladies' Club, and Missionary Society, and is a member of the Daughters of the Confederacy. For recreation and diversion from his business occupations Mr. Stanley is chiefly fond of an occasional hunting excursion.

CLYDE LANIER KING. The founder and president of the Atlanta Agricultural Works, also president of the Georgia Cotton Mills, and a director of the Fourth National Bank of Atlanta, Clyde Lanier King is one of the enterprising manufacturers of Atlanta, and has built up an industry whose products are distributed throughout the South. He is a comparatively young man, little more than forty years of age, and his active career covers little more than twenty years. He began in a small way with little capital, but possessed the courage, ability and determination for success. He manufactures articles which are of practical value to the world, has taken much pride in improving and maintaining a high standard for his goods, and is today at the head of a business which is not only a permanent asset of the city, but undoubtedly has a much larger future.

Clyde Lanier King was born at Lawrenceville, Georgia, August 31, 1874, a son of Rev. James Lawrence and Martha (Anderson) King. He possesses a happy combination of the best blood of America, both North and South. The Kings were of Puritan stock, the original ancestor having been John King, who was a passenger on the Mayflower and one of the company that founded the Plymouth Colony in Massachusetts in 1620. John King subsequently removed to Rhode Island, and years later one of the descendants came South and was one of the pioneers in opening up what is now Orangeburg County, South Carolina. During the Revolutionary period the family had a prominent representative in George King, one of the leading citizens of the Orangeburg section. He was a member of the Provincial Congress which met at Charleston January 11, 1775, and a member of the standing committee appointed to carry out the resolutions of that congress. On the old records of that time his name appears continuously for years on the grand jury list. He was partly responsible for a very strong address made by the grand jury during the first years of the Revolution. George King was also a member of the grand jury of 1778 which, in view of evidence that had been submitted as to the presence of many Tories in the country, recommended that the proper authorities request or compel every man to take an oath of abjuration of loyalty to King George and Great Britain.

Thus the King family have been identified with the South for 200 years, and since 1842 have lived in Georgia. It was in 1842 that Rev. James L. King, father of the Atlanta manufacturer, located in Jasper County. Rev. Mr. King was born in Charleston, South Carolina, April 14, 1819. His wife,

Martha Anderson King, was born in Nottaway County, Virginia, May 3, 1837, and has some distinguished Southern connections. Her brother, Clifford L. Anderson, was one of the ablest lawyers of Georgia, and served as attorney-general. Clyde Lanier King is named in honor of his famous uncle, Sidney Lanier, the greatest of Southern poets and one of America's generally acknowledged men of letters. Thus Mr. King combines the business qualifications and the steadfastness of purpose that have so long been characteristic of the New England character, together with the kindliness and generosity of the Southerner.

Clyde L. King had a substantial education, first in the grammar schools and later in the Means High School. At the age of eighteen in 1892 he became an office boy in a hardware establishment, and remained with that concern for eleven years. It was a period of learning, training, and of adapting his growing powers to an important line of business. He left his employers with the reputation of a capable man and with some capital, in 1903 to establish the Atlanta Agricultural Works and for the past twelve years has been the executive head of this enterprise, which company was merged into the Atlanta Plow Company in 1914, which more and more is contributing to the industrial resources of Atlanta. It is a business which in itself is a fine monument to the enterprise of its founder. Mr. King led it through the period when every new factory must perfect its methods of operation and must conquer a trade territory for its products. In all departments he has shown himself a capable master, has proved a firm but kindly labor executive, possesses a broad knowledge of industrial operations, has established a large market for his products, and has proved his wisdom and capability in financing his business.

Since taking his place among independent business men in Atlanta, Mr. King has shown that public spirit and breadth of interest which make him more than a successful business man. His own career offers inspiration to younger men, and he has frequently assisted and encouraged those struggling through the ranks below him. The cardinal principle in his own success has been absolute honesty in all dealings, and that he recommends to others as the primary qualification. As he stands for integrity in the management of business interests, he advocates the same principles in public affairs, and so far as his influence is effective he is a vigorous exponent of business efficiency, honesty and competence in public office, and sternly opposed to the vicious element of graft in public affairs. Not long ago Mr. King expressed some sound ideas upon the economic question, with particular reference to the national tariff problem, and there is no reason to believe that he has altered in any way his opinions as then expressed. He believes it would be better for the country if we had a reduction in the present excessive tariff duties, and if our manufacturers would adjust themselves to the idea of selling their products at home as cheaply, or even more cheaply, than they sell them in foreign countries—the reverse of this being now the case, and constituting a just cause of grievance on the part of the people toward manufacturers in general. Thrown in contact with the farming interests of the country as a manufacturer of agricultural implements, and his own prosperity dependent upon the prosperity of the farmers, Mr. King believes that manufacturers should seek to give to farmers those goods that will produce the best results; or, to put it another way, to try to be helpful to their customers, to encourage them by all means in their power to a wider diversification of crops.

Mr. King is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has membership in the Capital City and Druid Hills clubs. In political allegiance he is a democrat. On June 2, 1897, he married Clara Belle Rushton, daughter of Robert E. and Ella Byron (Wight) Rushton. Their household of four children comprise Irene Tift, Clyde Lanier, Jr., Clara Belle King and John King.

EUGENE M. BAYNES. The personal characteristics and thorough preparation that augur for distinctive success in the practice of law, are possessed in an eminent degree by this representative younger member of the bar of Jasper County, and his achievement as a successful advocate and well fortified counselor indicate that his is assured success in the work of his exacting vocation and that his advancement in his profession must continue, with cumulative prestige and constantly broadening reputation. Mr. Baynes is engaged in active and successful general practice in the fine little City of Monticello, judicial center of Jasper County, and he has served since 1914 as solicitor of the City Courts.

Eugene Marcus Baynes was born in Morgan County, Georgia, on the 6th of September, 1884, and is a son of William E. and Eugenia (Newton) Baynes, who now maintain their home at Shadydale, Jasper County. William E. Baynes is a son of Elbert and Anna (Ramsey) Baynes, both natives of Virginia, and Elbert Baynes was one of four brothers who came from the historic Old Dominion and settled in Georgia many years ago—Elbert John and Matthew having settled in Jasper County, and William in Greene County. Aris Newton, the maternal great-grandfather of him whose name introduces this article, had the distinction of being the first white settler in Jasper County, where he established his home just one week ahead of that other honored pioneer, Nathaniel Fish. Aris Newton established his home on the site of the present little hamlet and trading point of Maxwell, and he was a prominent and influential figure in the development and upbuilding of Jasper County. He reclaimed and improved a large plantation and became a man of substance and much influence in the community, while the high estimate placed upon him is evidenced by the fact that he was the first representative of Jasper County in the Georgia Legislature. Elbert Baynes likewise wielded large influence in public affairs in Jasper County and achieved distinctive success as a planter and general agriculturist. He represented the county in the State Legislature in the Centennial year, 1876, and was the author of the present fence law of the state, a leader in the councils of the lower house and a man whose forceful personality and high character impressed themselves on the history of his day and generation. Both the Baynes and Newton families were founded in America in the colonial era and the latter gave several patriot soldiers to the Continental Line in the War of the Revolution. Elbert Baynes died in 1886, at the age of seventy years, and his name and memory are held in lasting honor in the county that so long represented his home and was the stage of his productive endeavors.

Mrs. Eugenia (Newton) Baynes is a daughter of Marcus and Aurie (Roby) Newton, and her father, a prosperous planter and slaveholder, died prior to the Civil war, his wife having long survived him and having been still a resident of Jasper County at the time of her death, in 1889. Marcus Newton was the eldest of the four sons of Aris Newton, and the other sons are here named in respective order of birth: Aris, Jr., Richard and William, the two last mentioned having been loyal soldiers in the Confederate service during the Civil war. William Newton was wounded at the battle of Ocean Pond, Florida, and Richard received a severe wound at the battle of the Wilderness, later being again wounded in an engagement at Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia, shortly prior to the battle of Gettysburg.

Elbert and Anna (Ramsey) Baynes became the parents of four children: Elizabeth is the wife of Dr. George H. Murrell and they reside on the old Baynes homestead at Aikenton, Jasper County; Tucken is the wife of John P. Aiken, of Aikenton, a prominent planter; William E., father of the subject of this review, was the next in order of birth; and Sidney R. is a substantial and progressive planter near Aikenton.

William E. Baynes completed an academic course in Mercer University, at Macon, after having been a youthful and gallant soldier of the Confed-

eracy in the Civil war. He enlisted when but sixteen years of age and during the long and sanguinary conflict between the states of the North and South he made a record of faithful and valiant service in a Georgia regiment and honored the state of his nativity, his continued interest in his old comrades being indicated by his affiliation with the United Confederate Veterans. After the war he completed his educational work in Mercer University and during the long intervening years he has been closely and successfully identified with the great basic industry of agriculture. He is now the owner of a large and admirably improved landed estate and is one of the most extensive and successful planters of Jasper County. He is progressive and far-sighted as a planter and business man and though he raises an average of 400 bales of cotton annually and operates fifty plows in this connection, he is untrammelled by traditions of cotton enterprise in the South and is a strong and effective advocate and practical exemplar of the value and consistency of diversified agriculture, which he considers a means through which the basic industry will be brought to its maximum importance and success in Georgia. He is a loyal and unfaltering advocate and supporter of the cause of the democratic party, is influential in public affairs of a local order and has commanding place in popular confidence and esteem. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and he and all of his family hold membership in the Baptist Church. Of the six children one died in infancy; Robert Aris resides in the City of Atlanta and is one of the prominent and successful representatives of the cotton industry in Georgia, as the owner of an excellent plantation in Jasper County; Carrie is the wife of Oliver H. Arnold, of Athens, this state; Octavia is the wife of George A. Tucker, of Eatonton, Putnam County; Eugene M., of this sketch, was the next in order of birth; and Miss Carolyn remains at the parental home, at Shadydale.

Eugene M. Baynes continued his studies in the public schools until he had completed the curriculum of the Monticello High School, in which he was graduated in 1899. Thereafter he attended for two years the Georgia Military College, at Milledgeville, and he then entered the University of Georgia, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1905 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He had full appreciation of the insistent demand for such thorough academic training as essentially a prerequisite for that of professional or technical order, and after his graduation he was admirably fortified for the zealous work which he forthwith instituted as a student in the law department of the university. He completed the prescribed curriculum and was graduated in 1909, when his alma mater conferred upon him the supplemental and well earned degree of Bachelor of Laws.

The professional novitiate of Mr. Baynes was served at the judicial center of his native county, and he has not depended upon family prestige or personal popularity as levers in promoting his success. His ability, energy and close application soon brought to him supporting patronage, and his powers as a resourceful advocate and well fortified counselor have been so directed as to gain to him a secure vantage-place as one of the strong and successful lawyers of the younger generation at the bar of the Ocmulgee Circuit. Mr. Baynes now has an excellent clientage and in addition to giving his close attention to his substantial private law business he is serving as solicitor of the City Courts of Monticello, an office to which he was elected in the autumn of 1914. He is an ardent advocate of the principles of the democratic party, is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias, and both he and his wife are active members of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Baynes is a popular figure in club and social circles in her home city and is affiliated with the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

On the 19th of June, 1914, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Baynes to Miss Vera Kelly, who likewise was born and reared in Jasper County and

who is a daughter of John A. and Mellie (Robinson) Kelly, now residents of Monticello.

Mr. Baynes has never abated his interest in the fundamental industries of agriculture and stock-growing and through his active association with the same is doing much to further the advancement of their standards in his native state. He owns and operates a finely improved farm in Jasper County, and in addition to raising cotton and corn he is giving special attention to the raising of thoroughbred Durham cattle and to the development of an excellent dairy herd of this fine breed.

BYRON ROSCOE COLLINS, solicitor of the City Court of Blakely and member of the prominent law firm of that city, Glessner & Collins, is one of the younger members of the Georgia bar, and attained success in the profession largely as a result of his own strenuous exertions to educate himself.

He was born in Early County, Georgia, July 15, 1881, a son of Eugene S. and Emma T. Collins. He is of Scotch-Irish lineage. He received his early training in the common schools and at the age of fifteen qualified and taught his first term. After that he made teaching his regular vocation, when not a student in college, until 1906. In 1902 he graduated A. B. from Mercer University, and subsequently took up the study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1906.

From March, 1908, until August, 1912, he served as county superintendent of schools for Early County. He was then elected to his present office as solicitor of the City Court of Blakely and has performed his official duties in that capacity since October, 1912, his term expiring January 1, 1921.

Mr. Collins is an active democrat, and for the past six years has been superintendent of the Baptist Sunday School at Blakely. At Colquitt, Georgia, June 14, 1911, he married Miss Alice Fudge, daughter of Mr. F. E. Fudge, Sr. They have one child, Martha Mims, three years of age.

GEORGE H. NOBLE, M. D. The achievements of a number of distinguished names in American medicine and surgery have added no little fame to the city of Atlanta. In the field of surgery unquestionably one of the first in America is Dr. George H. Noble. His is a name which is mentioned as an authority in any gathering of the greatest and best representatives in American surgery.

A native of Atlanta, he was born February 25, 1860, a son of James Noble. His father, who was born in England, was for many years prominent in business and social circles in Atlanta, and later a large iron manufacturer at Anniston, Alabama, and was one of the founders of that city.

His youthful years Doctor Noble spent at Rome and Atlanta, in which cities he attended the public schools. In 1879, at the age of nineteen he began the study of medicine with the late Dr. V. H. Taliaferro, who in his time had few peers among Southern physicians. Doctor Noble was graduated M. D. in 1881 from the Atlanta Medical College, and after a few months of association with Doctor Taliaferro in active practice went north to take special work in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College and the Woman's Hospital at New York City. While in New York he followed closely the work of some of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of that city. He attended clinics at Mount Sinai College and the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, and was under the personal instruction of such men as Sims, Emmet, Fordyce, Barker and others. It was by such training that his own splendid natural gifts were vitalized. Since his return to Atlanta, Doctor Noble's reputation has been spread abroad beyond the limits of his home city, over the state, over America, and even into foreign lands. Those who have attended his clinics and followed his work know him as a close student, an indefatigable worker, and a man of calm and placid temperament and with an almost marvelous co-operation between his mind and his hand.

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Geo. H. Rolle, U.D., F.A.C.S.

As a specialist on the diseases of women he has few peers in the entire country, either as an individual practitioner or as a consulting authority. Much of his work has been made a matter of record through the various professional organizations of which he is a member, including the Medical Association of Georgia, the Southern Gynecological Association, the Atlanta Medical Society, the Atlanta Obstetrical Society and the Tri-State Medical Association.

Many of his articles have served to advance the general knowledge of the profession and have been regarded as important contributions to medical literature. Some of these articles have been read before the various associations of which he is a member and some have been published in medical journals. One of the first to bring his name to a wider appreciation was: "Abortive Treatment of Mammary Abscess by a New and Effectual Compress." Leading members of the profession both in America and in Europe commented most favorably upon his discussion and deductions. The late Dr. J. Marion Sims was especially enthusiastic in his praise. This article likewise received editorial endorsement in the "New England Medical Monthly" and the "Birmingham Medical Journal" of Birmingham, England. Another article which attracted much discussion and secured for Doctor Noble in one of the leading French medical journals praise as an "original thinker" was on "Suspension or Inanition of Blood to the Brain in Asphyxia Pelidum of the Newborn." He furnished aid and contributions to a paper published by the late Doctor Taliaferro on the "Uterine Tampon," which was the means of much improvement in the treating of diseases of the womb.

Doctor Noble was also author of "A More Rational Method of Treating Flexions of the Uterus;" "The Use of the Tampon in Pregnancy."

When Doctor Noble read before the convention of the Southern Surgical and Gynecologists Association a paper on "A New Operation for the Relief of Prolapsus and Procidentia of the Womb," the leading members of that organization pronounced his the most ingenious and best operation ever devised for the purpose intended. Before the Medical Association of Georgia he presented a paper entitled "The Removal of Septic or Infectious Materials with a View of Relieving Phlegmasia Alba Dolens," and this later was followed by his report of the first and only successful case of removing a cancerous womb in confinement. The title of his report was "A Case of Carcinoma of the Parturient Uterus Removed Three Days After Confinement—Recovering." Doctor Noble was the first surgeon to deliberately remove with success the pregnant uterus for cancer.

While in the thirty odd years since he began active practice Doctor Noble's achievements and attainments have brought him distinction such as few members of the profession can expect to enjoy, he is still a hard-working, earnest minded and brilliant practitioner in his home city, and from the work of few individuals has Atlanta profited more broadly than from Doctor Noble. As an adjunct to his own office practice and as a means of furnishing adequate facilities for carrying out his work to the best advantage Doctor Noble established Noble's Infirmary, one of the leading institutions of its kind in the South. The infirmary and his offices are located at 186 South Pryor Street in Atlanta. For eighteen years he has been the owner of a private hospital, and his clinics have been visited by surgeons from all over the United States, Canada, and from foreign countries for the special purpose of studying his methods and the use of modern sanitary appliances. He has for a quarter of a century specialized on abdominal surgery in women's diseases, and in that is a recognized leader. Doctor Noble has for many years made his own drawings of operations performed to accompany his writings on the subject.

He was one of the founders of the Grady Hospital, and has done much to make that a great institution. For twenty-four years he has been visiting gynecologist to this hospital. In order to advance the cause of medical educa-

tion in the Southeast he was one of the leaders in organizing the Atlanta School of Medicine, and later was active in consolidating the Atlanta school with the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons, the new school taking the name of the original Atlanta Medical College. He had also been influential in organizing the original College of Physicians and Surgeons. He is professor of abdominal surgery and clinical gynecology in the Atlanta School of Medicine and occupied that chair in the new school and the old for a number of years. He is a member of the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons, is a member and for some years was vice president of the American Gynecological Society, has served as president and vice president of the Southern Surgical Gynecological Association, as vice president of the American Medical Association in the obstetrical section, has been president of the Medical Association of Georgia, the Atlanta Medical Society and of the Fulton County Medical Society. He also belongs to the Southern Medical Association, the American Association of Obstetricians, is a governor of the American College of Surgeons, is a member of the State Committee of Physicians on recruiting service for the Medical Corps and is a national committeeman of the Red Cross Association.

On January 25, 1884, Doctor Noble married Miss Mary L. Taliaferro, daughter of Doctor Taliaferro under whom he had first studied medicine. Their marriage was an important event in Atlanta society, since it brought about the union of two of the oldest and best known families of the city and state. Doctor Noble was for twenty years a vestryman in St. Phillip's Episcopal Church of Atlanta, and is now senior warden and trustee.

CHARLES GRANDY BELL. The numerous distinctions and associations of Charles Grandy Bell with Savannah business affairs are readily recognized, but his forceful energy and creative work are not confined alone to that city. Many men place him among the leading financiers and promoters of the entire South.

Mr. Bell performed a large and important share in increasing the prestige of Savannah as a great cotton trading center. This city has built up a reputation as a port of export for cotton with a rank among the first of the world's ports in this particular commodity. Only recently Mr. Bell was one of the leaders in forming the Savannah Warehouse and Compress Company, which was organized in 1916 and which practically fortifies Savannah's importance as a cotton export city. This company combines all the cotton firms of Savannah and plans are already being carried out for the construction of 100 warehouses to handle the aggregate products. The organization of this company comes at the high tide of Mr. Bell's career, and while it stands as his most important accomplishment to date, it only suggests what may be expected of him in the remaining years of his useful life.

He has not only been a cotton merchant and exporter, but has had a prominent part in the manufacture of fertilizers. Mr. Bell has for many years been a member of the well known firm of Butler, Stevens and Bell. Prior to that he was an employe of Messrs. Butler and Stevens but in 1891 became a member of the firm. His energy, his ability and his splendid business poise brought from his employers the recognition which resulted in his being made a closer business associate through the medium of a partnership.

Though not a Georgian by birth, Mr. Bell has spent most of his active career in this state. He was born near Greenville, Florida, February 9, 1858. Though fifty-eight years of age, and in spite of the strenuous and forceful life he has lived, he would hardly be taken to be more than forty. He is strong, energetic, active, constantly busy, and yet like all men of great power and execution, he has plenty time for charitable, church and civic work.

The Bell family in America dates back to Richard Bell, who came from England in the seventeenth century and settled in what was then a part of

Surrey County, Virginia, later Sussex County. Not far from the home and plantation of the Bells lived the Burwells, another prominent Virginia family, and the Bells and Burwells were for years the most distinctive and aristocratic families in that section of Virginia. Sussex County continued to be the home of most of the members of the Bell family until Charles Grandy Bell, Sr., father of the Georgia merchant, moved to Florida.

Charles Grandy Bell, Sr., was a native of Virginia and was one of twins, his brother Joseph dying in young manhood. About 1845 he located in Madison County, Florida. He early saw the great opportunity for development in Florida and lived there until his death a short time before the Civil war. Charles Grandy Bell, Sr., married Nancy Walker. She was born in Jefferson County, Florida, a daughter of James and Elizabeth Padget Walker, and she died in 1888 at the age of fifty-seven. She was long a faithful member of the Baptist Church. Her parents were both natives of South Carolina, where they married, and about 1828 they removed to Florida. James Walker was a large planter and slave owner in Florida and died at the age of eighty-four. His father, Joel Walker, was a native of South Carolina, and also a planter. Charles G. Bell, Sr., and wife had four children: Lucretia Elizabeth, who married John S. Waters and had six children; Charles G.; James Walker, who died at the age of fifty-three, leaving four children; and Jessie Clifford, who died when eleven years of age.

Charles Grandy Bell obtained his early education in the public schools of Jefferson County, Florida, where he lived as a boy and then went to Poughkeepsie, New York, and completed a course of study at Eastland's Business College. After graduating there in 1879 he secured employment with the well known dry goods establishment of Lord and Taylor at New York City. During the two years he was in New York City he gained a thorough and systematic business training, and then followed his inclinations by returning to the South and casting in his lot with the City of Savannah where he has continuously been a resident since 1881. In 1886 he entered the employ of Butler and Stevens. This firm comprised Robert M. Butler and Hendry D. Stevens. Since Mr. Bell became a partner under the firm title of Butler, Stevens and Bell the business has become recognized throughout the South and on many foreign mercantile exchanges because of its integrity and its great resources for handling cotton and cotton products.

In 1897 the firm of Butler, Stevens and Bell organized the Suwanee Fertilizer Company. Mr. Bell was the leader in this enterprise, and in addition to other duties he assumed the entire management of the new undertaking. For six years he conducted its affairs very successfully, and by that time the business had so increased and expanded that it was necessary to merge its interests with the Mutual Fertilizer Corporation of Savannah. Mr. Bell and his firm have extensive interests in the Savannah Oil and Fertilizer Company, one of the largest in the South, with plants at Valdosta, Georgia, and Montgomery, Alabama, and also at Savannah. For eight years Mr. Bell has been a member of the board of directors of the Georgia Fertilizer and Oil Company, is also a director in the Mutual Fertilizer Company and the Alabama Chemical Company of Montgomery, Alabama. It was largely due to him that this extensive Alabama corporation was promoted and organized. Mr. Bell also has extensive cotton interests in Southeastern Georgia.

In those business circles of Savannah where integrity and financial genius are recognized as essential virtues, Mr. Bell stands very high. He is vice president of the Savannah Bank and Trust Company, an institution that thoroughly reflects Savannah's strong financial position. As a member of the sinking fund commission of the city he has a place of trust and great importance, since it is the duty of this commission to retire at the most advantageous time each year a certain number of securities representing the bonded indebtedness of the city. His prominence as a financier is not greater

than is that as a business man and public spirited citizen. The members of the Savannah Cotton Exchange, a business organization that carries upon its roll every cotton man of importance in Savannah, has twice chosen Mr. Bell as its head, and as president he did much to perfect the organization and influence of this body and carry out the essential purposes for which it was created.

Much of his time has been given to church and charitable organizations. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Independent Presbyterian Church, but in this direction his chief work has probably been accomplished as president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Savannah. He gives much personal time and attention to the affairs of the Young Men's Christian Association, and this organization has certainly meant as much as any other for the welfare of the youth of the city. His own splendid efforts have been ably seconded by his associates on the board of trustees and by many official friends of the organization. During his term as president the Young Men's Christian Association built its magnificent home, regarded as one of the best equipped and best managed institutions of its kind in the entire country. Mr. Bell is also a member of the Oglethorpe Club, one of the leading social organizations in the South.

The family life of Mr. Bell is ideal. He married Miss Kate Maxey, who was born in Beaufort, South Carolina, but was reared and educated in Jacksonville, Florida. She came to Savannah in 1881. Mrs. Bell died at her Savannah home, April 8, 1915, at the age of fifty-four. To their marriage were born four children: Anna, Kate, Charles Grandy, Jr., and Suzanne, the three younger being still unmarried and at home. The oldest daughter, Anna, is the wife of John L. Cabell of Richmond, Virginia, a member of the prominent Cabell family of that state.

LUCIAN LAMAR KNIGHT. The writer of this sketch is not unmindful of the difficulties which beset him in preparing for publication even a brief biography of the distinguished author of this work. Hence, a foreword of explanation. Realizing from a personal knowledge of Mr. Knight's character, in its varied aspects, how difficult it would be even for one gifted with the most subtle power of analysis, to do it full justice, he approaches the task with honest trepidation. It is not an easy undertaking—this labor of love, but the theme is so delightful, and the work so engaging, that he gladly essays the hazardous task.

It matters not from what angle we view him, Mr. Knight is a fascinating study; he invites approach; nor does he cease to be magnetic with immediate contact. Instead of diminishing, he grows. His charming personality is a passport to universal confidence, radiating a glow which makes every one happier and better. At the same time, his high order of intellect, and his splendid type of character, command the respect of all. He is a many-sided man, equipped for success in a dozen spheres of achievement. Conscious of my limitations at the outset, I therefore, crave the indulgence of the reader, while I briefly sketch the distinguishing features of Mr. Knight's character and career.

SAMUEL W. WILKES.

Lucian Lamar Knight, historian, scholar, poet, orator, and man of affairs, was born in Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, on the 9th day of February, 1868. His father was George Walton Knight, a distinguished lawyer and educator. His mother was Clara Corinne Daniel, a sister of two gallant Confederate officers, Capt. Wilberforce Daniel, and Dr. John B. Daniel, the latter, one of the South's leading manufacturers. The ancestor of Mr. Knight, bearing the father's name, came to America from England early in the seventeenth century, soon after the settlement of Jamestown, Virginia,

and among the first members of the House of Burgesses was Peter Knight, a man of large means and of wide acres. His paternal ancestor of the Walton family came over with William Penn in 1682. George Walton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence on behalf of Georgia, belonged to this family and before coming to Georgia was identified with the Old Dominion. Mr. Knight's mother sprang from two of Georgia's most distinguished families, the Lamars and the Cobbs, both of which were planted in this country before the Revolution.

The Cobbs, it is believed, came from Wales. The Lamars were French Huguenots, who came to America upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. There has scarcely been a generation in which these families have not been represented in the public life of America. Mr. Knight's great grandfather, Peter Lamar, was perhaps the wealthiest land owner in Northeast Georgia. Another ancestor, Thomas Cobb, the first of the noted Cobb family to locate in Georgia, reached the patriarchal age of one hundred and twelve years. Mr. Knight, on his mother's side, is a kinsman of the South's great orator and editor, Henry W. Grady. His grandfather, Walton Knight, came to Georgia about 1820, and engaged extensively in the cotton business, dividing his time between Augusta and Charleston. He died in the latter town during the famous yellow fever epidemic of 1838, within two days of his wife, who died of the same malady.

Mr. Knight received his elementary education in the public schools of Atlanta, Georgia. Entering the state university at Athens, he was graduated with the degree of A. B., and later at Princeton, New Jersey, he received the degree of A. M. While in the latter institution, he was a student under Dr. Woodrow Wilson, afterward President of the United States.

At the University of Georgia, he was class valedictorian, and university prize debater, carrying off the latter honor over several law students. In his junior year, he won his speakership at commencement on three merits: class standing, composition and declamation. On the death of Doctor Mell, he delivered the Phi Kappa memorial oration.

Adopting journalism as his profession, he served on the staff of the Atlanta Constitution from 1892 to 1902, and during the greater part of this time was, in association with Joel Chandler Harris (Uncle Remus), one of its chief editorial writers.

Mr. Knight expected at one time to enter the ministry, and was called to the Central Presbyterian Church of Washington, District of Columbia, after completing a course of study at Princeton, but found it necessary to relinquish his ambition in this direction on account of ill health. Several months of European travel greatly enriched his storehouse of mental impressions, but did not materially benefit him otherwise, and he thereupon made an extended trip to the far West.

From 1906 to 1908, he spent two years in Southern California, where he wrote his first work, in two volumes, entitled "Reminiscences of Famous Georgians." After completing these books he returned to his native state, and became editor of the Atlanta Georgian, a position which he held from 1908 to 1910, succeeding Hon. John Temple Graves who, in 1908, became editor of the New York American.

In 1913, he accepted from Governor Brown an appointment to the office which he now holds, that of compiler of state records, an office in which his time, second vice president and literary editor of the Martin & Hoyt Comprehensives have all been governors of the state. He is also, at the present pany, one of the leading publishing houses of the South, and vice president of the John B. Daniel Company, one of the largest manufacturing establishments south of Baltimore.

Mr. Knight's writings have been voluminous. Besides the initial work to which reference has been made, he has published a "Biographical Diction-

ary of Southern Authors" (Volume XV of the Library of Southern Literature), "Historical Sidelights" (Volume XVI of the Library of Southern Literature); "Georgia's Land-Marks, Memorials and Legends," a work in two volumes, and has just completed for publication his masterpiece, a work of six volumes, entitled: "A Standard History of Georgia and Georgians." He has also published a number of monographs.

Mr. Knight has been honored with membership in many learned bodies, among them, the Phi Beta Kappa Society, an organization of honor men representing the various American colleges and universities; the American Association for the Advancement of Science, The American Historical Association, and the National Geographical Society. He is also a member of the Chi Phi Fraternity, which he joined when an under-graduate student at Athens. Mr. Knight is planning at the present time to organize for the state, a permanent Department of Archives and History, and to create a new State Historical Association with headquarters in the state capitol. He expects to accomplish both of these undertakings within the next twelve months. He is one of the charter members of the Stone Mountain Memorial Association, and also the Official Historian. The design of this movement is to create of Stone Mountain one of the greatest memorials in existence by carving heroic images in its living rock.

Mr. Knight has three times served his Alma Mater, the University of Georgia, as commencement orator. He delivered the literary address in 1895, the alumni address in 1908, and the Phi Beta Kappa address in 1916. On October 19th, of this year, 1916, he delivered two addresses in Wallingford, Connecticut, one at the unveiling of a granite boulder to Dr. Lyman Hall, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, on the site of the old patriot's birthplace, the other at the laying of a cornerstone of the Lyman Hall High School in the Town of Wallingford. Mr. Knight has delivered addresses in various parts of the South, on great commemorative occasions. He takes high rank among the orators of Georgia, a state noted for its eloquent sons.

Mr. Knight was married in 1895 to Edith Nelson, daughter of Levi B. Nelson, one of Atlanta's leading men of capital. From this union sprang two daughters, Frances Walton, and Mary Lamar. Mr. Knight is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder. In political affiliations he is a democrat. Thoroughly Southern to the core, he possesses, at the same time, a patriotism broadly comprehensive in its scope, and embracing all America.

But these are mere biographical details. Mr. Knight comes of gentle stock. His features bear the impress of the patrician, and from his dark brown eyes, there radiates the light of a genial spirit. But those of us who know him best realize that, back of his genial countenance, there is a fearless spirit, ready to assert itself should occasion call it forth. His own characteristics, like those of his distinguished family, suggest the lines of Bayard Taylor:

"The bravest are the tenderest,
The loving are the daring."

In his intercourse with the people, Mr. Knight has a most attractive manner. Ever tolerant, considerate and polite, his engaging personality is one of the rare gifts with which he is endowed, casting a glow of pleasure over all with whom he comes in contact. If care and sorrow have come to him, these have only deepened his spiritual culture—he keeps them within his own bosom, but shares with generous sympathy and gracious tenderness, the misfortunes of others.

His life has been one of polished and refined simplicity, with a deep reverence for religion in all of its varied forms, and with an abiding faith in the unseen realities. It was a keen disappointment not only to Mr. Knight himself, but to his hosts of friends, that ill health forced him to abandon the Pres-

byterian ministry, in which his matchless eloquence would have brought him at once to the front ranks. After a sojourn of some two months in Europe, visiting places of historic interest, he went to Southern California in search of the healing balm.

But his talents could not be suppressed, and what was lost to the pulpit was only shifted to the republic of letters. It was while on Catalina Island, in the Pacific, 3,000 miles from home, that surrounded by an atmosphere of Georgia memories, he began to weave into Attic prose the story of his native state. Thus, while his ambitions were thwarted in one direction, a rich field of usefulness was opened to his rare gifts in another. We quote the following paragraph from the preface to Mr. Knight's first work. It shows his passionate love for his native state, while exemplifying at the same time his felicitous command of English:

"Love's labor is always light; and, though the task of producing two ponderous volumes within the brief space of two years has kept him bound like Prometheus to the rock, he has scarcely felt the gentle fetters. He has daily waxed stronger and younger at his work; but the exhilarating cordial has not come from the vineyards of the San Gabriel valley. It has been distilled, in memory's alembic, on the distant slopes of the Blue Ridge Mountains. More invigorating than ocean breeze or upland ozone has been the task of weaving this simple tapestry of reminiscent threads. It has kindled the ruddy glow and stirred the sluggish blood and made the heart beat faster. All other scenes have been excluded; and, alike by day and by night, his visions have ever been of Georgia. On an island of enchantment he has dwelt in an atmosphere of dreams; and, deaf to the siren voices of the sunset sea, his thoughts have traveled silently and softly eastward like pilgrims journeying to the Holy Land."

When the author's initial work, in two volumes, came from the press entitled: "Reminiscences of Famous Georgians," it produced a profound impression in literary circles. John Temple Graves, in an eloquent editorial, pronounced it one of the most brilliant works of its kind ever produced in the state, declaring that "when the roster was made up of those whose pens had paid high tribute to Georgia, Mr. Knight's name would head the roll;" and in like vein, Thomas E. Watson, himself a rare critic, declared, "some day, some other writer will lengthen the list of famous Georgians, and our children's children will treasure the name of Lucian Lamar Knight." Judge Joseph R. Lamar, afterwards a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was also enthusiastic in praising his kinsman's first literary effort.

Mr. Knight is essentially a student and a man of letters. With returning physical strength, his brilliant intellect regained its natural poise and power, and one volume rapidly succeeded another. On completing his first work, he crossed the continent by invitation of his Alma Mater to deliver the alumni address at the University of Georgia, and in this masterful effort, undertook a defense of Lee's old war horse (General Longstreet) before the bar of public opinion.

Mr. Knight's contributions to the history of his state have not only given him an established prestige among the writers of America, but brought him recognition from literary savants both at home and abroad. In addition to his more serious compositions, he has at leisure moments written many fascinating poems and sketches, not a few of which have been preserved in scrap-books. It is the hope of thousands that some day these rare literary gems will be published in book form.

Mr. Knight, though distinguished as a writer, is not less gifted as an orator, and from the days of his early boyhood, eloquence of the highest order has fallen from his lips and charmed his hearers into admiration. As a high school pupil, and as an undergraduate at college, he won many glittering trophies. One of these was a medal conferred upon him by the Phi Kappa

Society at Athens, as its best debater. Another was the speakership which he won at commencement during his senior year, on three distinct merits: Class standing, composition and declamation. Prof. Charles Morris, who occupied the chair of belles-lettres, during Mr. Knight's college days, declared of him that he possessed the largest vocabulary of any young man he had ever taught, and predicted for him high honors in the years to come. On receiving his diploma, in 1888, he was class valedictorian, senior essayist, and Mell Memorial orator, and delivered three magnificent speeches during the same week at commencement. While studying law at Athens, Mr. Knight edited the Athens Banner Watchman, and it was doubtless in this connection that his penchant for literary work inclined him to literature, rather than to law.

Mr. Knight is in constant demand as a speaker, and invitations come to him from all parts of the South. Among the orations which I recall at this time, one was the address which he delivered on Henry W. Grady before the Fulton Club of Atlanta in 1897, a masterpiece of diction. Doubtless no man in Georgia has spoken more frequently at banquets, on commencement occasions and on occasions of a commemorative character. He has unveiled numerous memorials to Revolutionary and Confederate heroes, and his speeches, if published, would constitute in themselves a rare contribution to the literature of eloquence. Perhaps his greatest oratorical honors came to him in the fall of 1916, when he delivered two addresses at Wallingford, Connecticut, the birthplace of Dr. Lyman Hall, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence for Georgia. These speeches, both eloquent pleas for national brotherhood, perhaps registered the maturest efforts of his genius. In concluding the second address, Mr. Knight said:

"I come, sir, in the spirit of the great Lamar who, at Sumner's bier, exclaimed: 'My countrymen, let us know one another and we will love one another.' I come in the spirit of the immortal Grady who, at Plymouth Rock, entreated: 'This hour little needs the loyalty which is loyal to one section, yet holds the other in enduring suspicion and estrangement.' I come in the spirit of the martyred Lincoln, whose words of prophecy still ring like bells, wrought from the pure ore of his own golden heart: 'The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every patriot's grave to every home and hearthstone all over our broad land, will yet swell the music of the Union when again swept, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.' Invoking the spirit of seventy-six, let the watchword of our national life be the motto of D'Artagnan: 'All for one and one for all.' Like the sisters of Bethany whom the Master loved, let Georgia and Connecticut, in all the years to come, reflect the kindred feature of one common family, vying with each other only in love's sweet ministries.

"Descendants of the Puritan, sons and daughters of New England, today I bring you Georgia's love—sweet with the autumn's breath among her hills and mellow with the old-time fragrance of the long ago. May I not take her yours in return? Then let our parting word be 'Mizpah.'

"In the heart of my native town stands a monument erected by a nation's gratitude to one of Georgia's gifted sons. Around its base, like ocean billows, the surging waves of commerce break, while silently, upon its head, the silken sun-beams of old Dixie fall. Fronting the east, it reflects from its massive bronze the light of a better day which is dawning all over our land, to tell of the golden fruition of his work, the happy fulfilment of his dream. Deep-cut into its pedestal of granite is inscribed this sentiment—'and when he died he was literally loving a nation into peace.' On his return to us, from his mission to you, twenty-seven years ago, he fell asleep. Standing in the shadow of Grady's monument, let us hear again the sweet bugle notes of his message to New England. Then, betaking ourselves to Plymouth Rock, let us there, at the landing-place of the Pilgrim, erase Mason and Dixon's line from the map; let us put North and South behind us in every sense which

means discord and division; let us relegate Cavalier and Puritan to the departed shades of history; and, remembering only our common birth-right in an ever-glorious Revolution, let this be our choral anthem:

“ ‘A Union of lakes and a Union of lands
A Union of States none can sever;
A Union of hearts and a Union of hands
And the flag of our Union forever.’ ”

Mr. Knight is a great admirer of Robert Burns, and on the anniversary of the poet's birth in 1911, delivered one of his happiest speeches in dedicating the Burns Cottage in Atlanta, perhaps the most unique memorial in existence, to the great poet of Scotland. It is an exact replica of the Burns Cottage in Ayrshire. Mr. Knight's address on this occasion was widely read by admirers of the poet, and brought him many enthusiastic letters from abroad.

Extensive travel has given Mr. Knight intimate acquaintance with many lands, in addition to which, his knowledge of books is both vast and varied, and he owns one of the most extensive libraries in the South. But he is also interested in current events. With no personal ambitions to gratify, he takes a deep interest in political affairs, but more from the standpoint of the historian, than of the politician. With a fortune large enough to gratify every wish, he prefers a life of labor to a life of ease, and makes his home by preference, in the capital city of his native state, where, though something of a recluse, he enjoys the esteem and love of all.

Mr. Knight's fondness for the history of his state amounts to a sacred passion. Nor can I better close this sketch than to quote the following paragraph from the preface to his "Georgia's Land-Marks, Memorials and Legends:"

"Infallibility is not vouchsafed to mortals. To no one are the shortcomings of this work more painfully apparent than to the author himself. Mindful of his human frailties and limitations, he has sought only to render conscientious and faithful service to his state. This has ever been his endeavor. He will be satisfied if Georgia's benediction rests upon his labors; happier still if, when his day's work is done, he can fall asleep in the clasp of her violets—around him the ashes of his loved ones and over him an epitaph like this: Here lies one who gave his pen to Georgia's memories, whose ambition was to brighten the names on her fading records and to deepen the epitaphs on her mouldering monuments, whose richest recompense of reward was found in the all-sufficient joy of service, and who coveted naught within the gift of the old mother State, save the privilege of loving every foot of her soil and every page of her history."

